

THE LIBRARIES
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

HEALTH SCIENCES
LIBRARY





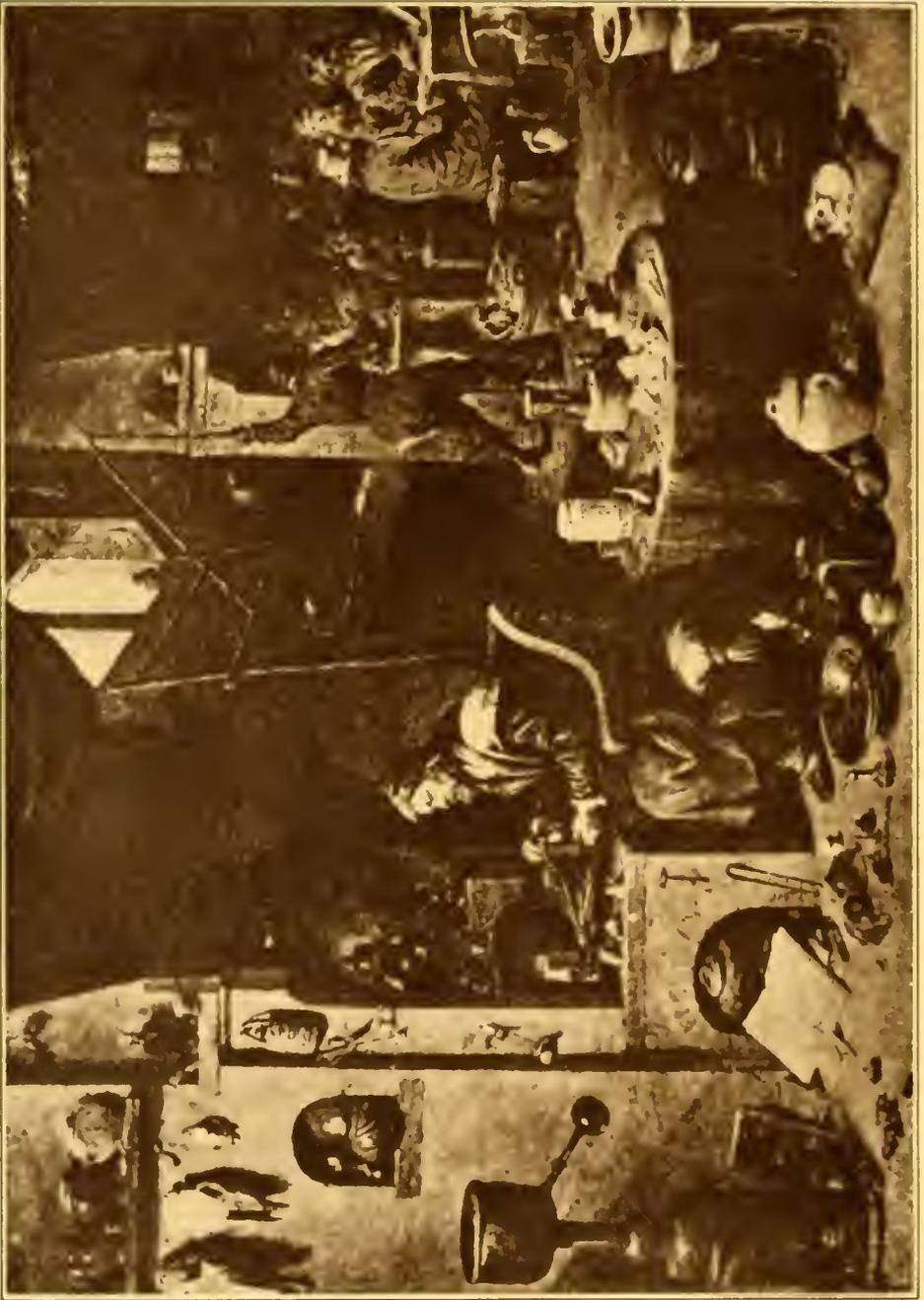
Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
Open Knowledge Commons

<http://www.archive.org/details/collegeofpharmac00wimm>



EX LIBRIS

COPYRIGHT, 1929
CURT P. WIMMER



The
College of Pharmacy
of the City of New York

Included in Columbia University in 1904

A History

by

Curt P. Wimmer, Phar. D., A. M. Ph. M.
Professor of Pharmacy



Published in 1929

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
FOREWORD	7
INTRODUCTION	9
THE FOUNDATION OF THE COLLEGE.....	11
New York in the Early Nineteenth Century—Drug Stores of Old New York—Wholesalers—Retailers—Liverwort “Madness”—Drugs in Use—The Shakespeare Tavern—Sociability in Old New York—Problems of Pharmacists in the Early Nineteenth Century—How the College was Founded—The Constitution—The Founders—By-Laws Adopted—First Faculty—Lecture Arrangements—Pharmacists, 1829, By Wards—How the First Classes Were Conducted—The New York Dispensary.	
THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AS A TEACHING INSTITUTION....	30
The First Lecture Course—Dr. Torrey—Dr. Brown—Dr. Rogers—The First Examination—The First Diploma—Philadelphia College Offers Reciprocity—Dr. Ellett—Lectures at Columbia College—At the Lyceum of Natural History—Dr. Gale—Lectures at New York University—At the Mechanics Institute—The New York Dispensary, First Home of the College—Dr. Griscom—The College Dispossessed—Over Lockwood’s Book Store, 285 Broadway—411 Broadway—Drs. Reid and McCready—Summer Courses—The New Medical College—Drs. Doremus and Thurber—Drs. Bedford, Maisch and Mayer—First Student Fraternity—Lecture Leaflets—First Public Commencement—First Woman Graduate—At New York University—Professor Chandler—Professor E. R. Squibb—Dr. Squibb’s Lecture Notes—The Twenty-third Street Building—Interior—Drs. Koehler, Wood and Rice—Drs. Froebel and Parsons—First Quiz Masters—The Blizzard Class—Drs. Day and Schrenck—Drs. Rusby and Elliott, Coblentz and Diekman, Jelliffe and Ferguson—Affiliation with Columbia University Classes—Evening Courses—Prizes—Commercial Pharmacy—The Messenger—Teaching Staff Increased.	
ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL HISTORY.....	96
Application for Rooms in Public Buildings—New York State in 1835—First Donation—Committee on Lots—Grand Street Property Purchased—Stock Issue—Chancery Sale of Property—John Carle, Jr.—Application to Legislature for Financial Aid—James S. Aspinwall—Funeral of President Harrison—Constantine Adamson—College Members in 1848—Death of John D. Keese—The New York Journal of Pharmacy—Wholesalers and Retailers—Law Suit of Mr. Aspinwall—William L. Rushton—John Meakim—William H. Milnor—The Drug Business in 1857—Property Sold—Conversational Meetings—John Milhau—Isaac Coddington—Lawrence Reid—J. F. Holton—William Hegeman—Twenty-third Street Building—William Neergaard—Henry T. Kiersted—Theobald Frohwein—Augustus Weismann—Board of Pharmacy—Starr H. Ambler—Commencement and Dinner of 1885—Daniel C. Robbins—Henry A. Cassebeer—Algernon S. Sullivan—Samuel W. Fairchild—Horatio N. Fraser—Sixty-eighth Street Building—Frederick Bourne—Herman W. Atwood—George C. Close—M. L. M. Peixotto—George D. Coggeshall—Dr. Charles Rice—Peter W. Bedford.	
THE AFFILIATION WITH COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.....	161
Provost Carpenter—Professor Chandler—Ewen McIntyre—George J. Seabury—Gustavus Ramsperger—Anton Vorisek—John Oehler—Thomas F. Main—Max J. Breitenbach—Albert Plaut—Charles W. Holzhauser—Henry A. Cassebeer, Jr.—Sixty-eighth Street Annex—The Library—The Chemistry and Physics Laboratories—Bacteriological Laboratory—Pharmaceutical Laboratory.	
LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES	187
The Law of 1832—Law of 1839—College Committee on Inspection—Poisons—Nostroms—Adulterated Drugs—Federal Law of 1848—Resolutions on Enactment of Law of 1848—Threat of Charter Repeal—Van Wyck Suit—Participation in U. S. P. Revision—Laws of 1860—Petition to Abraham Lincoln—Irving Drug Law of 1871—Draft of Law to Replace Irving Drug Law—Committee Hearings at Albany—Law of 1872—Code of Ethics—Standard Weights and Measures—Trade Mark—Law Exempting Pharmacists from Jury Duty.	

CONTENTS

THE COLLEGE TODAY	227
THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.....	230
OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES—1929.....	237
FACULTY—1929	265
ROSTER OF OFFICERS, 1829-1929.....	297
ROSTER OF FACULTIES, 1829-1929.....	307
ROSTER OF COLLEGE MEMBERS—1929.....	309
GRAPH SHOWING FLUCTUATION IN SIZE OF GRADUATING CLASSES, 1831-1928	312
ROSTER OF GRADUATES, 1831-1928	313
INDEX	342

ILLUSTRATIONS

	<i>Page</i>
Frontispiece	4
“Chemistry”—Puvis de Chavannes	8
“Physics”—Puvis de Chavannes	10
Public School No. 1.....	11
City Hall in 1830.....	12
City Hall Park in 1829.....	13
Five Points in 1829.....	13
Place and Souillard’s Drugstore, 17 Park Row, 1829.....	15
John M. Bradhurst’s Drugstore, Cor. Pearl Street and Peck Slip, 1829.....	15
Uriah H. Levy’s Drugstore, 145 Maiden Lane, 1829.....	15
The Shakespeare Tavern	17
“As Choice Spirits as Ever Supped at the Turck’s Head”.....	18
Mr. Keese Apologizes for his Absence from a Meeting.....	22
Pharmacists were Anxious to Join the College.....	22
First Nominations of Lecturers.....	24-26
The College of Physicians and Surgeons on Barclay Street.....	29
The New York Dispensary	30
John Torrey, M. D.....	31
Lecture Committee Report, 1830.....	31
Henry H. Schieffelin	32
Mr. Schieffelin’s Letter of Resignation.....	33-34
Committee Report, 1830	34
The First Diploma	35
Letter from the Philadelphia College.....	36-37
Columbia College, in 1832	38
Lyceum of Natural History.....	39
Letter from the President of the Lyceum.....	40
New York University in 1834.....	41
Nomination of Dr. Griscom	42-43
James R. Chilton, M. D.....	44
The College was located at 285 Broadway, One Flight Up to the Rear, 1841-1845	46
Corner Broadway and Canal Street.....	48
The New York Medical College, 90 East 13th Street.....	49
Lecture Leaflet	52
Ferdinand F. Mayer	53
Leaflet for 1861-1862	55
John M. Maisch	54
New York University in 1865.....	54
Program of First Public Commencement, 1863.....	56
Mary Putnam Jacobi	58
Columbia College, 1870	61
Professors Eggleston and Chandler, 1866.....	62

ILLUSTRATIONS

	<i>Page</i>
Edward R. Squibb as Navy Surgeon.....	64
Dr. Squibb's Lecture Notes	65-68
Leaflet for 1870-1871.....	69
The New Building of the College of Pharmacy at 23rd Street.....	72
Cross View of the 23rd Street Building.....	73
Lecture Room in 23rd Street Building.....	74
Library in 23rd Street Building.....	74
A Corner in the Chemical Laboratory.....	75
The Pharmacognosy Room	75
Dr. Charles Rice at His Desk.....	77
Faculty in 1886	78
City Hall Park.....	80
Columbia College on Park Place.....	80
Lecture Room After Installation of Individual Chairs.....	80
Peter Wendover Bedford.....	83
Faculty in 1895.....	84
The War Class, 1898.....	86
Henry H. Rusby, in 1900.....	88
John Oehler, 1910.....	90
James C. Duff, 1910.....	90
William Mansfield, 1910.....	90
Curt P. Wimmer, 1910.....	90
George A. Ferguson, 1906.....	92
Virgil Coblentz, 1910	92
Jeannot Hostmann, 1914.....	92
Anton Vorisek, 1914.....	92
Naval Apprentices during the World War.....	94
Notice of First Donation to the College.....	98
Meeting Notice, 1837.....	100
Delinquent Notice, 1837.....	101
Committee Report, 1839.....	102
Petition to the Legislature, 1839.....	103
Agreement to Return Membership Certificates.....	104
President Adamson's Letter on Harrison Funeral Services.....	107-109
Letter from Senator Morris Franklin.....	111
Milhau's Drugstore at 183 Broadway, 1845.....	112
James S. Aspinwall.....	116
Mr. Aspinwall's Notice.....	116
John Meakim	118
John Carle, Jr.....	118
George D. Coggeshall.....	118
John Milhau	118
Stock Surrender Receipt.....	119
New York in 1853.....	121
William Hegeman	124
James C. Haviland.....	124
George C. Close.....	124

ILLUSTRATIONS

	<i>Page</i>
Conversational Meeting Notice.....	125
George N. Lawrence.....	125
Henry T. Kiersted.....	125
Friedrich Woehler Certifying to Professor Chandler's Proficiency.....	127
Professor Chandler in 1870.....	127
Charles Rice in 1870.....	128
American Pharmaceutical Association Meeting, 1858.....	129
Chemists at Priestley Memorial, 1874.....	129
Honorary Membership Certificate Issued by the College.....	131
New York University, 1878.....	133
Twenty-third Street Building.....	133
Samuel W. Fairchild.....	141
Horatio N. Fraser.....	142
Architect's Drawing of Proposed College Building.....	144
First Picture of Sixty-eighth Street Building.....	145
Officers of the College, 1894.....	146
Trustees, 1894	148
Trustees, 1894	150
Trustees, 1894	151
Paul Balluff	151
Gustavus Ramsperger	151
Frederick Hoffmann	152
David B. Hays.....	152
Edward R. Squibb.....	152
Henry A. Cassebeer, Sr.....	152
Edward Kemp	153
Hegeman's Drugstore in 1890.....	155
Charles Rice	154
Rice Memorial	159
Lecture Hall in Sixty-eighth Street Building.....	160
Airplane View of Columbia University, 1929.....	162
Provost Carpenter	163
Professor Marston T. Bogert.....	163
Charles Frederick Chandler.....	165
Ewen McIntyre	166
Dr. Chandler at Work.....	166
George J. Seabury.....	170
Albert Plaut	170
Louis Dohme	170
Pharmacy Laboratory, Sixty-eighth Street Building.....	171
Chemical Laboratory, Sixty-eighth Street Building.....	171
Histological Laboratory, Sixty-eighth Street Building.....	172
Bacteriological Laboratory, Sixty-eighth Street Building.....	172
Dispensing Laboratory, Sixty-eighth Street Building.....	173
Museum and Recitation Room, Sixty-eighth Street Building.....	173
Exhibition Case, Library, Sixty-eighth Street Building.....	174
Registrar's Office	174

ILLUSTRATIONS

	<i>Page</i>
Trustees' Room	175
Alumni Room	175
Lecture Room	176
Old Library	176
Group of New York College Representatives at Convention.....	177
Faculty in 1915.....	178
The New Library.....	180
New Physics Laboratory.....	180
Recitation Room, New Building.....	182
Balance Room, New Building.....	182
Bacteriological Laboratory, New Building.....	185
Pharmacy Laboratory, New Building.....	185
Chemical Laboratory	186
Petition of Brooklyn Druggists to New York College of Pharmacy.....	188
Report on Analysis by Dr. Ellett.....	193
Dr. George B. Wood's Letter, 1842.....	195
Committee Report on Analysis of Potassium Iodide.....	197-198
Letter from New York Academy of Medicine.....	200
Pharmacopoeial Revision Notice.....	206
Trade Mark Grant.....	222
Trade Mark	222
Copy of Jury Exemption Law.....	224-225
The College Today.....	226
The College Entrance.....	228
Alumni Seal	231
The Alchemist	236
College Seal	237
Nicholas Murray Butler.....	238
William Jay Schieffelin.....	240
Henry C. Lovis.....	242
Edward Plant	244
V. Chapin Daggett.....	246
Marston Taylor Bogert.....	248
Clarence O. Bigelow.....	250
Charles W. Holton.....	252
Arthur J. Bauer.....	254
Theodore Weicker	256
Irving McKesson	256
William S. Gordon.....	256
Jacob Weil	258
Nathaniel Nicolai	258
Albert E. Stratton.....	258
David Costelo	258
Charles J. McCloskey.....	260
Charles S. Littell.....	260
Herman Walter	260
Charles Friedgen	260

ILLUSTRATIONS

J. Leon Lascoff.....	262
W. W. Conley.....	262
Richard H. Timmermann.....	262
Adolph Henning	262
The Apothecary	264
Henry H. Rusby.....	266
George C. Diekman.....	272
Virgil Coblentz	274
Henry V. Arny.....	276
Curt P. Wimmer.....	278
Charles C. Lieb.....	280
Carlton C. Curtis.....	280
Charles W. Ballard.....	282
Fanchon Hart	282
Lewis N. Brown.....	284
Horace N. Carter.....	284
Hugo H. Schaefer.....	286
Herbert C. Kassner	286
Jacob Dorfman	288
Harry Taub	288
Abraham Taub	290
William Macsata	290
Frederick D. Lascoff.....	292
Isidore Neustadter	292
George D. McJimsey.....	292
Arthur H. Ingenhuett.....	292
Walter B. Simpson.....	294
Eleanor Kerker	294
Graph Showing Fluctuations in Size of Graduating Classes, 1831-1928.....	312

Foreword

THE COMPILATION and writing of a history of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, an institution with which the author has now been connected for over twenty-three years, proved a most interesting task. With a deep sense of the importance to all parties, he tried to show that the College has always been the standard-bearer in the struggle against the evils attendant to the development of pharmacy, and that its present success as a teaching institution is founded upon the efforts of its self-sacrificing Boards of Trustees, Faculties and friends.

The work was not without considerable difficulty. A mass of material had to be studied, evaluated as to relative importance and, then, set forth in its true light. The minutes of the Board of Trustees and of the College have served as a primary source of information. These, however, proved insufficient for the purpose. They gave merely facts; the resolutions adopted. They revealed but little of the human side of a movement. They offered no information as to currents of thought, as to ideas or discussions that eventually led to the adoption of the actions. To supply this necessary element much supplementary reading was required, particularly of references to College matters found in the public and trade press. Always, it was necessary to read between the lines of the reports of treasurers, lecture committees, curators and other officers of the institution.

In order to render the narrative of the varying activities of the College more continuous and easier to follow, the author has, in treatment, divided the material into chapters. A certain amount of repetition and overlapping were unavoidable, and yet, this was felt to be preferable to a jolty, disconnected story.

The author wishes to extend sincere thanks and appreciation to all who so kindly and courteously assisted him. Wherever he applied for help, it was gladly accorded; wherever he sought information, it was, if available, supplied. Due credit is due the officials of the New York Public Library, of the New York Historical Society, and the various editors of the pharmaceutical press. To Dean Henry H. Rusby, Dr. Horatio N. Fraser, Dr. William J. Schieffelin, and others, thanks are due. The members of the staff in the Department of Pharmacy are deserving of mention for their assistance. The chapter on the History of the Alumni Association is to be credited to Mr. Abraham Taub, the Secretary of the Association. And last, but not least, a very great share of the credit for this publication must be accorded to my efficient and faithful assistant and co-worker, Mrs. Frieda Rich.

It is the author's earnest wish that this history may prove of interest to every reader, whether he be a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, or not. Certainly, every pharmacist will find something in the volume to make it worth reading.

And now, it is sent on its way, accompanied by the fervent hope of the author that it may find universal commendation.

April, 1929

CURT P. WIMMER.



Introduction

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY of the City of New York has now rounded out one hundred years of its useful existence. Conceived of necessity, born in humility, it passed through its periods of storm and stress, until after nearly fifty years of precarious existence, conditions arose in the profession of pharmacy which placed it upon a solid basis, enhanced its usefulness and caused it to take its place in the first ranks of the institutions of learning.

It is to the credit of the College that it was instrumental in the enactment of legislation requiring an examination as to fitness of every person wishing to practice pharmacy, serving, thereby, not only its own end but that of the profession of pharmacy, and of the community as well. While prior to 1870, the College was continuously struggling for its very existence and, indeed, was more than once upon the verge of disaster, it grew perceptibly in size and importance after a pharmacy law had been adopted requiring pharmacists to register before a Board of Pharmacy.

When, in 1904, the New York College of Pharmacy became a part of Columbia University, it had sent into the world over 3,000 trained professional men and women, and its usefulness in the educational structure of the world had already been firmly established. Since that time, approximately 5,000 pharmacists have been graduated, so that the College can now boast of an alumni list of about 8,000 names. It seems logical, therefore, to recognize the existence of three distinct periods in the history of this institution. The first may be termed "The Period of Stress," from 1829 to 1870; the second, "The Period of Security," from 1870 to 1906, and the third "The Period of Established Success," from 1906 to date.

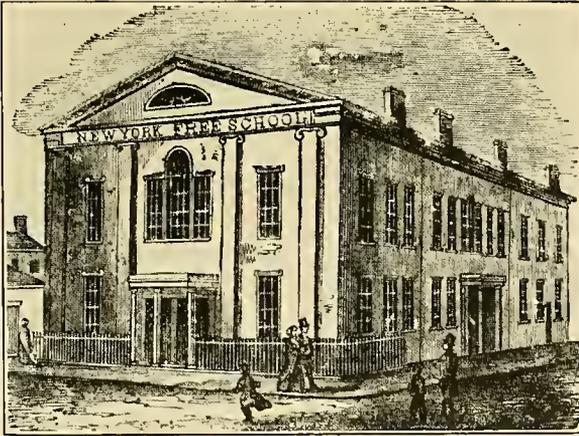
While following the development of the history of our College through its various periods, let us be duly impressed with the devotion and spirit of self-sacrifice of the men who have been active in its affairs. But for them, the College might never have survived, and so this history is, in a sense, a paean in praise of those manly and generous virtues which are found abundantly in the history of pharmaceutical advancement. The pharmacist has much to be proud of! The graduate of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York will, after perusal of this history, point with pride to the fact that his Alma Mater, throughout her career, has steadily maintained and fostered all that is honorable, all that is ethical, all that is best in his profession.



The Foundation of the College

THE NEW YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY has always been a typical New York City institution. While its activities, of course, have never been limited to the confines of this city, and while its influence has ever been nation-wide, yet it has been essentially a New York College. Its officers and its faculty have been New Yorkers, many of them active in political and commercial life. It is, therefore, entirely understandable that the life of the City exerted a very great influence upon that of the College, and throughout this history, we must not lose sight of the development of the home of the College, the great City of New York. Nor shall the varying phases in the development of pharmacy during the past one hundred years, and their influence upon our college history be neglected. All of these factors are so closely interwoven that a history of one without the others would indeed be incomplete.

The beginning of the nineteenth century was, especially for New York City, a period of great activity, of progress, of foundations of many kinds. The year 1815 had definitely brought victorious peace with England. The freedom of the United States was, at last, affirmed for all time. After years of suffering, indirectly under the influence of the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, and directly under that of the war with England, the country was now free to develop without hindrance. It took full advantage of this freedom. In 1807, the Public School System had been introduced and was bringing the name of De Witt Clinton into prominence.



Public School No. 1

The first Public School was opened on April 28, 1807—old No. 1, on Chatham Street. In the same year, the practical usefulness of the steamboat had been demonstrated by Robert Fulton, who had built the “Claremont” in a shipyard on the East River, and had run it to Albany in thirty-two hours. Thereafter regular trips to Albany were made. It seemed to the New Yorkers almost a miracle to be able to sail for Albany on Monday and be back in New York on the following Friday, since formerly the one way trip had required a full week. In 1808, New York City was built up mainly along the Bowery, up to about Grand Street, and on the west side as far as Leonard Street. The City Hall had been completed in 1812. Its front was of marble, simple in architecture. Its rear, however, was of sandstone, because it was supposed that not many people would ever have to approach it from this direction.

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

In 1811, a commission consisting of Simeon De Witt, Gouverneur Morris and John Rutherford laid out on paper a plan for the city with streets reaching as far as One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, according to which, later on, the city was actually built. At that time, however, New Yorkers considered these commissioners insane; it was thought that centuries would elapse before the city would extend so far uptown. The first savings bank was established in 1819, under the direction of John Pintard and Peter Augustus Jay; it opened its doors in the month of July and by December of the same year it had acquired 1,527 accounts, amounting to \$153,378.



City Hall in 1830

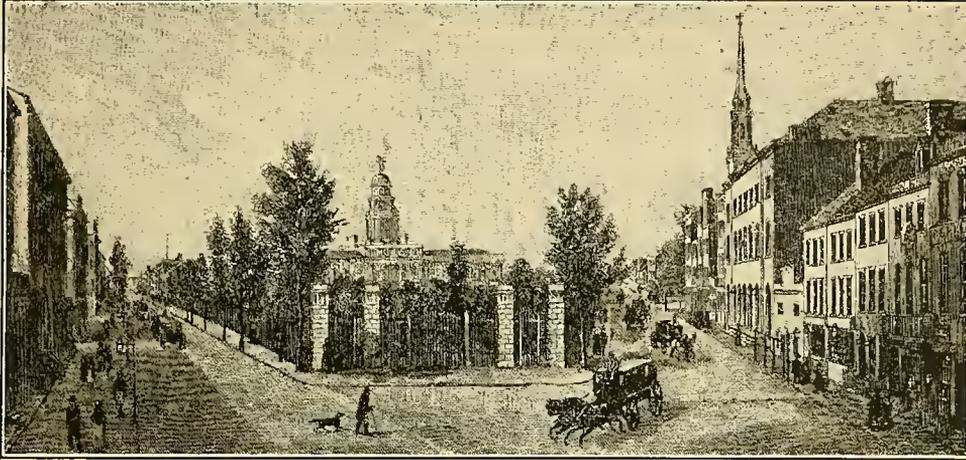
Of the greatest possible influence upon the prosperity of the city was the Éric Canal, which was opened with impressive ceremonies in the year 1825. It served to connect the Great Lakes with the Hudson River, thus opening the tremendous resources of the Middle West to rapid and cheap intercourse with the East. De Witt Clinton had advocated its construction as early as 1810. It was completed in spite of great political opposition. The term "Clinton's Ditch" was coined and used to ridicule the plan. But the "Ditch" was built and finished and its opening was the occasion of prolonged celebration by the city. An authority of the day states: "It definitely assured the supremacy of the city as the commercial emporium of the Western Continent. Becoming the outlet of a vast territory, it followed naturally that New York should become also the point at which the supplies for that territory should be obtained."

Another development of importance to the city was the establishment of the great daily newspapers. The *Journal of Commerce* was founded in 1827; the *Sun*, in 1833; the *Herald* in 1835. The *Tribune*, *Times* and *World* followed somewhat later, and the appearance of all of these marked the beginning of the period of the low-priced daily paper which is at the bottom of the great influence of the press upon the business of the metropolis and, indeed, of the entire country.

This was also the period of the introduction of useful public works. Illuminating gas was used for the first time in 1825; the first house so lighted was that of Samuel Leggett at 7 Cherry Street. In November of 1832, the first horse car appeared, bringing the villages of Yorkville, Greenwich and even Harlem closer to the business centre of the city.

New York was a city of a heterogeneous population. Besides the solid business men, mainly of Dutch and English ancestry, it harbored many adventurers who had been attracted by the rapid growth of its trade and the consequent opportunities for fortune-making.

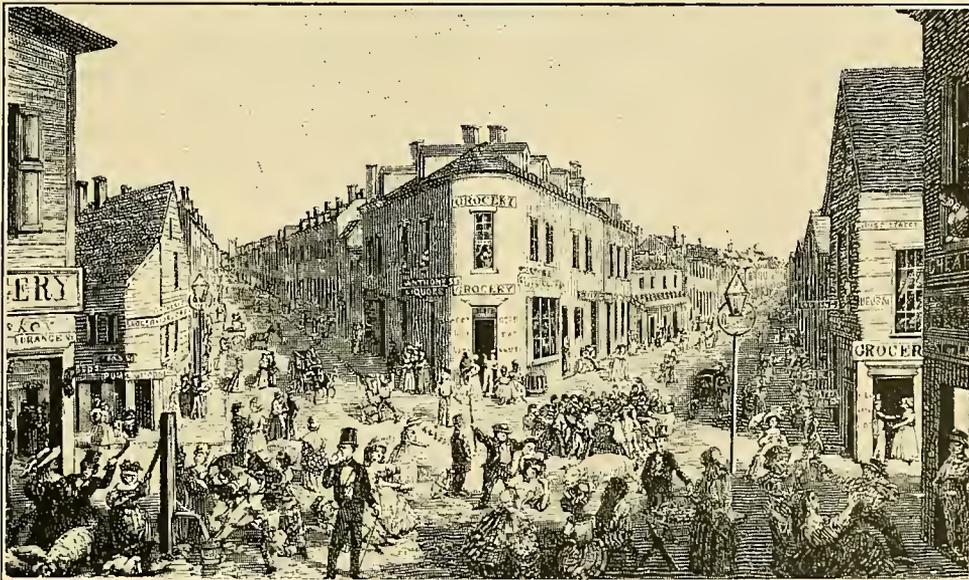
But there was also, in this period, an unmistakable awakening to the need for greater and better facilities for the professional education of young people. In a



City Hall Park in 1829

copy of the "New York Mirror," a fine weekly magazine of the year 1830, we find the following statement: "No subjects engage public attention more at the present time than the diffusion of knowledge and the instruction of the young. You can not enter a public assembly and listen to a popular speech but that the theme is education." Columbia College graduated about one hundred students annually. New York University was founded in 1832, in response to a general demand for greater facilities for liberal education.

We find enterprise everywhere in the era to which the foundation of the New York College of Pharmacy belongs. New York City, from the throes of a difficult birth and infancy, was to grow into a metropolis of the world. And of considerable influence in this development was the business of the importing and selling of drugs and medicines. There were upward of one hundred and seventy-five establishments in the city, in 1829, which could properly be termed drug



Five Points in 1829

stores. But drugs were also sold in grocery and paint and dye-stuff stores. As compared with present day standards, the drug business of a hundred years ago was in a chaotic condition. Generally speaking, there were two classes of stores: the one, the old-fashioned English-style combination of grocery-dye-paint and drug store, where the patent medicine was kept on the shelf beside the pot of paint and where the barrel of rhubarb or Epsom salt stood next to the barrel of foodstuff for either man or animal; the other, was the better type of drug store. This latter was owned either by a pharmacist who had served an apprenticeship of several years in some other store and then had established himself as a proprietor, or by a physician, whose office was generally in the rear of the store, so that he might see his patients there and prescribe and dispense his medicines on the spot. But the pharmacist who was not a physician also felt that it was his perfect right to prescribe over the counter, and even to visit such patients as might have more confidence in him personally than in a physician. Those physicians who did not own drug stores, as a rule considered them places where they might replenish their stock of medicines to be dispensed at the bedside. The number of prescriptions sent to drug stores to be compounded was not very large.

There were also a number of wholesale druggists who imported drugs from abroad, some of whom carried on the manufacture of pharmaceuticals on a large scale. We mention only the following: Messrs. John and Joel Post, 31 Wall Street; Oliver Hull, 146 Pearl Street; Messrs. Lawrence, Keese and Co., 195 Pearl Street; John M. Bradhurst, 314 Pearl Street; Henry H. Schieffelin and Co., 193 Pearl Street; John C. Morrison, 188 Greenwich Street.

The daily routine of a clerk in a drug store, a century ago, was tedious. Long hours of work as well as considerable physical exertion were required of him. Pills of every description, but especially those of a cathartic action, had to be made up almost daily, by hand and in large numbers; sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid, Rochelle salt, aloes, scammony, colocynth and other drugs had to be powdered in the large mortars then used.

Some pharmacists sent their supplies of drugs to the drug mill of Messrs. C. and H. J. Sanford, which stood in a field above the Stuyvesant Meadows, at about Twenty-Third Street and Second Avenue, to be powdered there. The clerk who was commissioned to make this trip to the mill considered himself very fortunate, for it meant a full day's outing for him.

Other duties were not so pleasant. The clerk would frequently have to weigh out pounds of crude potash, or half pounds of annatto or rocco, which latter had to be dug out of the original package in the soft state. Aloes and capsicum had to be powdered laboriously in a mortar, while mercury with chalk, blue mass and mercurial ointment were all made in the shops. Enema apparatus had to be prepared; no rubber tubing or bulbs were available; the apprentice had to obtain a supply of bladders, tie a pipe securely into the neck of each, and send one out with each clyster. There were no ready-made plasters; they were made up as occasion demanded, and an impression was prevalent that the more nauseating they appeared the more efficacious they were.

The clerk was required to sell oil of vitriol, aqua fortis, and spirit of salt by the pound. Dye-woods were commonly demanded. The oil of vitriol, annatto and potash were used by dyers; the aqua fortis by chair-stainers. From time to time the clerk would have to run out into the street to the pump, there to fill a pitcher with water. Croton water was unknown, and ice was not kept.

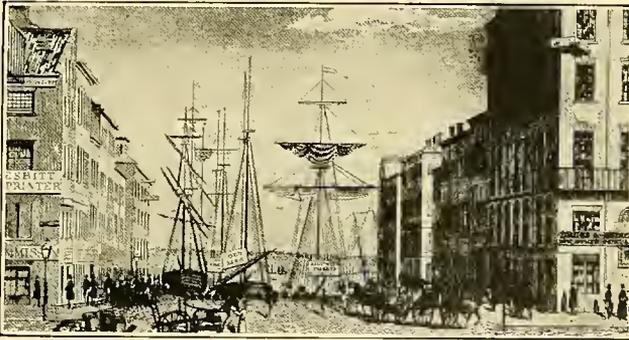
Large doses of cathartics were commonly used. Pharmacists would keep on hand jars full of doses of calomel and jalap, ten to twenty grains each, and of calomel and rhubarb, ten to thirty grains each, besides many strong purgative pills.

Tartar emetic was sold over the counter in six grain packages with printed directions on the outside, emetics being in very common use. Castor oil was used extensively. Many persons, apparently, were anxious lest their health give

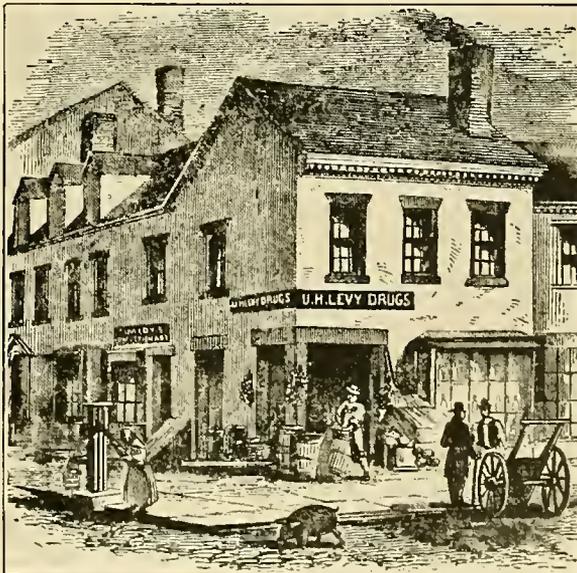
DRUG STORES OF OLD NEW YORK



Place and Souillard's Drugstore, 17 Park Row, 1829



John M. Bradhurst's Drugstore, Cor. Pearl St. and Peck Slip, 1829



Uriah H. Levy's Drugstore, 145 Maiden Lane, 1829

out on Sunday, and so, by way of prevention, they habitually swallowed cathartics on Saturday night. Of patent medicines Swain's Panacea enjoyed a great popularity; compound syrup of sarsaparilla was sometimes used in its place, however. Some drug stores displayed large signs at their doors to advertise the patent medicines on sale within. We read that a patent medicine, called "Poor Men's Friend," was so advertised, and that a baker with a sense of humor, displayed over his shop a large sign with the legend "Poor Men's Friend" accompanied by a huge loaf of bread.

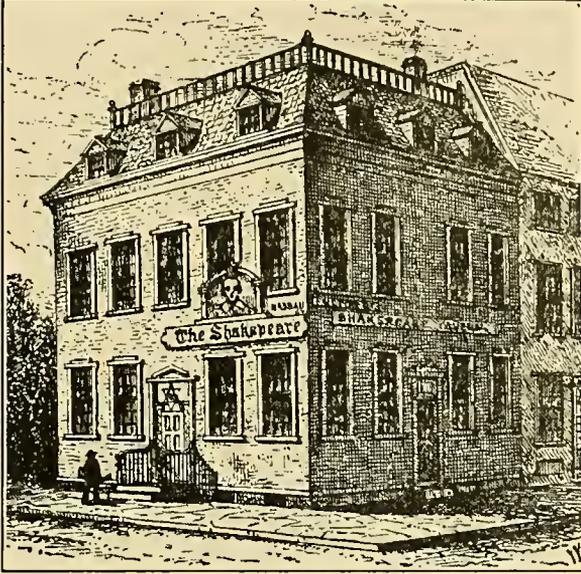
In the spring of 1830 an epidemic of influenza raged in New York City. Almost every inhabitant suffered from it to some degree. Newspapers extensively advertised the curative effects of liverwort, no matter how severe the cold. Immediately, there was a great rush to the drug stores for liverwort and in a short time, all available stock of this drug was completely exhausted.

But the news of its scarcity soon spread to the neighboring State of New Jersey, and from there men, women and children flocked into the city with baskets, bags and bandana handkerchiefs filled with liverwort. They visited shop after shop, in their efforts to dispose of their supplies. Pharmacists purchased great quantities of it, dumping it carelessly on the floors of their shops, in order that it might dry and, incidentally, to pick out the dead leaves and other debris with which it was mixed. After cleansing it, they would sell the entire plant—leaves, roots and flowers. But soon the demand began to subside, and before long, there was no further sale for it. By this time, however, the news of the liverwort "madness" had spread further north, and fine, strapping boys with the yellow clay of Dutchess County on their boots, came flocking into New York with heavy bags of liverwort slung over their shoulders. They, too, went into the drug stores, confidently offering their wares for sale. After several unsuccessful attempts to interest their prospective buyers, they became more humble in their attitude, asking "Will you please buy liverwort?" But the answer was invariably "No!" And, crestfallen, the young men would make their way back to the schooner on which they had come down the river, and fling their liverwort overboard. Numerous syrups and balsams of liverwort soon made their appearance on druggists' shelves.

Medicines prescribed by physicians were usually in the nature of cathartics. We read of Dr. W. and Dr. John W. Francis who visited hospital wards alternately, each for two weeks. Dr. W. treated the patients with purgatives and emetics, while Dr. John W., when his turn came, prescribed a generous diet and good wine. It is needless to say which of the two was the more popular at the hospital. Another physician, Dr. Marinus Willet, whose office was located on Grand Street, and who was a son of Colonel Willet, had a large practice. It was his custom to write prescriptions in pencil on very small pieces of paper. The writing was very difficult to decipher, but the good doctor claimed that pharmacists were more apt to put them up correctly if they required a good deal of study beforehand.

Even then a cordial professional relationship existed between physicians and pharmacists. Frequently, a physician would halt his horse and buggy before a drug store to step inside and have a chat with the proprietor. There was Dr. John Onderdonk, over eighty years of age in 1830, who used to entertain his friends with stories of "how we did things forty years ago," and "when I was President of the Medical Society." When Dr. Dayton congratulated him upon being the father of two bishops, the old gentleman replied that he hoped that neither of his sons would ever disgrace his profession.

There was a great deal of sociability in the New York of a hundred years ago. It was concentrated in the many hotels and taverns, always so well patronized. The most celebrated of all of these, the City Hotel, was built in 1704, and was originally called "Tontine's Hotel and Assembly." The National Hotel was opened in 1826, and the Adelphi Hotel, located at the corner of Beaver Street and Broad-



The Shakespeare Tavern, 1829

way, in 1827. Holt's Hotel, then in the course of erection on Fulton Street, was opened in 1833 and was later known as the United States Hotel.

Receptions, banquets and balls were held in great numbers. Indeed, our forefathers showed quite a partiality to this type of recreation. Niblo's Garden opened its doors in 1828. It was called "Sans Souci," and was located at the corner of Broadway and Prince Street, not far from Contoit's Garden, also known as "The New York Garden." On Sundays, the business men of means would trot their horses along Third Avenue, which was then a magnificent drive, up to the Hazzard House, at Eighty-Second Street, in Yorkville, or even further to the celebrated "Red House" where excellent food and wine were to be had.

The desire for sociability found expression in the formation of all sorts of clubs. There was the "Bread and Cheese Club" where pieces of bread and cheese were used for balloting, a piece of bread counting as an affirmative and a piece of cheese as a rejection ballot. This club was formed by Fenimore Cooper, in 1824. There was the "Book Club," consisting of literary men; the "Forum" which furnished entertainment for those who were opposed to dancing and the lighter forms of recreation, the members of which met in "Mechanics Hall," at Broadway and Park Place, to spend their time in debating upon various subjects. And there were many others.

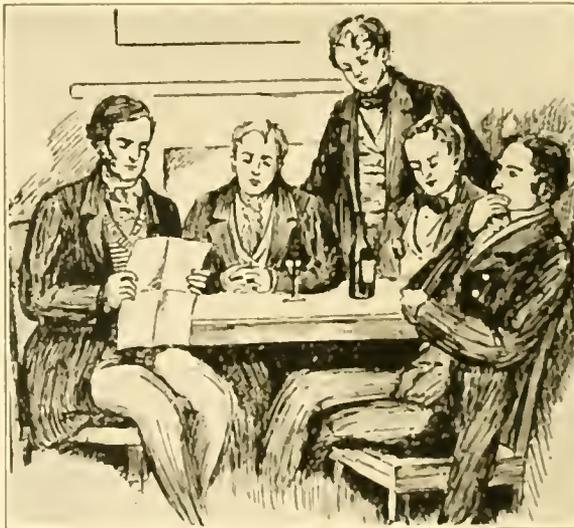
At the southwest corner of Fulton and Nassau Streets stood "The Shakespeare Tavern." This had for some years been, and continued to be for many more, the resort of actors and poets, as well as the rendezvous of the wits and literary men of the time. It was a low, old-fashioned, solid structure of yellow brick, two stories high, with dormer windows in the roof. In its early days, the house was entered through a green baize-covered door on Nassau Street, opening into a small hall with rooms on either side, the taproom being the south front room on Nassau Street, in which was a circular bar of the old English pattern. In 1822, a more modern addition was built on Fulton Street, three stories high. On the second floor was a large room generally used for public meetings and military drills, and on the third floor was another large room, with arched ceiling, often the scene of concerts and balls, and considered an especial accommodation for the political, literary and musical patrons of the house. The Shakespeare was famous

because of the excellence of its wines and the quaint style and quiet comfort of its suppers.

It was the headquarters of the well-known "Kraut Club," a most fun-loving organization. Its dinners were announced by the display of a cabbage pierced by the end of a stick and projected from the window of the room in which the dinner was to be held. The "Grand Kraut," upon being elected, was crowned with a cabbage head and enveloped in a coat of cabbage leaves. The annual meeting of the club started at nine o'clock in the morning and the fun and frolic continued for an entire day. Just before dinner, the secretary would read his annual report, consisting of humorous recitations of many imaginary events. At dinner, smoked geese, sausages, sourkraut and cabbages were served, in a great variety of courses.

A number of physicians and wholesale druggists were members of this club, upon whose membership list were the names of a number of descendants of the early Dutch settlers. One of its prominent presidents was Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell.

For many years the Shakespeare Tavern was closely associated with the military history of New York City. The Euterpian Society met here once each month, and every year gave a public concert. Here Robert C. Sands first recited to his friends, William L. Stone, Gulian C. Verplanck and John Inman, his last and most remarkable poem "The Dead of 1832." In its rooms De Witt Clinton discussed with his friends his pet project, the Erie Canal, and demonstrated the feasibility of the undertaking. William L. Stone, a frequent visitor at the Tavern, says: "The old Shakespeare has entertained coteries composed of as choice spirits as ever supped at the Turk's Head."



"As choice spirits as ever supped at the Turk's Head"

The Shakespeare Tavern also served as rendezvous for physicians and apothecaries, at least for those who were entirely at home in the military and literary atmosphere of this quaint place. Prominent among them were Mr. John L. Embree, of 127 Broadway, Mr. John D. Keese and his brother Theodore, of 115 Maiden Lane, members of the highly respected firm of Lawrence, Keese and Co., and Mr. George D. Coggeshall, of 157 Madison Street. Also a frequent patron was Mr. Henry H. Schieffelin, of the long-established firm of H. H. Schieffelin and Co., who was in partnership with his brothers, Effingham and Jacob, Jr., and whose father had formerly been associated with Mr. John B. Lawrence, a brother-in-law. When this early partnership of Lawrence and Schieffelin was dissolved,

Mr. Lawrence, together with a clerk, named Keese, founded the firm of Lawrence, Keese & Co. All of these gentlemen met with others occasionally in the Shakespeare Tavern. Of course, they talked shop. And there was enough to talk about. The drug business was not at all what, in their opinion, it should have been. The drugs imported by the wholesalers were not uniform either in composition or color or effect. Anything that the English manufacturers sent over had to be accepted and sold. Of course, even at that time there existed the old New York Druggists Association, the duty of which was to pass upon the quality of drugs sold; but somehow it did not function properly. And it was the opinion of the gentlemen interested that there should be some more efficient method for controlling the quality of drugs. True, the old-style druggists' shops were slowly disappearing, namely those shops where paints, glass and varnish were sold by the same clerk who dispensed rhubarb, calomel and magnesia, and where arsenic and tartar emetic were sold in paper wrappers bearing no labels whatever. Certainly, every self-respecting apothecary would sell nothing but drugs and would make sure that every package of medicine sold for family consumption was properly labeled, and that prescriptions were compounded in his own shop with as much skill, accuracy and neatness as in any other shop in any other city. That was the only way in which a pharmacy should be conducted, but there were rogues who claimed that they could prepare prescriptions correctly, although they had had not even a month's experience in a genuine apothecary's shop.

But what could be done in the absence of a law restricting the druggist's practice? The only existing restrictive legislation with any bearing on the apothecary was the old poison law of 1801, and even this was practically ineffective. Moreover, there was difficulty as to the hospital formularies and the several pharmacopoeias! This was subject for conversation. A great variety of formularies were in use in the apothecaries' shops, a condition which led to much confusion and differences in opinion, as well as variations in the medicines compounded and dispensed. No one acknowledged any authority; everybody used whatever he saw fit, generally the particular book which had been respected in the shop in which he had been apprenticed. Some favored the Pharmacopoeia of the United States, published in 1820 at Washington; others a Pharmacopoeia published in New York; again others used the London Pharmacopoeia, published in 1822; others the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia, and still others the Coxes' American Pharmacopoeia of 1827. Physicians purchasing medicines in different stores would find that their Tinctures of Opium or their Wines of Antimony, etc., produced variable effects on their patients. What could be done about such a condition?

Clearly, some organization of druggists was necessary to discuss these matters and to take proper steps toward remedying them. There was need, moreover, for wider education among the druggists. Pharmaceutical chemistry was advancing at an astonishing rate. Morphium, strychnia and quinine had recently been discovered, but were still very expensive. Iodine had been employed in medicine for the first time in 1819. Then, there was the German chemist, Woehler, who claimed that he had made an organic compound from an inorganic. No one, as yet, could tell to what that might lead. Matters were becoming so complicated that some sort of education had to be required of the person wishing to enter the field of pharmacy. And, surely some place should be established where he might receive the necessary information concerning drugs and medicines.

Such matters were discussed at the Shakespeare Tavern. Both Mr. John D. Keese and Mr. George D. Coggeshall had attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy which had been established in 1821 and which was, then, the only college of its kind in existence. Mr. Keese had attended in 1824, and Mr. Coggeshall had been graduated in 1828, having, in fact, but recently returned to New York. It will, probably, never be known which of these two gentlemen first suggested the establishment of a college in this city, but it was Mr. John D. Keese who took the initiative in the matter.

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

In the spring of 1829, a call signed by Mr. Keese was sent to some of the most reputable of the apothecaries of the City of New York, urging them to attend a meeting at the Shakespeare Tavern for the purpose of sounding out the sentiment among them and of discussing ways and means by which the condition of the drug business might be improved. The response was encouraging and the advisability of founding a college of pharmacy was taken under consideration. Another meeting was decided upon and held, others following at intervals of one week during the month of February and the beginning of March. These meetings were evidently of an informal nature since the minutes of the proceedings were not kept, but they made possible the discovery of those men who were interested and willing to lend both time and energy to the new enterprise.

During these two months, the groundwork of the College was laid. How well this was done is indicated by the fact that the fundamental structure of the College is the same now, in 1929, as it was when originally determined upon in 1829. At these weekly meetings, all of which were held in the Shakespeare Tavern, the following gentlemen took an active part, and are entitled, therefore, to be considered the Founders of the New York College of Pharmacy: Messrs. John D. Keese, Theodore Keese, Henry H. Schieffelin, John L. Embree, Patrick Dickie, Oliver Hull, Edward N. Lawrence, Henry T. Kiersted, George D. Coggeshall, John Carle, Jr., Lindley Murray and William L. Rushton.

The work of drawing up a general plan and constitution for the College was done essentially by Messrs. John D. Keese, his brother Theodore and Henry H. Schieffelin.

Mr. Keese was of English descent, of a literary turn of mind and much interested in the arts and sciences. The help of Mr. Schieffelin was invaluable, since he had studied law and had, in fact, been a practicing attorney in partnership with Mr. Warren Brackett, at 193 Pearl Street. Mr. Schieffelin was graduated from Columbia College in 1801, and had subsequently studied law in the office of an eminent lawyer, Cadwallader Colden. Small wonder that the preliminary work necessary for the founding of this College was done with such excellence, dispatch and accuracy that a complete plan and a complete Constitution could be presented to the druggists of the city at a meeting called for the purpose, on Wednesday, March 18, 1829, at the Shakespeare Tavern, at 7:30 P. M. Notices for this meeting had been mailed to every apothecary of reputation in the city. Mr. John L. Embree presided, and Mr. Theodore Keese acted as secretary. The plan was explained and the Constitution was read, discussed and, after a few minor changes, adopted.

The plan for this institution, as adopted and as expressed in its Constitution, was the following:

1. Its name was to be "The College of Pharmacy of the City and County of New York."
2. The officers were to be a president, three vice-presidents, a treasurer, a secretary and seven other members, all of these to constitute the Board of Trustees, and to be elected annually.
3. Any person engaged in business as druggist or apothecary in the City and County of New York might become a member, by signing the Constitution and paying an initiation fee of \$5.00, and yearly dues of \$5.00; only those in good standing should be entitled to vote.
4. Any person hereafter engaging in the drug business might become a member upon proposition signed by two members, provided, however, that he had been regularly educated as a druggist, had received a diploma from the College and was of good moral character.
5. No one was to be admitted to an examination for a diploma unless he had studied (worked) for a period of four years with a respec-

table druggist or apothecary and had attended two full courses of lectures at this College.

6. The Board of Trustees was to meet once a month. It was its duty to recommend suitable persons as lecturers on *Materia Medica*, Chemistry and Pharmacy, and other branches of science useful to the apothecary.

From the list of lecturers proposed by the Trustees the most suitable ones were to be elected at a meeting of the College, by a vote of the majority. Any disputes arising between members of the College could be referred to a Standing Committee of the Trustees. Rules and regulations were to be adopted by the Trustees for the examination of candidates and the granting of diplomas to those who had attended the College. They were empowered to publish, in pamphlet form, such original essays, or extracts from books, as they deemed useful to the apothecaries.

Charges against any member of the College for misconduct in his business or for adulteration of medicines might be preferred before the Board of Trustees, and if the charges were found justified, the offending member might be expelled.

Finally, provision was made for the election of honorary members.

After the adoption of the Constitution, on March 18, 1829, another meeting was called for the following Wednesday, March 25th. This was the first meeting of the College of Pharmacy of the City and County of New York. Mr. John D. Keese was the Chairman and Mr. Theodore Keese acted as Secretary. On that evening, the Constitution was signed by thirty-one apothecaries who thereby became members of the College. They were the following: Messrs. John L. Embree, Theodore Keese, Patrick Dickie, Oliver Hull, Henry T. Kiersted, James C. Haviland, Henry Haydock, Charles L. White, Alfred Ashfield, John R. McComb, David B. Armstrong, John Carle, Jr., William L. Rushton, John K. Hardenbrook, Uriah H. Levy, James H. Ray, James A. Coffin, George D. Coggeshall, Nathan B. Graham, Jr., Walter B. Townsend, Anthony B. Martin, Lewis Hallock, John H. Currie, George Chilton, Paul H. Lalouette, Benjamin B. Edwards, Samuel W. Frisbie, R. W. Milbank, John Shanks, Marcus Hurd and William Bradshaw.

In the course of the ensuing few weeks the following also signed: Messrs. Constantine Adamson, James H. Hart, James B. Townsend, George N. Lawrence, John Collett, Edward N. Lawrence, William Hull, Henry H. Schieffelin, John D. Keese, Isaac See, Bernard Souillard, Frederick Place, John B. Dodd, William Kirby, James Gillender, Jr., William T. Olliffe, Lindley Murray, James Weir, James Tripp, Benjamin Quackenbush, John B. P. Sloan, Edward L. Walker, J. W. Greene, Paul Bregon, Edward Bleeker, William N. Clark, Edwin Clark, John M. Andrews, Jacob M. Smith, Joseph W. Duryea, George Cook, Francis DeLuce, Edward M. Prall, John Penfold, Robert Burkan, Anne Innis, Henry C. Thorp, John Maunder, Waldron B. Post, John Sickles, Jr.

These, then, were the original members. All others were admitted only upon proposition by two members and after investigation of their characters.

At this first meeting of the College the following officers were elected:

President

JOHN D. KEESE

Vice-Presidents

HENRY H. SCHIEFFELIN

JOHN L. EMBREE

WALDRON B. POST

Secretary

OLIVER HULL

Trustees

Treasurer

THEODORE KEESE

HENRY T. KIERSTED

CONSTANTINE ADAMSON

JAMES H. HART

JAMES C. HAVILAND

PATRICK DICKIE

PAUL H. LALOUETTE

LINDLEY MURRAY

O'Hull Exp.
fear be

A Church engagement which cannot be put off, requires my attention this evening. Please apologize for me to the meeting

Yrs respectfully

John Keese

Friday morning -

Mr. Keese apologizes for his absence from a meeting

Monday morning.

Sir,

As I learn that, agreeably to a prior request, my name has been requested to be annexed to the list of subscribers to the Constitution of the College of Pharmacy, I beg leave respectfully to solicit its being inserted without any additional delay, and your attention to the accompanying notice will oblige

In
Yours &c -

George Cooker,

Dispensing Chemist,
146 Grand Street,

and

Mason's Hall
Broadway -

June 1st 1829:

Pharmacists were anxious to join the College

This Board met for the first time on April 2, 1829. Mr. Keese was in the chair, and Mr. Hull entered upon his duties as secretary. All members were present, excepting Mr. Murray who sent his apology.

A Committee to draft a set of By-Laws was appointed. It was decided that five hundred copies of the Constitution be printed as a circular to be distributed among the druggists with an invitation to call on the secretary and sign the Constitution. This invitation was also published in four daily papers, on alternate days for two weeks, and as a result a considerable number of new members were obtained. Their names have been given above.

There was much preparatory work to be done now. The College held three more meetings in 1829, all of them in the Shakespeare Tavern. These meetings enjoyed an attendance of from thirty to thirty-five members. By-Laws were framed, discussed and adopted; notice of the establishment of a College of Pharmacy was given by a committee to the Medical Society, with the request that that Society adopt such measures as they might think proper to promote the objects of the College. The President of the Medical Society promised to do all he could in the matter.

In the meantime, the Board of Trustees had also been busy. Messrs. Schiefelin, Embree and Hart, constituting the Committee on Lectures, had looked about for suitable instructors, and, in June, 1829, presented a report to the Board, recommending that the College elect two professors, one of Chemistry and one of *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy; that the lectures begin in the first week of December of each year, and be continued three times a week for three months; that both lectures be given on the same evening for the convenience of the students; that the professors be required to furnish a suitable room and defray all expenses incidental to the lecture courses; that the professors be paid six dollars for each student attending each lecture course; that the professors have the privilege of admitting to their lectures persons who might not be regular students of the College of Pharmacy.

The committee also submitted the following names of proposed lecturers, most of whom had been lecturers or professors at the Medical College:

Lecturer on Chemistry: Doctors Griscom, Ellett, Torrey and Mr. Chilton; Lecturers on *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy: Doctors Pennell, Stephen Brown and Parkin, "all gentlemen highly recommended for their scientific knowledge." They added a special recommendation for Dr. Torrey, "who has devoted himself entirely to chemistry and is in possession of full and complete apparatus for the purpose of elucidating his lectures and who has the disposal of a room sufficient to accommodate any number of students the College might supply." After some discussion, the names of Messrs. Ellett, Chilton and Pennell were eliminated, and those of Messrs. Griscom, Torrey, Brown and Parkin were submitted to the College for decision.

In June, 1829, Dr. John Torrey was elected the first Professor of Chemistry of the College of Pharmacy, and Dr. Stephen Brown the first Professor of *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy.

The selection of Dr. Torrey as Professor of Chemistry was a masterstroke. He, even then, was a man of great attainments and of excellent reputation. His early years had been spent in Boston. He had studied Botany under Amos Eaton and Dr. Hosack, and medicine under Dr. Wright Post at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, then located on Barclay Street. He had also studied Chemistry. Although botany was always his favorite subject and that in which his reputation became established, yet so general was his ability that he received, in 1824, the appointment of Professor of Chemistry in the United States Military Academy at West Point. In his work at the College of Pharmacy he found a worthy associate in the person of Dr. Stephen Brown.

The trustees had high hopes that the lectures would be well attended, and turned their efforts then to the starting of a library. A Library Committee was appointed which sent out circulars asking for donations of books,

The Committee appointed to consider of and recommend suitable persons to the Board of Trustees, as lecturers, and to report a plan for conducting the Lectures, Report

That having duly investigated their respective qualifications, they recommend the following persons as candidates for the office of Lecturer on Chemistry to the College of Pharmacy -
 Doctors Triscom, Elliot, and Torrey, and ^{Dr. Hillton} all gentlemen of eminent ability in the sciences. - The Committee think it their duty to state, that Doctor Torrey has devoted himself entirely to Chemistry, that he has had ample experience as Lecturer, that he is in possession of full and complete apparatus for the purpose of elucidating his lectures by experiment, and that he has the disposal of a room sufficient to accommodate any number of students the College may provide.
 As candidates for Lecturer on Materia Medica and Pharmacy, they present to the Board Doctors Pennell, Stephen Brown,

and Parkin. — all gentlemen highly recom-
- mended for their scientific knowledge.

They respectfully submit to the Board,
the following plan for conducting the
Lectures — 1st — That the College elect
two Professors, one of Chemistry and one
of Materia Medica and Pharmacy —
2nd — That the Lectures commence in the
first week of December, in each year, and
be continued three times a week, for three
months. — 3rd — For the convenience of the
Classes, — that both Lectures be given at
the same place, and on the same evening,
at successive hours — 4th — That the Professors
furnish a suitable lecture room, and defray
all expenses incidental to the lectures, such
as of apparatus, fire, lights &c —
5th — That they ^{each} receive a sum not exceeding
Six Dollars for each student, as a remun-
- eration for a course of Lectures —
6th — That the Professors have the privilege
of admitting to their Lectures, those
who may not be regular students

of Pharmacy.

All which is respectfully submitted

W. Schieffelin
John L. Embree

New York, 23rd May 1829.

Wm. A. Hart

First nominations of lecturers

cabinets and specimens of any appropriate kind. There was but meagre response.

The summer of 1829 passed. September came and no one had yet subscribed to the lectures. It appeared as if the entire enterprise would fail. Mr. Keese, in ill health and discouraged, offered his resignation, but a committee consisting of Messrs. Embree, Murray, Hart and Hull was appointed to persuade him to continue in office. He complied, although at a considerable sacrifice. The trustees now realized that all possible means had to be employed to obtain students for the lecture courses. And in October, 1829, a committee consisting of Messrs. Schieffelin and Hart was appointed to consult with the elected lecturers and to give such publicity to the lecture courses as they might deem necessary. This committee, after conference with the two professors, issued a circular which was mailed to druggists generally. Notices were also published in the daily press. Some of the members of the College offered to subscribe to the lectures, but even at the beginning of the very month in which the lectures were to start, there were but few subscriptions.

On December 10, 1829, a special meeting of the College was held. Mr. Keese presided and explained that immediate steps would have to be taken to obtain subscriptions to the lectures. The professors had already been given the right to take such means as they saw fit to increase the attendance at their lectures. After much discussion, it was decided to appoint two members for each of the fourteen wards in New York City, to visit each and every druggist, to explain to him the purposes of the College and invite him, and especially his apprentices, to subscribe to the lectures.

The price for the subscription was fixed at only \$3.00 for each ticket. The following day, December 11th, was selected for making the personal visits throughout the city. Never did committees do more earnest work than on that day. When evening came, some one hundred and seventy-five druggists had been interviewed and about forty lecture tickets had been sold.

PHARMACISTS, 1829, BY WARDS

It appears from committee reports that all of the following were visited:*

FIRST WARD

1. Oliver W. Hull, 128 Maiden Lane
2. H. H. Schieffelin and Co., 193 Pearl St.
3. Burr and Keese, 80 Maiden Lane
4. Furniss and Tripp, 78 Maiden Lane
5. J. P. Fisher, 106 Broadway
6. J. Boston, 7 Wall Street
7. J. A. and W. B. Post, 41 William St.
8. Hoadley and Phelps, Cor. Wall and Water Streets
9. D. Lord, 77 Water Street
10. J. A. Coffin, 78 Water Street
11. David Green, 100 Broad Street
12. Rudyard and Whittlesey, 76 Pearl St.
13. S. R. Harris, M. D., 48 Pearl Street
14. Geo. B. Archer, 22 Exchange Place
15. Henry James, 82 Pearl Street (Upstairs)

SECOND WARD

1. Dudley P. Arnold, 100 Fulton Street
2. Silas Carle and Nephew, 199 Water St.
3. Clark and Co., 215 Pearl Street
4. George Chilton, 34 Park Row
5. Joseph W. Duryea, 206 Pearl Street
6. Joseph Evans and Co., 12 Peck Slip and 38 Fulton Street
7. Hannah Fenwick, 46 Maiden Lane
8. Nathan B. Graham, Jr., 80 William St.
9. H. and R. Haydock, 47 Fulton Street
10. George T. Horne, 122 Nassau Street
11. Thomas Jones, 38 Beekman Street
12. Lawrence, Keese and Co., 115 Maiden Lane
13. Uriah H. Levy, 145 Maiden Lane
14. John B. Loring, 79 Fulton Street
15. John and William Penfold, 43 Fulton Street
16. Place and Souillard, 17 Park Row
17. John M. Robinson, 141 Maiden Lane
18. William L. Rushton, 81 William Street
19. J. and W. Townsend, 118 Beekman St.
20. Warner, Prall and Ray, 83 Maiden Lane

THIRD WARD

1. William McCullen, 25 Greenwich St.
2. William Burger, 50 Cortland Street
3. Smith Cutter, 193 Greenwich Street
4. Bush and Drake, 184 Greenwich Street
5. D. D. Armstrong, 225 Fulton Street
6. Marcus Hurd, 225 Fulton Street
7. John C. Morrison, 188 Greenwich St.
8. O. Hull and Co., 221 Broadway
9. John B. Dodd and Co., 181 Broadway
10. John Rabinor, 256 Greenwich Street
11. Dr. Binsse, Cor. Hudson Street
12. Dr. McComb, 275 Greenwich Street

FOURTH WARD

1. A. and M. Underhill, 15 Peck Slip
2. John M. Bradhurst, 314 Pearl Street, Cor. Peck Slip
3. Haviland, Ashfield and Co., 313 Pearl Street, Cor. Ferry
4. Charles L. White, 405 Pearl Street
5. Charles Cougnacq, 33 Chatham Street
6. Dr. James Andrews, Chatham, Cor. James Street
7. Dr. John Conning, 112 Chatham Square

8. Dr. Benton Halsey, 38 Catherine St.
9. Henry Calam, 112 Cherry Street
10. Edward Hitchcock, Cherry, Cor. Roosevelt Street
11. Dr. Joseph Janney, 315 Water Street
12. Dr. Benjamin Leveridge, 71 James St.
13. Dr. William McIntosh, 66 James Street

FIFTH WARD

1. John Maunder, 161 Canal Street
2. Dr. Hunter, 32 Walker Street
3. Dr. Bremon, Catherine and Church Sts.
4. John Sickle, Jr., 136 Chapel Street
5. Robert Buchan, 319 Greenwich Street
6. Peter Van Keuren, 381 Broadway
7. Peter Wilbank, 397 Greenwich Street
8. Edward D. Blucher, 37 Hudson Street
9. Patrick Dickie, 413 Broadway

SIXTH WARD

1. James H. Hart, Cor. Broadway and Chambers Street
2. Dr. Voght, Masonic Hall
3. Leonard Fisher, 221 Broadway
4. Dr. Langstaff, 360 Broadway
5. Dr. Cutter Thorp, 131 Walker Street
6. R. H. Maclay, 133 Walker Street
7. Dr. Adamson, 6 Bowery
8. William Burville, 316 Chatham Street
9. Dr. Sweeney, 484 Pearl Street
10. Dr. Edwards, 540 Pearl Street
11. William Nelson, 23 Orange Street
12. Dr. Marshall, 54 Orange Street
13. Dr. Andrews, 80 Orange Street
14. Dr. Port, 29 Mulberry Street

SEVENTH WARD

1. James Gillender, Jr., 118 Cherry Street
2. Dr. C. A. Van Zandt, 168 Cherry Street
3. Sydney S. Franklin, 52 Market Street
4. Dr. Hiram Upsoul, 45 Market Street
5. John L. Embree, Cor. Market and Han- nan Streets
6. Henry Deffenbough, 195 Division Street
7. Dr. Luke Davies, 211 Division Street
8. Dr. William McCaffrey, Cor. Pike and Henry Streets
9. John Collet, 381 Lombardy Street
10. Dr. John Peck, Cor. Cherry and Mont- gomery Streets
11. George D. Coggeshall, 157 Madison St.

EIGHTH WARD

1. J. B. Requa, 245 Spring Street
2. Dr. Humphreys, Cor. Charlton and Mc- Dougal Streets
3. U. Turner, 176 Spring Street
4. Dr. Hoit, Wooster and Houston Streets
5. R. P. Blackley, Greenwich Street
6. Isaac See, Greenwich Street
7. William Meigs, Canal Street
8. Dr. Ackerly, Canal Street
9. E. L. Walker and Co., Grand Street and Broadway
10. H. T. Kiersted, Cor. Spring Street and Broadway
11. Dr. Ely, Cor. Broome and Thompson Streets

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

12. Dr. Nourck, Cor. Hudson and King Sts.
13. Dr. Ownes, 491 Greenwich Street
14. Dr. Harriot, Spring Street
15. Dr. Banker, Spring Street

NINTH WARD

1. P. P. Wendover, Cor. Bleeker and Amos Streets
2. Dr. Samuel L. Griswold, 283 Bleeker St.
3. Dr. Robert Hogg, Cor. Christopher and Grove Streets
4. G. F. Stricker, 19 Sixth Avenue
5. Jefferson B. Nones, Cor. Amity and McDougal Streets
6. Dr. Austin Sherman, 22 Carmine Street
7. Dr. Alexander Robertson, Cor. Carmine and Bedford Streets
8. Dr. George Rogers, 345 Hudson Street
9. William Jarvis, 305 Hudson Street
10. Dr. Amos S. Miller, 612 Broadway
11. William Stewart, 286 Bowery
12. B. Quackenbush, 709 Greenwich Street
13. N. W. St. John, Cor. Hudson and Amos Streets

TENTH WARD

1. Dr. Richard Nermuch, 43 Bowery
2. John L. Embree, 127 Bowery
3. Dr. Hamilton, 52 Delancy Street
4. J. M. Andrews, 141 Delancy Street
5. J. Woodward, 338 Broome Street
6. B. Knapp, 275 Broome Street (Store was kept by Dr. E. Belcher)
7. Dr. John Davies, 324 Broome Street
8. Abraham Brooks, 264 Grand Street
9. Augustus Vanzandt, 64 Forsyth Street
10. William Barker, Orchard Street, Cor. Walker
11. William Cecil, 307 Grand Street

12. Dr. Told Vermuele, 329 Grand Street
13. Messrs. Messire, 182 Division Street
14. Comstock and Blagrome, 56 Division St.
15. Dr. Tompkins, 168 Division Street

ELEVENTH AND THIRTEENTH WARDS

1. Ralph Tucker, 312 North Street
2. E. D. Stockem, 133 Lewis Street
3. George W. Phillips, 88 North Street
4. Dr. Badeau, Cor. Bowery and 8th Street
5. Dr. Van Arsdale, Cor. Stanton and Suffolk Streets

TWELFTH WARD

1. William Post, Cor. Division and Suffolk Streets
2. Dr. Fowler, Cor. Suffolk and Grand Sts.
3. Dr. Sloan, 372 Grand Street
4. Dr. Pitts, 422 Grand Street
5. Dr. C. L. Smith, 434 Grand Street
6. Dr. J. H. Hardenbrook, 454 Grand St.
7. E. H. S. Holden, 499 Grand Street
8. P. A. Nichols, 512 Grand Street
9. Dr. Downer, 534 Grand Street
10. Dr. Baylis, Cor. Lewis and Delancy Sts.
11. A. M. Andrews, Cor. Suffolk and Delancy Streets.
12. Daniel Tucker, 175 Broome Street

FOURTEENTH WARD

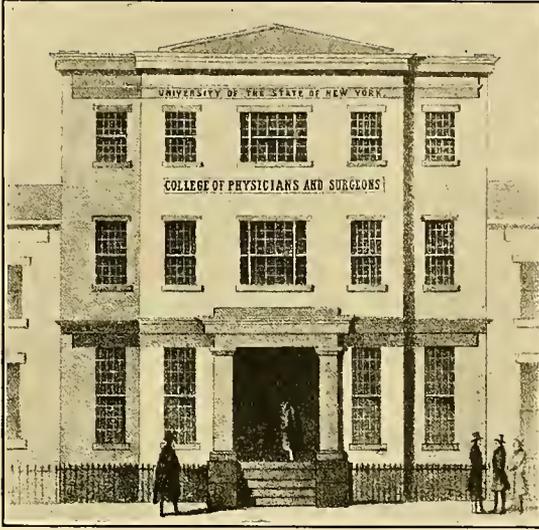
1. Dr. Gilbert Heston, 146 Grand Street
2. Dr. William L. Hortsen, 139 Grand St.
3. Dr. John See, Cor. Broome and Elm Sts.
4. Dr. D. Lake, 68 Prince Street
5. Dr. P. F. Clarke, 264 Bowery
6. Dr. T. R. Hibbard, 228 Bowery
7. Dr. James Sweeney, 204 Orange Street
8. Mr. Inness, Cor. Spring and Bowery

Of course, the great majority of the subscribers were apothecaries of experience and standing in the community. Among them we find the following names: William Hull, Samuel B. Schieffelin, Messrs. Place and Souillard, George C. Close, William J. Olliffe, James H. Hart, Isaac See and Henry F. Bush. Most of them were interested only in the lectures to be given by Dr. Torrey, purchasing tickets for only his course.

Accordingly, in December, 1829, the first lecture courses in the New York College of Pharmacy began. In a dingy room in the Medical College, on Barclay Street, three times each week at seven o'clock in the evening, a heterogeneous audience assembled,—students of medicine, apothecaries, druggists' apprentices, and others,—to listen to Dr. Torrey. At the conclusion of his lecture the majority of them would go home, only a small number remaining to hear Dr. Brown. Mr. Close, to whom, fortunately, a long life was given and who became very active in the affairs of the College in his later years, spoke of that first class, as follows: "Our Professor in Chemistry was Dr. John Torrey, who also gave us some instruction in Botany. I am sure that no one who was under his instruction can have anything but a grateful recollection of him. His manner was so pleasant and his earnest desire to impart knowledge so evident, that he could not fail to please and instruct. In his lectures, the subject of electricity was fully illustrated by means of a large machine and plenty of Leyden jars, as well as by powerful galvanic batteries.

*This list was compiled by the author from various committee reports made to the Board of Trustees, in 1829. It is, probably, a complete list of drug stores then existing in the City of New York. Note the number of drug stores owned by physicians.

THE COLLEGE LAUNCHED



The College of Physicians and Surgeons on Barclay Street

Water was decomposed, metals were burned, mixtures of hydrogen and air exploded in bladders placed around the room and various other striking and amusing experiments were performed with the air pump and otherwise."

At last the College was fully launched. A frail craft, pushed off the ways by the sheer determination of a few men, to whom the meaning of the word "failure" was unknown! But it was a mighty turbulent sea, and more than once was the craft on the verge of disaster, sending out calls for help that never came. Yet it outrode the storm. Some helmsman was on hand in every emergency to right the bow and to guide the ship to safety.

With the beginning of the lecture courses, the College was at liberty to devote itself to other matters. Some other room had to be provided for the meetings of the College, as well as for those of the Trustees. The always obliging Mr. Stoneall, manager of the Shakespeare Tavern, must no longer be imposed upon. Nor, on the other hand, was the room at the Tavern convenient for meetings. In January, 1830, Messrs. Murray, Haviland and Hull were appointed to make the search for a new room. They reported, in March, in favor of a room in the "New Dispensary," on the corner of White and Centre Streets, where from that time the meetings were held.

The New Dispensary had been opened in 1828. It contained rooms in which the poor of the city could be examined by physicians, and a drug shop on the first floor where the prescriptions were filled. Nearly twelve thousand patients were treated there in 1829. On the second floor, a large room was available for meetings, and here the College found a home for many years.

The activities of the College then became quite diversified. There were the annual arrangements for lecturers and lecture rooms; there were efforts to obtain financial aid from both the City and the State, and the efforts, more or less successful, to pass and enforce pharmacy laws; there were reports and examinations of adulterated drugs; law-suits threatened; there was an attempt to place the College on a sounder financial basis by a bond issue, which almost wrecked the institution, and there was the purchase, and afterwards the sale, of a building. Each of these activities will be treated separately.



The College of Pharmacy as a Teaching Institution

THE FIRST lecture course ended in March, 1830. The committee of trustees appointed the previous year to suggest names for lecturers was asked to again act in that capacity. There is no record that Drs. Torrey and Brown received any compensation for their first year's work, although the Treasurer reported, in March, that the treasury had held \$310.00, in all, during the first year, of which \$106.86 had been used for various expenses, leaving a balance of \$203.14. When the committee again called on these two gentlemen, Dr. Torrey accepted a reappointment for the following year, but Dr. Brown declined. The committee then realized that a more definite arrangement for the remuneration of lecturers was necessary. They, thereupon, offered the sum of \$150.00 for the lectures in Chemistry and the same sum for those in Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

For the following year, the name of Dr. Torrey was again submitted for the position of lecturer on Chemistry, and those of Dr. Ansel W. Ives, Dr. Smith Rogers and John S. Parkin as candidates for the chair of Materia Medica and Pharmacy. At the college meeting in June, 1830, Dr. Torrey was unanimously re-elected, but there was a disagreement of opinions as to who should fill the other position. Finally, Dr. Smith Rogers was decided upon, and a very formal note of acceptance was received from Hartford, Connecticut where he lived. It stated as follows: "Permit me to express to the Trustees of the institution my sense of the honor they have conferred on me by their choice, and my determination to spare neither pains nor expense to render the courses of lectures I am to deliver, both interesting and instructive." The price per lecture ticket was fixed again at \$3.00 for the session, for those who were students or clerks of the College members. It devolved upon the lecturers to make their own arrangements with all others. Again, the first lecture was delivered in the first week of December and the last in March of the following year.

JOHN TORREY REAPPOINTED



John Torrey, M.D.

The Committee appointed to consider of, and recommend to the Board of Trustees of the College of Pharmacy, suitable persons as Lecturers on Chemistry and Pharmacy for the ensuing Session. —

Respectfully Report,

That they recommend ^{for reelection} Doctor John Torrey, as Lecturer on Chemistry.

and Doctor Amos W. Ives

J. Smith Rogers &

for the office of ^{Particular} Lecturer ^{as candidates} on Pharmacy.

John H. Schreffelin

Lindley Murray

John L. Embo

Lecture Committee report, 1830



Henry H. Schieffelin

Mr. Schieffelin drafted the first constitution and by-laws of the College and procured its charter, in 1831

New York 1 June 1831

O. H. Hall Esq
Secy &c.

Sir

I will thank you to lay before the meeting of the board of Trustees for this evening, this my resignation of the office I have the honor to hold as President of the New York College of Pharmacy

I would have adopted this course some time since, had I not considered myself under the obligation to assist in procuring the act of Incorporation of the College.

As that duty has been performed, and I am convinced that the office can be filled by others with greater advantage to the Institution, I am induced by my other avocations to resign the high situation to which the College in its too favorable estimate of my talents has been pleased to elevate me.

and of which I shall through life entertain
a grateful remembrance.

As a member of the College I shall still
endeavour to promote its welfare, as it
has my unfeigned wishes for its future
prosperity. -

Your Respectfully
W. H. Schieffelin

Letter of resignation

The Committee appointed by the Board of
Trustees of the College of Pharmacy, to inquire
into the expediency of procuring from the next
Legislature a Charter for the College &c -
Respectfully report that they have considered
this subject and also the expediency of fur-
nishing the members with Certificates &c
and are of opinion that it is better to
defer for the present a decision of these
subjects & will leave to report farther in
both cases at a future date

New York
2^d Nov. 1830

John B. Keese
W. H. Schieffelin Comr.
Given this
#

Committee report, 1830

THE FIRST GRADUATES

Dr. Rogers was a somewhat stern man, but he impressed his students with the earnestness of his demeanor. Mr. Close mentions that there was a slight protuberance on his right cheek, and that the students could never settle the important question as to whether this was due to a malformation or to a quid of tobacco.

In the spring of 1831, three students who had attended the first two years of lectures applied for examination and diplomas. The Trustees decided to impose a graduation fee of \$10.00 upon each graduate, which sum was to cover also the cost of the diploma. A special meeting of the Board of Trustees was called at the Dispensary, the two Professors also being present. When the three young men appeared they were asked to be seated. An oral examination took place, questions being asked first by the Professors and then by the Trustees. The candidates showed an adequate amount of knowledge, were declared passed, and were informed that the diplomas would be awarded at the next general meeting of the College. Messrs. William Walton Lake, Jr., George C. Close and Washington M. Thurman were the first graduates of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York.



The first diploma, issued to Mr. George C. Close, in 1831

In the same spring, a most encouraging incident occurred. A letter was received from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy extending greetings and offering to give credit for one year's attendance at the New York College to any student who might wish to spend his second year at the Philadelphia College. Reciprocity of this arrangement was requested, and the Trustees appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Schieffelin, Murray and Hull, to draft a suitable reply. This reply states, in part: "This College received with much satisfaction the friendly expression of good will and offer of coöperation made by the College in Philadelphia, and cordially unites in rendering the favour reciprocal as far as our charter permits." The Trustees found that they might not graduate anyone who had not attended at least two full lecture courses at the New York College, and so they offered to allow anyone who had attended the Philadelphia College for one year to attend a session at the New York College gratuitously. A set of resolutions containing these decisions were sent to the President of the Philadelphia College.

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Philadelphia, January 10th 1831.—

To the President of the New-York.
College of Pharmacy.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour of informing you that, at a stated meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy held on December 28th 1830, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas information is received that a school of Pharmacy has been founded by the College of Pharmacy of New-York, in which regular lectures on pharmaceutical Science are delivered and Diplomas granted; And Whereas the interests of Science would be promoted by establishing a friendly intercourse with that College;

Therefore, resolved that a regular apprenticeship with a member thereof; and the attendance of one full course of lectures in that school of Pharmacy be sufficient—

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OFFERS COOPERATION

To entitle a Student, who may attend one full course of lectures in the school of Pharmacy of this College and undergo the required examination, to receive the degree of Graduate of Pharmacy therein.

Resolved that the Corresponding Secretary be directed to communicate the foregoing resolution to the President of the College of Pharmacy of New-York and to request, on behalf of this College, that the favour may be made reciprocal.

By order of the Philad^a College of Pharmacy

E. Durand
Corresp. Secret.

Mr. President,

I feel a great pleasure in the occasion, afforded me by the duties of my office, of tendering to a sister institution the good wishes of the members of the Ph^a College of Pharmacy for her success and prosperity. We solicit, most earnestly, from your Society a reciprocity of good feelings and will be happy to establish and cultivate a friendly intercourse between both Colleges, which cannot fail to promote the respectability of our profession and the advancement of sciences in this country.

I am, Sir, most respectfully your
humble servant

E. Durand

Letter from the Philadelphia College



Columbia College, in 1832

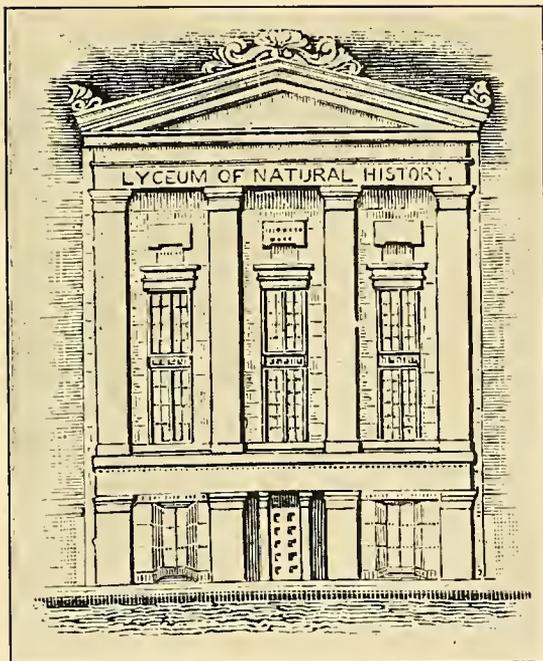
The Trustees now decided that membership in the College might be made more attractive by granting to every member the privilege of attending all of the lectures, and by providing that lectures be delivered, or papers read, by either Professors or Trustees at their regular meetings.

In the spring and summer of 1831 the Trustees, under the leadership of President Schieffelin, were busily engaged in securing a charter for the College.

The committee charged with engaging lecturers for the coming year was not appointed until the month of August. They found, to their regret, that Professor Torrey was no longer available as lecturer and they reported, in October, that they did not think it expedient to offer a course in Chemistry for the approaching winter, and that in regard to the other lecture course, they were again "in treaty" with Professor Rogers. They were empowered to make whatever arrangements they thought proper with the latter. Professor Rogers was in Hartford, a member of Washington University there. The negotiations had to be carried on by mail, at that time a lengthy and uncertain process, since letters frequently miscarried. The committee proposed that Dr. Rogers deliver the lecture course in Chemistry as well as that in *Materia Medica*. He hesitated, but finally consented, requesting, however, that the beginning of the term be postponed until shortly after Christmas, 1831, since his duties at Washington University would not permit him to leave earlier. The Trustees were about to make final arrangements with him when a letter was received, in December, 1831, from Professor W. H. Ellett, of Columbia University, in which he offered to deliver a course of lectures in Chemistry for the sum of \$200.00. His offer was accepted at once, and notice was sent to Professor Rogers who expressed his entire satisfaction with the turn of events. He requested, however, that the lectures in the two subjects be given on the same evening and in succession, writing, in part, as follows: "I cannot but hope that the Trustees will duly appreciate the importance of having both courses of lectures delivered in the same room and on the same evening. The course in *Materia Medica* is not so attractive as that in Chemistry, as you well know. The consequence is that the number who attend the latter is greater than the attendance at the former, even when the two courses are delivered on the same evening. The students have only to sit still through both; but when a subject is presented which has only its utility to recommend it, we all know how apt we are to admit excuses for not being very zealous in our attention to it; a cold, or a stormy night is a much better apology than half those we admit in parallel cases. . . . If a student has the attractions of chemical experiments before him, he would be on the spot and would not find it so easy to excuse himself for leaving the lecture on the other subject, if delivered the same evening. . . . I write in great haste and with fingers numbed with cold."

A COLLEGE AMBULANT

The problem of lecturers had been solved, but rooms where those lectures could be given were still to be found. Of course, Dr. Ellett had the use of the lecture room of Columbia College, and his lectures were given there. But Dr. Rogers was not so fortunately situated. The Trustees appealed to the President and members of the Lyceum of Natural History for help, and the use of a room in that building was graciously granted. Dr. Rogers took possession forthwith. Clearly, for this year at least, it was impossible to comply with his wish that the lectures of both courses be given in the same room.



Lyceum of Natural History

Having started a month later than usual, the lectures were continued through the month of March, 1832. In April four students presented themselves for examination and passed. One of the requirements for a diploma was the submission of a thesis on some scientific subject. That the Trustees and members of the College also were anxious to receive instruction is borne out by the fact that Messrs. Haviland, Hull, Adamson, Hart, White, Graham, Rushton, Coggeshall, Slocum and Milhau presented themselves for examination at the same time, and "passed satisfactorily." When these gentlemen had finished examining the students, they proceeded to examine each other.

During this year, the meetings of the Trustees and of the College were held in a room in the New York City Dispensary, for the use of which an annual rental of \$34.00 was paid.

The summer of 1832 was a turbulent one in medical and pharmaceutical circles, for cholera was rampant in the City of New York. There was no quorum of the Board of Trustees until October, and when the Committee on Room and Lecturers was called upon to report it was not ready to do so. But in November, Dr. L. D. Gale, a former assistant of Dr. Ellett, was secured as Lecturer in Chemistry, since Dr. Ellett had declined further service. Again, a petition was sent to the Lyceum of Natural History for permission to use their room for *Materia Medica* lectures. Again this was granted, and the Trustees sent a letter of thanks

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

New York Nov 8. 1832

Mr C. Adamson

Sir

Your letter of the 5th instant asking
of the Lyceum of Natural History the use of a room
for the Lectures of the College of Pharmacy in behalf
of the Trustees of the college, was laid before the
Lyceum last evening.

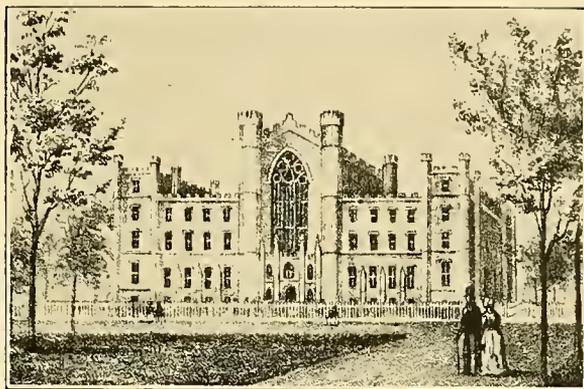
I have the satisfaction to inform
you that the request was unanimously
complied with, and that the members of the
Lyceum are gratified in being thus enabled to
further the views of our protection the usefulness
of which they duly appreciate

respectfully &c

J. B. Rose

Jos. Delafield
Pres. Lyceum Nat. Hist.

Letter from the President of the Lyceum



New York University in 1834

for the courtesy. Dr. Gale, being a lecturer on Chemistry in the "New University" (New York University), made use of his lecture room there. He furnished the necessary apparatus and light, but the College was to supply the chemicals, for which the sum of \$15.00 was provided.

For several years Drs. Rogers and Gale carried on the instruction, each receiving the salary of \$200.00 for the session. In 1834, however, Dr. Gale resigned his professorship in New York University, requiring the College of Pharmacy to resume its quest of a room and demonstration apparatus for its Chemistry lectures. And once more New York University helped the Trustees in their difficulty, by granting them the use of its lecture hall and the necessary apparatus. The College was required to furnish only the chemicals, and these the Trustees promised to supply to Dr. Gale. In the meantime, however, they rented a room in the Mechanics Institute, located in the basement of the City Hall, for Dr. Rogers' lectures. And it was in that room, in the spring of 1835, that the Trustees assembled to examine such candidates for the diploma as might present themselves. Three young men passed, but the diploma was withheld from one of them because he was under age, for the College would not violate the provisions of the By-Laws under any circumstances. But in October the desired diploma was duly granted, the young Mr. Rubio having, by that time, attained the age of twenty-one years.

The conditions under which the College carried on its activities were not satisfactory; the meetings of the College and of the Board of Trustees were held in the Dispensary, the lectures in Chemistry in the lecture room of the University and those in Materia Medica in the basement of the City Hall. Moreover, on several occasions when the Trustees gathered to hold a meeting, they found the room of the Dispensary locked, and were forced to repair to the store of one of their number, Mr. White, to transact their business. A committee was created to find a suitable place to be used exclusively for college purposes. After some time an agreement was reached with the Trustees of the New Dispensary, whereby the College could use a room in the upper story of the Dispensary building, the yearly rental being \$200.00. This room was then altered so that it might be suitable for both lectures and meetings. Now, for the first time, the College had a home for its own exclusive use. All of the College property, which had hitherto been distributed among the several lecture rooms, namely, the "Library," the cabinet of specimens for the Materia Medica lectures and the apparatus for the Chemistry instruction, was collected and placed in that one room. When Dr. Gale wrote that it would cost at least one hundred dollars to move his own apparatus into the new room and that he thought the College should make that expenditure, the Trustees disagreed with him. When consulted Dr. H. Griscom expressed his willingness to take Dr. Gale's place, agreeing to furnish his own lecture apparatus without cost

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

to the Board of Trustees of the College of
Pharmacy

in compliance with your instructions
of Committee on Lectures have conferred
with John H. Griscom M.D. in relation
to his appointment as Professor of Chemistry
to the College of Pharmacy Doctor Griscom
will accept the appointment at a salary of
two hundred doll. payable at the conclusion
of the course of lectures. The principal and most
important part of the apparatus we will
furnish himself. Dr. G. has intimated the
wish to have the privilege of disposing
of a few tickets and appropriating the proceeds
to himself, he would restrict himself not to sell
them to Students of Pharmacy - or to those who
attend the lectures with a view of obtaining diploma

and therefore, he thinks the receipts of the College would not be affected by this arrangement. Justice - lady as he expects to dispose of the tickets principally among ladies many of whom attended his popular course last winter - Should the board be proper to grant this request to D. G. your committee would respectfully suggest the propriety of regulating the price at which the tickets so granted to the Doctor, should be sold, which in no case should be less than the price charged by the college.

Yrs respectfully,

John Milburn

Nov 4th 1837

Ch. Com on lectur-

Nomination of Dr. Griscom

to the College. The good doctor must have been quite popular with the ladies, for he reserved the right to sell lecture tickets to them directly. To this the Trustees agreed, providing, however, that the price of the ticket would not be less than that charged the students of the College.

The new room was supplied with a chemical stove, an air pump and whatever glassware was needed for lecture experiments. It contained a long plain table and a number of benches and chairs. Low chandeliers with oil lamps provided illumination and a coal stove was depended upon for warmth. Arrangements were made with Mr. Fennel, assistant apothecary of the Dispensary, to attend to the lighting and heating of the premises for the sum of \$30.00 a year.

Professor Rogers complained bitterly of the fact that his specimens were badly damaged in the moving, and the Trustees replaced such of the lost articles as were available, reimbursing him for the others.

The lecturers found the first year at the Dispensary quite encouraging. Eighteen students enrolled, producing a revenue of \$254.00. In March, 1837, eight candidates presented themselves for examination and passed. New apparatus was purchased and repairs were made on the old. In 1838 there were two graduates from the winter class of twenty students. This winter session always began on the first Monday in December and continued until the last week of the following February, examinations being held during the first week of March. We find that the average number of registrations for the courses given each year was twenty,



James R. Chilton, M.D.

but that the number of students who actually presented themselves for examination was quite small.

Most of the students attended the lectures with regularity, and in 1839, the Trustees believed the time had come for the inauguration of summer courses. They conferred with Dr. McClellan, of Brooklyn, and Dr. Chilton concerning the project, but both of these gentlemen claimed that they were not interested.

Even the College felt the influence of the general business depression following the panic of 1837. In 1840 the Professors agreed to accept decidedly less as compensation; they were to receive only \$100.00 a session, plus any amount over one hundred dollars that might be obtained from the sale of the lecture tickets. We find that in 1840-1841 Dr. Griscom received \$107.00 and Dr. Rogers \$114.00 for their respective courses.

In the summer of 1841, owing to the activity of Messrs. Milhan, Milnor, Hart and Slocum, the matter of summer courses was again considered, and finally decided upon. There were to be two series of lectures, one on Botany and another on Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence. Their desire to establish such courses may be explained by the fact that the College was then engaged in investigating the adulterations of drugs on the market. Moreover, accidents due to the free sale of poisons over the counters of some drug stores were by no means rare, and the Trustees no doubt felt that knowledge along these lines was sorely needed. Finally, arrangements were made with Drs. McClellan and Chilton; the courses were to be given in July and August, the fee to be \$3.00 each. Suddenly something happened that rendered the plan impossible.

The College was dispossessed! The Trustees of the Dispensary had found a tenant who would pay more for their room. With some haste, on a Saturday afternoon, the furniture, apparatus, books and other belongings of the College of Pharmacy had to be removed into one of the basement rooms of the Dispensary, until such time as a new home could be found. This state of affairs was not due to any failure on the part of the College to pay its rent. The \$200.00 rental had two years before been reduced to \$150.00, through the unrelenting efforts of Mr. Lindley Murray, who had been in charge of the renting of rooms. But the College was protected by no lease, and was subject, therefore, to dispossession at any time. The Trustees of the Dispensary had acted in accordance with their legal right.

By October, 1841, new quarters had been found, at 285 Broadway, over Lockwood's bookstore. One flight up, in the rear, a room was rented at \$200.00, for one year, seven months and seven days. The furniture was moved into it, gas was

installed, a chemical stove and pneumatic trough was provided. The cost of outfitting the new room was \$112.00. A rear vault was connected with it and a folding door was so placed that the back room might be rented out. Here the College remained until the year 1845.

In 1842 the financial returns were apparently unsatisfactory to Professors Rogers and Griscom. Only \$30.00 and \$110.00 were paid to them respectively. They insisted that they could not lecture for less than \$200.00 per year, and the Trustees of the College were at a loss as to what to do. Some one suggested that the Trustees themselves give an "associate" course of lectures to increase the interest of the druggists of the city, but this idea was short-lived. A committee was appointed to take the matter under consideration. It decided that the lectures were to be free to the public, and hoped to develop lecturers from its own ranks. Persons were to be sought who would be willing to lecture without compensation, and two such men were found. One was Dr. Benjamin W. McCready, the other Dr. Lawrence Reid, a chemist, formerly of Edinburgh. A pharmacist, however, they could not find. In talking to these two gentlemen, the committee discovered that they were willing, and even anxious, to lecture for the College on any conditions. They agreed to take over the winter courses for the students' fees, and furnish their own apparatus. The Trustees decided to notify Messrs. Rogers and Griscom that they could not afford the \$200.00 per session demanded, and that if these gentlemen would not lecture for the amount collected from students, other lecturers would have to be engaged. Both Professors came to terms, but the Trustees felt that it would be better, nevertheless, to make the change. They declared the two professorships vacated and appointed Messrs. Reid and McCready to the positions. At the same time, however, they passed resolutions in praise of the long and effective services of Drs. Rogers and Griscom, and elected them Honorary Members of the College. Neither of them, apparently, relished the change. The Committee on Associate Lectures was discharged with the thanks of the Trustees.

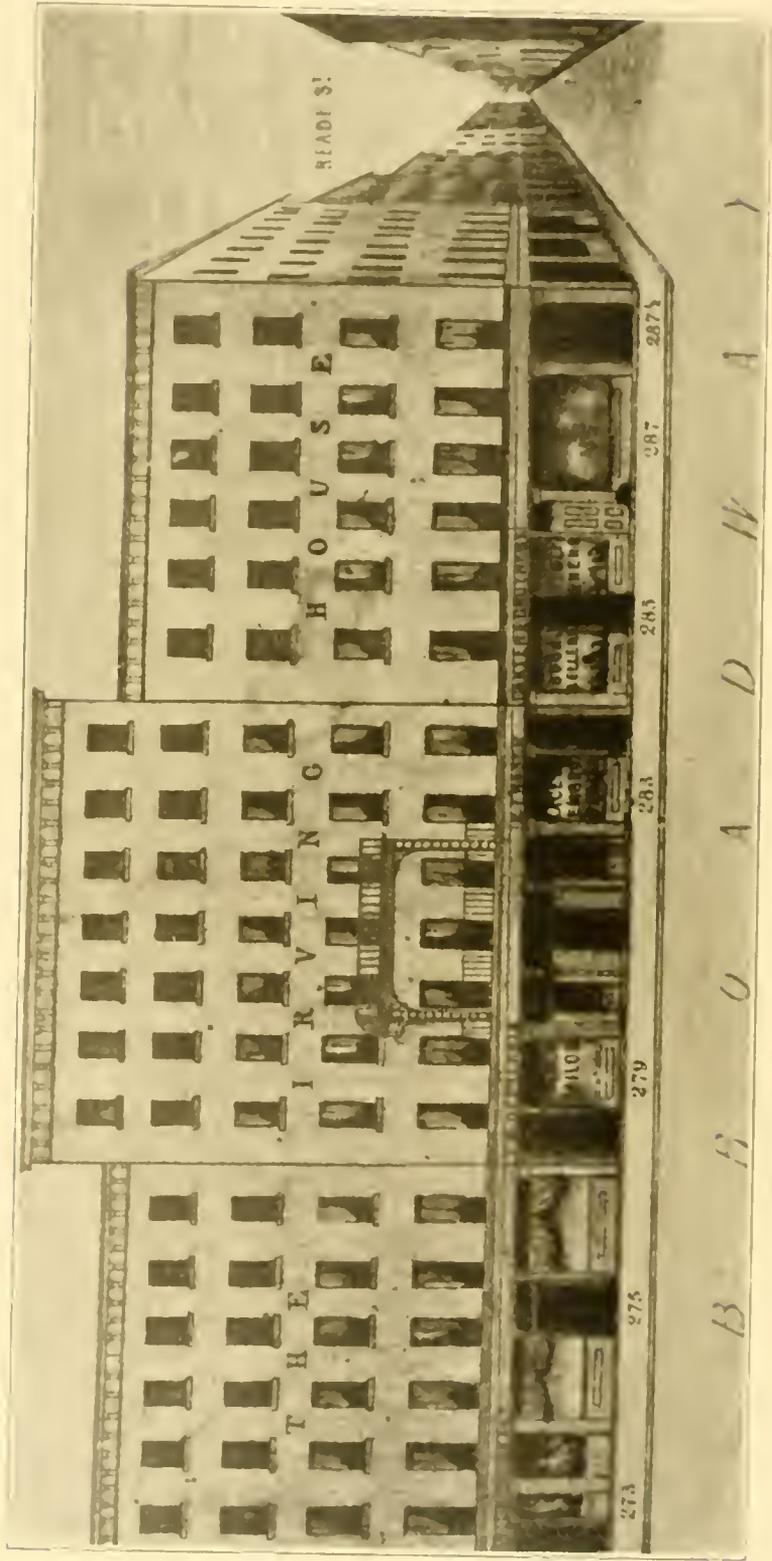
The winter of 1842 was near; the lectures were well advertised, the objects of the College being set forth in circulars and in the press. Use was made of the *Sun*, *Tribune* and the *Commercial Advertiser*. During this year, an advertisement appeared announcing the establishment of another College of Pharmacy in New York City. The Trustees immediately investigated and found that a patent medicine concern had inserted the advertisement. They countered by publishing the facts in the daily press. That killed the spurious college and it was never heard from again.

An inventory taken at that time shows that the College of Pharmacy valued its possessions at \$1000.00.

The courses were begun as usual and twelve students enrolled, among them Mr. George Kemp and Mr. William B. Riker. The Trustees took turns in attending the lectures and were well satisfied with their new Professors. In the spring of 1843 four candidates offered themselves for examination, but not one was passed, and there were no graduates that year. The advisability of establishing summer courses was again considered and they were, finally, arranged. Twenty-four lectures were delivered, twelve by Professor Reid on Poisons, six by Professor McCready on Physiology, and six by Mr. Oliver Hull, a Trustee, on Botany. But the attendance was small, only six students having enrolled. This was a distinct disappointment. When, the following year, a Dr. Marcus Hurd offered to deliver lectures in the summer time, the Trustees declined his offer, explaining that there was no prospect of forming such a class. It was decided, in the fall of 1843, to begin the winter lectures one month earlier, that is in November, and the Professors agreed to the prolongation of their work without requesting additional compensation.

During the session of 1843 to 1844 twenty-eight students attended. This number was encouraging. Subscriptions for a new air-pump, new galvanic bat-

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



The College was located at 285 Broadway, one flight up, to the rear, 1841-1845

teries and other apparatus were sought and easily obtained. But trouble was brewing elsewhere. Mr. Lockwood, their landlord, had not approved of the subletting of the college room to a Mr. Warner, who paid \$100.00 per year for its use whenever unoccupied by the College. The College was paying Mr. Lockwood only \$175.00 per year and he wanted more money. But before this matter was adjusted, Mr. Lockwood decided to move farther up-town, to 411 Broadway. He offered the College a more spacious room if it would move along with him. This was accepted, and so, in 1845 the College again changed its quarters. The rent was now \$200.00 and the privilege of subletting the room had been retained.

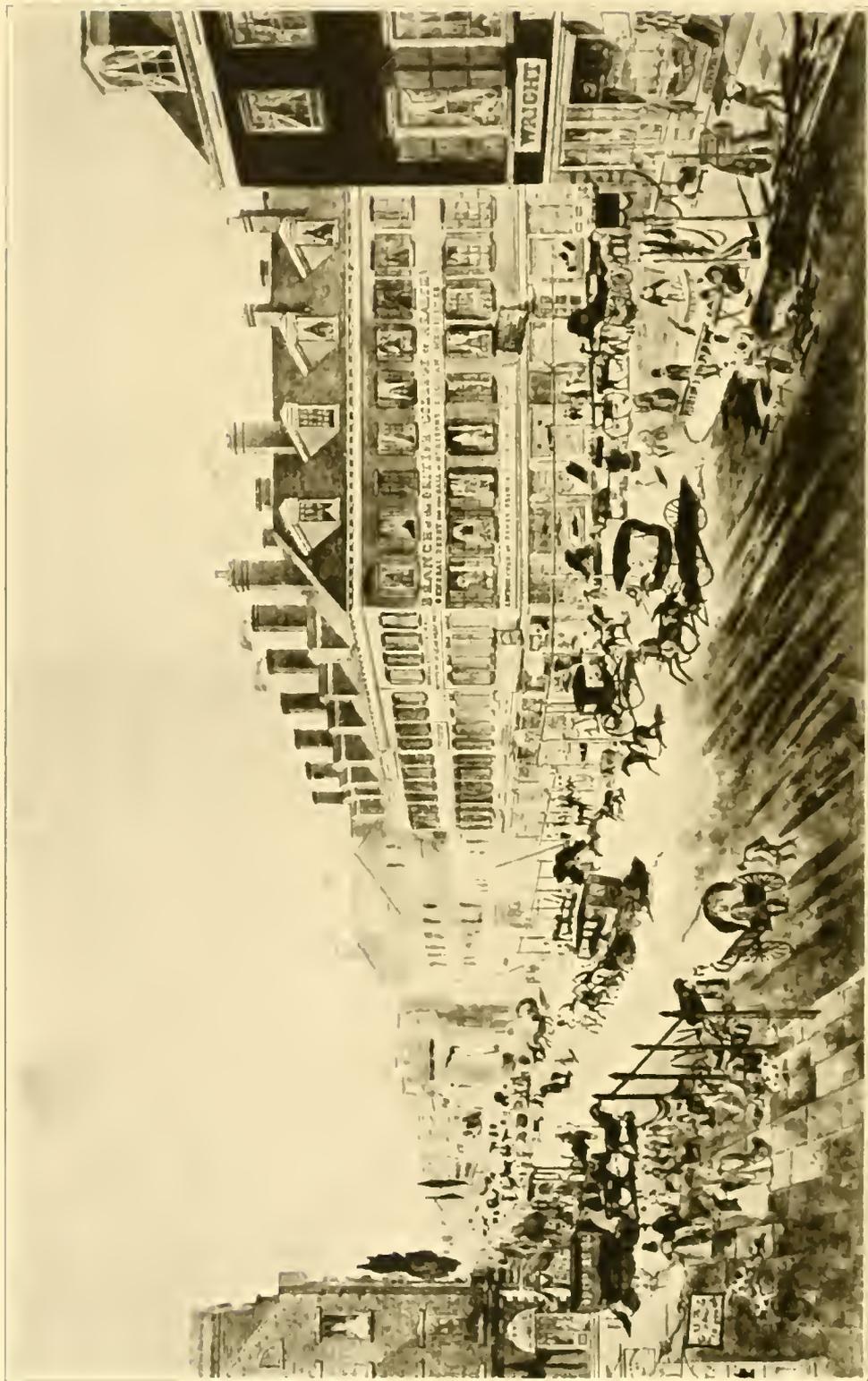
Professor Reid was a research worker and, on several occasions, he demonstrated new methods in Chemistry before the assembled Trustees, for example, a new method for estimating the strength of acids and alkalis, and for concentrating ammonia gas.

Since the room at the new location was not ready for occupancy when the lectures of the session of 1845 to 1846 were about to begin, the room in the Mechanics Institute, in the basement of the City Hall, was again utilized. In March, 1846, two students passed the examination and were graduated, one of them Mr. William B. Riker. The subject of summer courses was again discussed, for the Trustees felt that additional instruction should be offered, but nothing came of it. In the spring of 1847, six candidates presented themselves for examination and five of them passed, one of these, Mr. Ewen McIntyre, who in later life played an important role in the work of the College. In the summer of 1848, Dr. J. F. Holton, a Professor of Botany, delivered a lecture course to a few students. The winter session had been quite satisfactory; twenty-five students had been in regular attendance, although only one of them had presented himself for examination. The same condition prevailed in 1849: one graduate. During the summer of that year the Trustees consulted the then well-known Professor Ogden Doremus. He offered to lecture to the students of the College at his own rooms, at 179 Broadway, for the sum of \$7.00 for each student, the arrangement requiring the College to pay for only light and heat. He was appointed to replace Professor Reid, who showed displeasure when displaced. A new lecture schedule was drawn up; on three days of each week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from seven to eight o'clock in the evening, during the months of November and December, Professor McCready lectured on *Materia Medica*. This same hour was taken over by Professor Holton, lecturer on Botany, during the months of January and February, while Professor Doremus lectured on Chemistry from eight to nine o'clock during the entire term. The cost of a lecture ticket was fixed at \$7.00 for Chemistry, \$4.00 for *Materia Medica* and \$3.50 for Botany. Professor Doremus proved himself a most valuable acquisition, for his reputation as a teacher of Chemistry attracted many students. He remained Professor of Chemistry at the College from 1849 to 1861, a period of severe trials which the institution might not have survived had it not been for the friendly interest which he unflinchingly evinced.

Professor Reid had done a little chemical work on an Elixir of Opium. He sent a bill to the Trustees for \$65.00, which they considered entirely too high. It was probably an act of retaliation because of the loss of his position. But the bill was paid, "with a protest against its injustice."

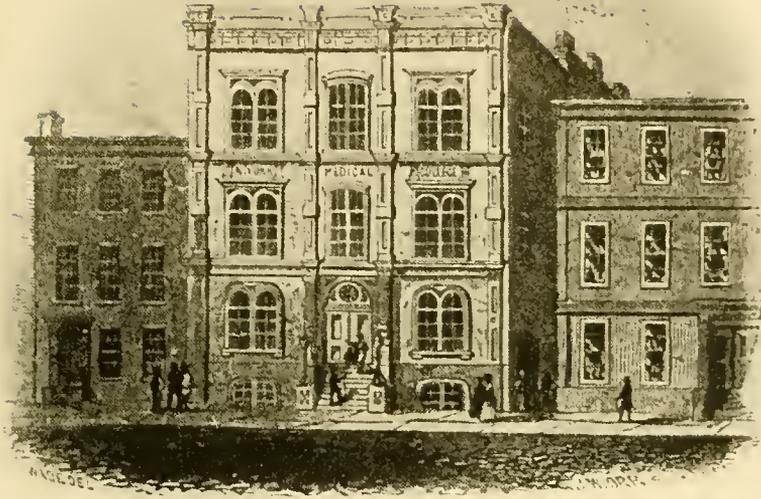
In the summer of 1850 the College left its home at Lockwood's and became once again a college ambulant. Professor Doremus was then lecturing on Chemistry in the "New Medical College" located on Thirteenth Street, near Fourth Avenue. He arranged with the Trustees of that college to permit the College of Pharmacy to hold its lectures as well as its meetings there. The number of students then in attendance was gratifying to the Trustees: twenty-six tickets had been sold for Dr. Doremus' lectures, twenty-three for Dr. McCready's, but none whatever for Dr. Holton's Botany lectures. A resolution was thereupon passed

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



Corner of Broadway and Canal Street. The College (1845-1850) was located at 411 Broadway, over Lockwood's bookstore. Lockwood's sign may be seen at extreme left

AT THE NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE



The New York Medical College, 90 East 13th Street. Here the College was located, 1850-1861

to make a full course in Botany a requisite for the College diploma.

In 1852 trouble arose on account of a colored student. The College of Pharmacy had never made distinctions of race or color. A colored student, that year, had enrolled. When he came to class the Medical College refused him admittance. He begged to be permitted to undertake his studies, and the Trustees of the College, sympathizing with him, decided to look for a different location rather than to exclude him. But the committee sent out in search of rooms found nothing suitable at the stipulated price. The College had to remain—it had no other course—and with regret and a letter of sympathy, the money was refunded to the colored student.

During the next few years the number of students decreased. In 1852-1853 twenty-three attended, in 1853-1854, only eleven. No Botany was given during that session because of Dr. Holton's absence from the City. The Trustees realized it was most urgent that every effort be exerted to attract students. They complained of the "strange apathy" of the apothecaries. President Meakim, in 1854, in his address to the Board of Trustees, stated that their first consideration must be the provision of suitable rooms for their meetings; that the many fine specimens possessed by the College could be used for instruction purposes; "of the library little can be said, its volumes with few exceptions are fit only for the shelves of the antiquarian; the most important feature of the College to which I ask the attention of the Board, and one which has baffled the judgment and experience of our predecessors, is that of providing suitable instruction for the coming generations of apothecaries in such a manner as to make it sufficiently attractive to draw classes bearing some relative proportion to our population and general enterprise in pecuniary pursuits."

The Trustees, thereupon, adopted a set of standing rules; the lectures must be attended by the Trustees, in turn, beginning with the President; students to gain admittance to the lectures must present lecture tickets; the rules referring to requirements for graduation must be read to the students. Things had probably been running rather loosely; closer supervision of the teaching activities was necessary.

In the fall of 1856 the druggists' shops of the City were visited for the purpose of persuading apprentices to become interested in the studies offered. But the task was difficult. Times were hard. The wholesalers claimed that they could not spare their assistants on the afternoons when they would have to attend lectures. Dr. Doremus, at that time, utilized the afternoon hours for his Chemistry lectures, addressing the pharmacy students together with the medical students. The general business depression influenced the retailers, for most of them conducted their business without any assistance whatever.

Professor McCready gave notice, in 1854, that he could not continue to lecture for the College. The Trustees engaged Mr. B. Canavan, a former graduate of the College, in his stead, but Mr. Canavan was not prepared for such work. During the session of 1854-1855 nineteen students attended. Professor Canavan could not meet his students; he simply assigned reading courses to them. There was a grave doubt in the minds of the Trustees as to whether such instruction would constitute a sufficient basis for an examination and the consequent award of a diploma.

The meetings of the Trustees were not always held in the Medical College. At times, they would meet either in the office of the secretary of the Board, Mr. Maxwell, or in the shop of some member. In the following session, 1855-1856, Dr. Doremus again lectured at the Medical College jointly to pharmacy and medical students, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons at four o'clock. The cost of the ticket for his course was \$5.00. Mr. Canavan, Professor of Materia Medica, was in ill health, and shortly after the spring examination, at which three students were passed, he died. Resolutions of regret were passed and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

The year 1857 was one of the most critical in the history of the College. Mr. Aspinwall had begun his law-suit against the institution and its very existence was placed in jeopardy. The details of this incident will be described in another chapter. No course of instruction had been arranged excepting that of Professor Doremus who, in conversation with the Trustees, had expressed the hope that before another year had elapsed the College would make arrangements to prepare for its students "a thorough and practical course of instruction in Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Laboratory." Some twenty years were to pass before this noble wish was realized.

There is no record of the holding of any examination in the spring of 1857, consequently there were no graduates that year. By the summer of 1857 matters on the Board of Trustees had been adjusted. The Lecture Committee again received from the Trustees of the Medical College a courteous offer to give them the use of the college rooms for lectures and meetings, and the offer was accepted gratefully. There would be no expenses excepting those which the Trustees of the College of Pharmacy should decide to incur. They decided to equip the room so kindly provided and to procure a new cabinet of drug specimens. A new Professor of Materia Medica was found in the person of Mr. George Thurber, who was promised a compensation of \$100.00, in addition to the sum realized from the sale of lecture tickets. But only eight students bought tickets for the Chemistry lectures, and six for the Materia Medica course. The Trustees found the lectures very good, particularly commending their "practical nature." Two candidates presented themselves for the 1858 examination and they passed. One of them, Mr. Peter Wendover Bedford, later became the first Professor of Pharmacy of the College.

Conditions brightened in that year. The general business depression was waning. For the session of 1859-1860 no less than twenty-seven students bought lecture tickets, at \$10.00 for one course, or \$15.00 for both. The Trustees had exerted considerable effort to attract students; they had advertised in the public press, circulars had been sent out, and even show-cards had been made up and distributed among all of the apothecaries of the City. The result was considered most gratifying. In fact, if even more students should be obtained for the coming

year, it would be necessary to provide more room; possibly the Surgical Amphitheatre of the Medical College would have to be secured, or an additional room next door. So ran the discussions of the Trustees. Drs. Doremus and Thurber were re-engaged, and so good was Professor Thurber's introductory lecture considered that he was requested to have it printed. For the first time the advisability of awarding prizes to students was discussed, but no decision was reached. Hopes ran high indeed.

The next year's class, however, was not larger. Its size was just about the same, and the Committee was somewhat disappointed. Yet, it felt that much had been accomplished, stating in its report: "Your committee would state their belief that although the operations this year have not been larger, the effect of what they have done has been favorable so far as it has gone in maintaining the interest now more generally beginning to be felt in the progress and elevation of the science of Pharmacy. We cannot but feel satisfied that our efforts continued from year to year must ultimately tell upon the character of the pharmaceutical community." Five students appeared for examination in 1860 and all of them passed. Among them was Mr. Louis Lehn.

All of the College property was now in the Medical College room. The following year, 1861, the audience of the Professors was composed of twenty-five students, eight of whom came up for examination. The original method of examining was still in use, namely, an oral examination first by the Professors, then by the members of the Examination Committee and then by the members of the Board of Trustees.. That was the ordeal. A secret ballot by the Trustees decided the fate of the candidate. Before becoming eligible for graduation two years of courses had to be attended, but the lectures for both years were essentially the same.

In September, 1861, Professor Doremus gave notice that he could no longer lecture for the College of Pharmacy. Professor Thurber was thinking of going West; no definite answer could be obtained from him. And once more the Lecture Committee of the Board of Trustees went in search of lecturers. Soon they recommended Dr. John M. Maisch as Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and Mr. Ferdinand F. Mayer, as Professor of Chemistry, and both were appointed, the sum of \$300.00 being guaranteed to each of them.

But the question of a room had yet to be settled. A special committee on "College Accommodations" was charged with the task of finding suitable quarters. They investigated, and inspected rooms in Cooper Institute, the Mercantile Library and other buildings, but found nothing satisfactory. Finally, however, they reported that there was a room available in the Bible House, fronting Third Avenue, 18 by 40 in size and possessing the boon of a supply of Croton water. Another room was found available at New York University. This was situated on the third floor, was easy of access, and was about 26 by 32 feet in size with two windows, one on Waverly Place and the other on Washington Street. It was handsomely papered and furnished with a carpet, chairs, a long table, stove, etc., but was not supplied with Croton water. This, however, could be transported into the room from the floor below. The Chancellor of the University had received the committee most kindly, expressing his good feeling toward the College of Pharmacy. He was willing to consider any offer for the room that the Trustees might be disposed to make, and the committee was empowered to come to the best possible terms with the University. The room was leased for \$300.00 per year for two years. It was spacious and well-appointed. The furniture was purchased for the sum of \$125.00, which, owing to the scarcity of funds in the College Treasury, was raised by voluntary contributions from friends. One of the contributors to this fund was Mr. James S. Aspinwall, whose law-suit against the College was then before the Appellate Division. Despite his legal action against the institution, he never ceased giving assistance.

In the summer of 1861 Professor Maisch suggested that the College arrange an exhibit of indigenous drugs at the World's Fair. A committee of ten Trustees

LECTURES
IN THE NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY,
SESSION OF 1859-60.

The regular course of instruction in this Institution will commence on Wednesday, October 19th, 1859, and will be continued until the 1st March, 1860, at the Lecture Rooms of the NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE, No. 90 East 13th Street, near 4th Avenue, which location has been selected to secure the superior accommodations there offered by Prof. DOREMUS, in the use of his complete Chemical Apparatus and Laboratory.

To the Pharmaceutist who aims at success and a respectable position, it is unnecessary to argue the importance of a well grounded knowledge of the scientific as well as practical part of his profession. This knowledge is now placed within easy reach of almost every student, however limited his means and time.

The College of Pharmacy, chartered for the express purpose of "cultivating, improving, and making known a knowledge of Pharmacy; its collateral branches of science, and the best modes of preparing medicines and their compounds, and giving instruction in the same by Public Lectures," has, in pursuance of these objects, made the following arrangements for the approaching session, which will, it is hoped, meet the approval and support of all who desire not only to improve themselves, but to see the general advancement of the science of Pharmacy in this country

CHEMISTRY,

By Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, M. D.

The Course on CHEMISTRY will open with the discussion of the LAWS of Attraction, Chemical Affinity, &c., embracing the topics of *Endosmose* and *Exosmose*, with numerous experimental illustrations.

2 A series of Lectures on the "imponderable forces,"—*Light, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, Electro-Magnetism, &c.*, as they are related to the combinations and decomposition of chemical substances. This section will be illustrated by experiments with a powerful galvanic battery, and with a variety of modern forms of apparatus.

The liquefaction and solidification of the gases, such as Carbonic Acid, Sulphurous Acid, &c. will be introduced in connection with the subject of Caloric.

3 *Inorganic Chemistry*, including the exhibition of the various gases, metals, and other elements, and their combinations.

4 *Organic Chemistry*, with which the course will conclude.

There will be in all about seventy Lectures, each illustrated with as many experiments as can be conveniently shown during the hour.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY,

By Prof. George Thurber, M. D.

1. The first division will treat of those substances which are of vegetable and animal origin, classified in their botanical and zoological order. A portion of this series will be devoted to Botany, giving the student a clear insight into the leading principles of this important branch, as connected with Medicine and Pharmacy. The Botanical Lectures will be illustrated by a series of enlarged diagrams, and by numerous fine specimens of the plants themselves, and parts of plants used in medicine.

In the general discussion of *Materia Medica*, not only the articles recognised by the Pharmacopœia, but the unoffical medicines in common use will be noticed.

The large and increasing Cabinet of Specimens belonging to the College will be used in this Course.

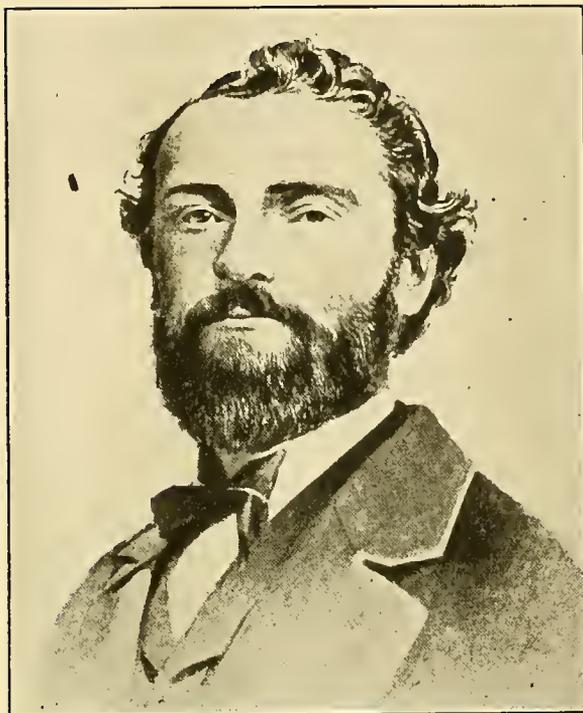
2 *Practical Pharmacy*.—This portion of the Course will treat of the various operations required in the preparation of medicines, illustrated by the most approved models, diagrams and apparatus. It will include, not only the preparations made by the Pharmaceutist himself, but a description of those produced on a large scale, for the purposes of commerce. Each class of preparations, as Tinctures, Extracts, Plasters, &c., will receive a full notice in its proper order. Specimens of adulterated drugs and chemicals will be exhibited, and tests for their detection pointed out. Experiments illustrative of the *proximate organic principles*, and modes of their detection, with the difference between genuine and spurious articles will be introduced whenever deemed interesting or important.

The whole Course will be conducted systematically, with a view to impress the student with the *principles* involved in the various operations of Pharmacy.

Price of Tickets:—For either Course, singly, \$10. For both Courses, \$15. Tickets may be procured of ALEX. CUSHMAN, 94 1/2 Broadway, cor. 22d street, THOS. T. GREEN, cor. Broadway and 14th street, WM. WRIGHT, 121 Maiden Lane.

Students intending to apply for the Diploma of the College, are informed that the Regular Examination will take place in March, soon after the close of the Lectures.

The College advertised its lectures by distributing leaflets



Ferdinand F. Mayer, Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica

was appointed to assist him in executing the project. Many specimens were collected, some contributed voluntarily, others purchased. But, in the end, on account of a lack of time, it was found impossible to carry out the plan. The specimens were used for lecture purposes.

Only one student was graduated in 1861. The following year, however, the student body was, relatively speaking, large, for twenty-one students purchased lecture tickets. Three hundred and ninety dollars were realized from their sale, but this was not sufficient to cover the cost of instruction, which amounted to \$600.00, each professor receiving the sum of \$300.00. In this year the first student organization made its appearance. A request was received from an association of students of the College for permission to use the room between lecture hours. On investigation the Trustees found that the request had come from a newly-founded fraternity, styling itself "Kappa Alpha Phi." After some deliberation, it was granted, in the hope that this would be an "added usefulness of the College." At this time, also, a Register was opened for facilitating the finding of positions for students. Both employers and apprentices would write their requirements in this book, which might be consulted at any time. This Register was advertised in the Druggists' Circular for the period of one year.

In the year 1862, Mr. Peter W. Bedford, then Secretary of the College, suggested that a public commencement be held. Heretofore, the diplomas had been presented at some private meeting of the College, at times with an elaborate speech by the President or some Trustee. The idea of a public commencement was approved; such a ceremony would surely promote the future welfare of the institution. Messrs. Meakim, Bedford and Wright were appointed the first committee to arrange for a commencement. It was held in the spring of 1863, in the Chapel of New York University. Five students had submitted the required theses and passed the examination. Among them was Mary C. Putnam. Because she was

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



John M. Maisch, Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy



New York University in 1865

LECTURES IN THE NEW YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY. SESSION OF 1861-62.

The THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES of this College, will commence October 21st, 1861, and be continued until the middle of March, 1862, at their Lecture Room, in the University Building, corner of University Place and Waverly Place.

To the Pharmaceutist who aims at success and a respectable position, it is unnecessary to argue the importance of a well grounded knowledge of the scientific, as well as practical part of his profession. This knowledge is now placed within easy reach of almost every student, however limited his means and time.

The College of Pharmacy, chartered for the express purpose of "cultivating, improving, and making known a knowledge of Pharmacy; its collateral branches of science, and the best modes of preparing medicines and their compounds, and giving instruction in the same by Public Lectures," has, in pursuance of these objects, made the following arrangements for the approaching Session, which will, it is hoped, meet the approval and support of all who desire, not only to improve themselves, but to see the general advancement of the science of Pharmacy in this country.

Lectures on *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy.

By Prof. JOHN M. MAISCH.

This Course will be opened by an Introductory Lecture, on Monday, October 21st, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M., and continued on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, of each week, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The regular course will commence with instructions in the practical operations requisite in the preparation of medicines; the theories upon which these operations are founded, and the apparatus employed are constructed, will be fully explained, and the whole will be illustrated by models and apparatus.

A portion of the course will be devoted to the LEARNING PRINCIPLES OF BOTANY, with the view of illustrating their availability for the detection of spurious and adulterated drugs.

The various classes of PROXIMATE PRINCIPLES will be discussed and an outline given for their separation.

The principal part of the course will be occupied by the *history, composition, properties, preparations, impurities and adulterations of all the official and the most important unofficial drugs*, employed here and in Europe.

This part will be treated in the following order:

1. INORGANIC DRUGS.
2. DRUGS DERIVED FROM THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM
3. DRUGS DERIVED FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Specimens of the genuine and spurious Drugs, and of the plants from which they are derived, will be exhibited. The large and increasing cabinet of specimens belonging to the College, will be used in this course.

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY.

By Prof. FERDINAND F. MAYER.

The Lectures on Chemistry will be given on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at 8 o'clock.

The Lectures will be thoroughly practical, and give the student a clear insight into the laws, principles, operations and results of this science, and its relations to Pharmacy, Technics, and Toxicology. Organic as well as inorganic Chemistry will be fully treated, and all compounds possessing general or pharmaceutical interest, will receive due consideration, and be illustrated by experiments, diagrams, specimens, and processes.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

For either Course, singly, \$10.
For both Courses, 15.

Tickets may be procured of JOHN MEAKIN, 679 Broadway; G. W. SOUTHWICK, 58 Vesey Street; THOMAS T. GREEN, cor. Broadway and 14th Street; WM. WRIGHT, Jr., 121 Maiden Lane; P. W. BENFORD, Secretary, 717 Sixth Avenue.

Students intending to apply for the Diploma of the College, are informed that the regular examination will take place in March, soon after the close of the Lectures.

Leaflet for 1861-1862

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

the first woman graduate of the College of Pharmacy and later so prominent a physician and interesting a personage we devote the following space to an outline of her life.

—S Order of Exercises. T—

MUSIC—Selections, ("Excerpt")

PRAYER—By Rev. Isaac Ferris, D.D. LL.D.
Chancellor of New York University

The Degrees of Bachelors in Pharmacy will be conferred by the President of the College, Henry A. Kissel, Esq., upon the Graduating Class.

MARY C. FITZGERALD, New York,	History of Urine
CECILEA KASSEL, "	Dialysis
EMILY V. THOMAS, La Llave, Cuba,	Assays of Saltpetre
CHARLES D. BURT, Newark, N. J.,	Iodine
THOMAS FROTHINGHAM, New York	Indigenous Astringents
JAMES S. HOSKINS,	Serracene & Pepsine
HENRY KISSSEL,	Stylinia Syriaca
	Solubility of Alkaloids

MUSIC—"Anna Polka" SYRACUS

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS By Prof. JOHN M. MASON, SYRACUS

MUSIC—Waltz, "Eyes Without Thorns" SYRACUS

BENEDICTION

MUSIC—"Tillou's Galop," LANTLEY

DODWORTH'S BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE

College of Pharmacy

CITY OF NEW YORK.

March 16th 1863

The TWENTY-THIRD Annual Commencement of this Institution will be held at the Chapel of the New York University, (Washington Square) on Thursday Evening 19th inst. at 8 o'clock

Yourself and friends are invited to be present

Yours very respectfully

Chas. J. Bealford,
Director

Program of the first public commencement, 1863

MARY CORINNA PUTNAM was born on August 31, 1842. London was her birthplace by the chance of her parents being there for business purposes. She was the daughter of Victorine Haven and George Putnam, the latter the younger member of the firm of book publishers, Wiley and Putnam. It had been George Putnam's dream to build up an English end of an international business. Hence the little family's residence abroad at the time of Mary's birth. But this dream failed of quick realization and it was decided to break up the London establishment and return to New York. They settled at Stapleton, on Staten Island, where the succeeding five years were spent.

At the age of ten Minnie (as Mary was affectionately called by her relatives), formed the habit of confiding her thoughts to paper. Her elementary education had been supplied by her mother. At this time, however, she was sent to the Rev. Dr. Hawks of Calvary Church for Latin lessons. Now, also, a friend of her father's acted as tutor, but the main education of the girl in her twelfth and thirteenth years continued to be the miscellaneous reading in which she plunged on her own initiative. Shortly afterwards the family moved to Yonkers. Here the home lessons were resumed, as well as the out-door life and the boyish sports which were so dear to the little girl. When she was thirteen she was placed in a girls' school, where she expressed herself as being thoroughly "bored."

In 1857, in the general depression, it was impossible for the firm of book publishers to avoid bankruptcy, and the pretty house had to be sold. Heartily sympathizing with her father, Mary began to dream of earning the higher education as a means to professional life. A new abode was found in what was then "Morrisania" (now the Bronx), and Mary was entered in the new public school recently started in Twelfth Street,* dedicated to the interests of better education for girls. Here she spent two years and received her diploma with the first class in 1859. Her graduating essay was a good piece of work. Later she tried her hand at stories and one, "Found and Lost," showed ability sufficient to have justified her choosing literature as a career. This was accepted by the *Atlantic Monthly* and published in April, 1860. Private lessons in Greek absorbed her in the following winter, and it was about this time that she decided to become a physician. New York offered nothing in the way of her desired medical education for women, but an approach through a side line proved possible, and she was admitted to the New York College of Pharmacy, took two full courses and received a degree in 1863, having private lessons in various scientific subjects besides. She holds the distinction of being the first woman to graduate from this institution; moreover, no feminine name appears on the lists of graduates for more than a quarter of a century afterward. After obtaining this degree, Mary went to Philadelphia, where the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania offered the best facilities available for beginning the study of medicine. It was but a brief course in Philadelphia; evidently the work at the College of Pharmacy and the private instruction were allowed to count, for in the spring of 1864 Mary Putnam received her doctor's degree. She had some hospital experience in Philadelphia and then went on to the New England Hospital in Boston. She then returned to live at home in New York, pursuing chemistry in a laboratory conducted by Professor Ferdinand F. Mayer, of the College of Pharmacy, besides picking up a little East Side practice. In April, 1865, she announced her engagement to Professor Mayer but in August of the same year decided to break this engagement. Shortly afterward Professor Mayer disappeared, and it was assumed at the time that he committed suicide.

*Later Wadleigh High School.



Sincerely yours
Mary Putnam Jacobi

In 1866 she went to Paris, where the signs indicated that professional chances were offered even to a young woman. In 1868, after a full measure of preliminary work, she succeeded in securing admission to the famous École de Médecin of the University, thereby setting a precedent that subsequently proved of service to many a woman. The six years of her sojourn in Paris included the winter of the Prussian siege, which brought the Parisians to the point of starvation, and the tumultuous months of the Communist occupation. The faithful work and the arduous experiences of these six years were closed by her securing from the University the much desired degree together with the second prize, the bronze medal, for her graduation thesis. Her ratings at the medical school could not have been higher.

Her income during these student years was limited, but she was able to make some additions through her literary work. She contributed articles to *Putnam's Monthly*, to *Scribner's Magazine* and to the *Evening Post*. At an earlier period, during her sojourn in New Orleans, shortly before her departure for Paris, she had contributed to the *New Orleans Times*.

In September, 1871, she returned to America, having achieved quite a good deal for her twenty-nine years of life. Exceptional had been her preparation for her professional career, and she was immediately recognized as a promising member of the New York medical circle. She at once entered upon her professional duties at the Woman's Medical College of New York, filling the chair of *Materia Medica*, and she spent sixteen years lecturing on *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics* to successive groups of listeners. In 1888 she finally resigned her chair, feeling that she could not continue her work satisfactorily without being accorded a perfectly free hand. Her association with the Infirmary continued for many years longer. When the Post Graduate School was started, in 1882, she accepted the chair of Children's Diseases, which she held for two years. In addition to preparing the lectures which were constantly revised, private practice and hospital attendance at the Infirmary, and dispensary service at Mt. Sinai and St. Mark's hospitals filled the remaining hours of working days, while membership in learned societies required the writing of many papers. The medical essay that brought her the greatest renown was the one entitled "The Question of Rest for Women," which received the Boylston prize at Harvard.

In 1872, upon her return from Paris, the Medical Society of the County of New York had not been slow in granting her due recognition. Dr. Abraham Jacobi was, at that time, President of this society and the unofficial acquaintance of these two doctors soon ripened into an engagement and on July 22, 1873, they were married at the New York City Hall. They had three children, two sons and a daughter. The great tragedy of their lives was the death of their sons, the first in early infancy and the second at about the age of nine. Their remaining child, however, brought them much happiness.

In 1902 a serious illness attacked Dr. Putnam Jacobi, which was ignored for six years but finally asserted its sway. Months of invalidism followed, and on June 10, 1906, she died.

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi was the first woman member of the New York Pathological Society and the first woman Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. Her devotion to her professional work and to her teaching was never permitted to lessen her readiness to give service in the family circle. She was a most loyal daughter and sister (she herself being the eldest of a family of eleven children), as later she showed herself a devoted and effective mother.

In regard to the general subject of opportunities for women's medical education, she was always interested and was active in bringing about the opening in 1893 of the Johns Hopkins Medical School on a fair basis of equitable privileges for men and women.

The subject of suffrage for women was also of keen interest to her. In 1893, when an active campaign for a proposed suffrage amendment to the New

York constitution was afoot she entered the lists whole-heartedly, and in 1844 her address on the subject before the Constitutional Convention at Albany was a masterly achievement. She went on to write a volume called "Common Sense as Applied to Woman Suffrage," which in 1915, when the last great fight came for the enfranchisement of women, the New York suffragists reprinted and used as part of their campaign literature.

Shortly after the commencement, Professor Maisch resigned his position to accept a similar one in Philadelphia. Mr. Mayer had expressed his desire to teach *Materia Medica* rather than Chemistry, and so Professor Alexander H. Everett was appointed Professor of Chemistry, while Professor Mayer assumed responsibility for the instruction in *Materia Medica*. The cost of a lecture ticket was increased to \$10.00 for a single course, or \$20.00 for both courses. The apparatus which Professor Mayer had used in his Chemistry lectures was purchased by the College for \$50.00.

It was the period of the Civil War. Many of the young drug store apprentices had accepted positions as Hospital Stewards and the Trustees felt that now extraordinary efforts were needed to gather a class of students. They discussed at length ways and means of attracting young men from distant cities. It was pointed out that the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy had, at that time, nearly one hundred students, one-half of whom were not residents of Philadelphia. Circulars were sent out, many more than before, the surrounding settlements and towns being well covered, viz., Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, etc. The result was encouraging. Thirty-two students enrolled. For the first time in the history of the College the income from the sale of students' tickets equalled the cost of the instruction. In 1864 two candidates applied for examination and passed. No public commencement was held for them. The reader has undoubtedly noticed the wide disparity between the number of students enrolled each year and the number graduated. This was due to the fact that the student was not compelled to present himself for an examination. Indeed, the great majority of students merely attended the lecture courses. This is explained by the fact that, at that time, no diploma was required of a person entering upon the practice of pharmacy. If he could produce one, so much the better, but, in truth, many a well-established and highly-respected apothecary of the nineteenth century had never entered the portals of a college.

In the fall of 1864, Professor Everett resigned, stating that other arrangements made it impossible for him to continue. Professor Mayer helped them in their emergency by resuming the chair of Chemistry, while Dr. Thurber, who had not left the City, was asked to accept again the chair of *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy, but he hesitated to assume responsibility for the lectures on Pharmacy. This subject, it seemed to him, should be taught by someone more thoroughly versed in it. And his suggestion was acted upon. Mr. Bedford, himself, the Chairman of the Lecture Committee, delivered fifteen lectures on Practical Pharmacy. The courses now began early in October and continued until March of the following year. The Trustees decided that a Registration Book be kept by the College, in which the names of all prospective students were to be entered. This had never been done before. Also for the first time, the Trustees issued an eight-page pamphlet advertising the lectures, in place of the usual leaf circular. A registration fee of \$2.00 was now required of each student. This was payable only once.

In 1865 seven students received diplomas. Professors Thurber and Mayer were reappointed at salaries of \$350.00 each, and Mr. Bedford was appointed Professor of Pharmacy, to receive \$125.00 for the season. Just what, during that year, constituted the College equipment, is recorded as follows: "The furniture consists of about sixty yards of carpet going to decay, a table in four sections, eighteen cane-seat chairs of oak with breaks in them, ten heavy arm chairs, two settees, a stove, getting rusty but still good, one iron coal box, a counter with water



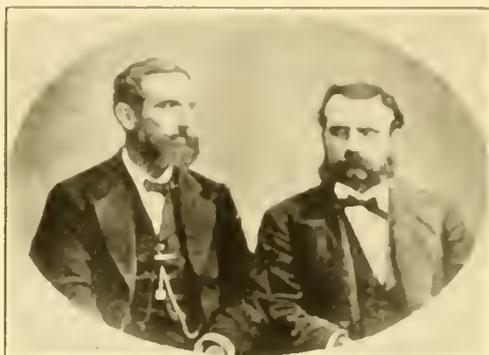
Columbia College, 1870

and gas pipes, a pneumatic trough, a vapor box, two small tables, black board, specimen and book cases. The library contains about three hundred volumes in good condition, some few books are valuable, the others very obsolete. Many volumes are missing." Such was the College of Pharmacy in 1865.

In the fall of that year thirty-two students enrolled, and the following spring five passed. A public commencement was again held, since the students had requested it, and had offered to pay part of the expenses. The lease of the room was renewed at a rental of \$400.00 per year, in the spring of 1866. Professor Thurber, at this time, resigned, much to the regret of the Trustees. In July, the Lecture Committee recommended that Professor Mayer, who had again expressed a wish to teach *Materia Medica*, be reappointed to that chair. For the chair of Chemistry they recommended Professor Charles F. Chandler, Ph.D., of the faculty of the School of Mines, Columbia University. For the chair of Pharmacy they recommended the reappointment of Professor Bedford, who had filled that chair during the preceding two years. These recommendations were adopted. Little did the Trustees then realize what a valuable acquisition had been made in the person of Professor Chandler! The salaries of Professors Chandler and Mayer were fixed at \$450.00 each, and that of Professor Bedford at \$150.00. For the following session forty-three students registered, and diplomas were awarded, in March, 1867, to eight graduates. Professors Chandler and Mayer assisted in the examination.

In June of that year, the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, through the intercession of Professor Chandler, offered the College of Pharmacy the use of his lecture room in the School of Mines, without charge, and the Trustees accepted this offer gratefully. It was arranged that Professor Chandler deliver his lectures there, but that the other two lectures be given at the University room, as heretofore.

In the year 1867 a number of men were elected Trustees who were later to become very active in the work of the College, namely, Dr. Charles Rice, Mr. August W. Weismann and Mr. Paul Balluff. In 1868 eight students were examined, and seven passed. These were declared "Graduates in Pharmacy." In the same year another change was made in lecturers. Mr. Arthur Meade Edwards



Professors Eggleston and Chandler, 1866

was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Mr. Francis E. Englehardt Professor of Materia Medica. Professor Chandler was elected Honorary Member of the College "in view of the services rendered to this College and on account of the high reputation he bears as a chemist and man of science." Messrs. Mayer and Bedford were, at the same time, elected Life Members of the College. All of the lectures were again held at the University room, and the part of the College property that had been used by Professor Chandler was returned to it. With the permission of the Trustees, this room was now used by the German Apothecary's Union, and was sublet to the Women's Medical College for use during the day.

In the winter of 1868-1869, although the regular lectures were delivered by the two above-mentioned gentlemen, Professor Thurber gave voluntarily six lectures on Botany, in the Chapel of the University. In 1869 the Trustees re-engaged Professor Chandler as Professor of Chemistry, at a salary of \$800.00, and Walter DeForest Day was appointed Professor of Materia Medica at a salary of \$500.00. At the same time the announcement was made that through the efforts of Mr. E. L. Milhan, Dr. E. R. Squibb had consented to deliver a series of lectures on Pharmacy in the coming session, and without any charge whatever. Accordingly, Dr. Squibb was appointed "Lecturer on Pharmacy." He had objected to the title "Professor." Sixteen students enrolled for the year 1869-1870.

Edward Robinson Squibb was then an outstanding figure in American Pharmacy. In a series of published articles he had just introduced the method of manufacturing fluidextracts by reprecipitation. The high grade chemicals, galenicals and standard pharmaceuticals which he manufactured in his Brooklyn factory, on Furman Street and later on Doughty Street, attracted the widest attention and were accepted by the profession at large as the best that could be obtained. Dr. Squibb was well known and admired for his many activities directed toward the advancement of medicine and pharmacy. Small wonder that the Trustees were delighted to hear that Dr. Squibb would lecture before their pharmacy students.

During the months of November to March 1869-70 Dr. Squibb traveled every Monday night from Brooklyn to New York to deliver his lectures on Pharmacy in the room of the New York University rented by the Trustees of the College of Pharmacy. These trips were not so pleasant and convenient as they might be today. The streets were not well lighted, ice and sleet were not removed. Usually the doctor came with his horse and wagon, accompanied at times by his assistant, Mr. William G. Rothe, but invariably he brought boxes containing apparatus, chemicals and galenicals which he used for illustrating his lectures and making experiments before the student body.

Dr. Squibb could not be called an eloquent speaker, but his manner of speaking was earnest, convincing and direct. In his introductory lecture, he

wrote on the blackboard: "A pharmacist is not a druggist," and by way of explanation said: "A druggist is a merchant in drugs, a dealer in substances which though originally used in medicines came to be used in many other arts. The pharmacist, synonymous with pharmacist and apothecary, but not with druggist or chemist, is an educated qualified practitioner of the art of pharmacy. He is a dealer in substances used to prevent and relieve distress; who has the knowledge and skill to procure a proper quality of his merchandise; to prepare this for its ultimate uses; and to secure it against accidental and criminal misapplication. The druggist is a merchant like the grocer, the dry goods dealer, etc. The pharmacist may be all this, but must be very much more. A druggist may sell bad medicine without necessary criminality, but a pharmacist never can."

Dr. Squibb covered a great deal of material in his lectures. There has come into the possession of the library of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York a note-book kept by Mr. William Neergaard, of the class of 1871. This book is written very neatly and is exceptionally well kept. It is entitled "Notes to Lectures on Pharmacy delivered by E. R. Squibb, M.D. before the Students of the New York College of Pharmacy, Season 1870-71". From these notes we may derive a comprehensive knowledge of the lectures given.

Dr. Squibb divided his course into three distinct parts. The first was devoted to introductory classifications, definitions and general pharmaceutical operations. In accordance with his idea of what a pharmacist should be, the lecturer emphasized that his students should learn to prepare their own galenicals, test them and be fully responsible for them. Under the heading of weights and measures this statement appears: "The pharmacist should prepare his own graduated measures, when practicable, using the French pipette to measure a given quantity of liquid into the measure to be graduated, using a fine file for marking the height of the liquid dropped into the measure." On a different subject he says: "Drugs for dispensing should always be powdered by the pharmacist himself." His great talent for practical detail is evidenced by the following statements: "Always buy a pestle two sizes larger than the importers sell with the mortar," and "a plumber's furnace is best for applying prolonged heat" and "a little carbolic acid put in paper in the drawer in which cloth filters are kept will keep them free from moths," and "for water-baths use sheet iron capsules."

The second part of Dr. Squibb's lectures is headed "Materia Medica" and consists of brief descriptions of a number of the more commonly used botanical and chemical medicinals. Invariably he told his audience where they could obtain the best grade of the article desired, for example he said, under Aconite: "the German is to be bought, if it can be obtained in good color"; under Potassium Chlorate: "The French is best, the English must be purified by dissolving in boiling water"; under Potassa Nitras: "buy Dupont's granulated nitrate of potash"; under Saccharum Lactis: "buy the sticks, crush and powder them yourselves."

That he was ever mindful of little points is shown by his statements under the heading of Cod Liver Oil. He says: "This oil should be as nearly colorless as possible and stand cold to a moderate degree without precipitating and have but little odor; rancidity always gives it a peppery taste. Möller's oil is made nearly cold. In dispensing these oils the glass should have a little thin mucilage or glycerin run around in it to prevent the oil from adhering to the glass. If a piece of smoked herring is chewed before taking the oil it will prevent the oil from being tasted."

In the third part of his lectures Dr. Squibb devoted his time to a description of pharmaceutical preparations and their manufacture. It is but natural that he treated the manufacture of fluidextracts by the repercolation



Edward R. Squibb as Navy Surgeon

1870

Lectures, College of Pharmacy,

Second Course

- 10th 1st Lecture, 7:15 a.m. in hall of room. Occupies lecture.
At 7:10 the President Mr. Morgan occupies about 5 minutes in
addressing the class the room being pretty well filled, and afterwards
quit.
- At about 7:20 I commenced and got through the general matters
and definitions, General review of the Pharmacy laws, and the
history and organization of the U.S.P. The Commencement etc. and then
commenced with weights and measures got thru a night by
9:25, went to bed 15:15 full.
- Oct 5. 2nd Lecture, Tuesday, 8:40 a.m., commencing at 8:40 and
ending at 10:45, time 1h. 55'. Recapitulation, Signs, weighing
and measures, finishing measures.
- " 10 3rd Lecture, 1h. 50', following 5:00 p.m. On Temperature and
the meters, finishing this subject.
- " 12 4th Lecture, 1h. 30', Specific Gravity, Solution, and
Strength of Solutions, finishing these subjects.
- " 17 5th Lecture, Monday evening, 8:10 to 10 p.m. or 1h. 50'. Dissertation
not entirely finished.
- " 19 6th Lecture, Wednesday evening, 8:20 to 10 p.m. or 1h. 40'. Disserted & read the
and finished Dissertation.
- " 22 7th Lecture, Saturday afternoon, at the Laboratory from 2h. 10' to 5h. 40' or
2h. 50'. on Dry powdering and mills, etc.
- " 24 8th Lecture, Monday evening, College, 8:10 to 9:50, i.e. 1h. 40'. finished
Commencement of drugs, Hand Mills, Mortars and Sieves, and also finished
General Applications of Heat, Gas Stoves, Bunsen, Stands, furnaces etc.
- " 26 9th Lecture, Wednesday evening, College, 8:50 to 10:55 p.m. or 2h. 5'.
Commenced and finished the Classification, and Commenced and finished finishing
Dissertation, some criteria of purity and practical dissertation commencing,
This course has been a success.
- " 31 10th Lecture, Monday evening, College, 8:5 to 10:55 or 2h. Disserted & finished
by practical and accurate dissertation, Commenced Materia Medica List
and got through prefatory matter, Absorbium, Acacia, and Acetum.
- No. 2. 11th Lecture, Wednesday evening, College, 8:55 to 9:55 or 1 hour. 50'. Dissertation
Dissertation.
- " 7. 12th Lecture, Wednesday evening, College 8:10 to 9:25 or 1 hour 10'. Dissertation
Dissertation, and Dissertation Commencement.

4. 13th Lecture, Wednesday evening, College, 8h 35' to 9h 30' of 1855
 Acidum Citricum, Acidum Gallicum, and Acidum Mucosum.
- 11 15th and 14th Lectures, Friday evening, College, 8h 45' to 9h 30' of 1855
 in this report the lecture on 15th, and 14th, were given by
 Prof. Dr. Chandler. So had to be attended in both. Subject in 15th was
 Sulfur, Sulfuric, and Sulfur.
- 14 16th Lecture, Monday evening, College, 8h 45' to 9h 30' of 1855
 Ferri Sulph. and Pot. Ad. and a part of Pot. Ad.
- 21 17th Lecture, Monday evening, College, 8h 45' to 9h 30' of 1855
 Purified Chloroform, Aether. Amygdal. Bitter, and Sulfur.
- 23 19th and 18th Lectures, Wednesday evening, College, 8h 45' to 9h 30' of 1855
 Both the hours of Prof. Chandler's lecture. Address to the students.
- 28 20th Lecture, Monday, just after Commencement, the gas light lecture
- 30 20th Lecture Wednesday evening, College, 8h 45' to 9h 30' of 1855
 From Asafetida to Cera Sulfur. incense.
5. 21st Lecture, Monday evening, College, 8h 45' to 9h 30' of 1855
 Calocum to Permannum. incense.
- 7 22d Lecture, Wednesday evening, College, 8h 45' to 9h 30' of 1855
 Colchici Radix to Spermatis. incense. Must. offic. and Must. offic. incense.
- 12 23d Lecture, Monday evening, College, 8h 45' to 9h 30' of 1855
 Jalapa to Opium incense. Must. offic. incense.
- 14 24th Lecture, Wednesday evening, College, 8h 45' to 9h 30' of 1855
 Os. le Sardaparilia, incense. Sella Serena, Sella Serena, and Sella Serena.
- 19 25th Lecture, Monday evening, College, 8h 45' to 9h 30' of 1855
 Scammoneum to Zingiber, incense, Sella Serena, Sella Serena, and Sella Serena.
- 21 26th Lecture, Wednesday evening, College, 8h 45' to 9h 30' of 1855
 Secunda, List of the Materia Medica.
- 27 27th and 28th Lectures, Friday evening, College, 8h 45' to 9h 30' of 1855
 and 28th were given by Prof. Dr. Chandler. So had to be attended in both. Subject in 27th was
 Puffball, Acid. le. Acid. Hydrocyan. and Acid. Hydrocyan. incense.
- 1871
 Jan. 4. 29th Lecture, Wednesday evening, College, 8h 45' to 9h 30' of 1855
 Acid. Sulphuricum, then Acid. Aceticum, then Acid. Hydrocyanicum.
9. 30th Lecture, Monday evening, College, 8h 45' to 9h 30' of 1855
 Acid. Sulphuricum, Acid. Sulph. Dil. and Acid. Phosphoricum.

702

LECTURES,

1871.
 Jan 12 Lecture 31st. Thursday afternoon, at Laboratory, from 3^h 20' to 5^h 30' or 2^h 15'. Prof. Chandler occupied the whole of last evening, and this lecture replaces the hour lost. *Althoe*, *Althoe Fruticosa*, *Colubif. Purif.* and *Umm. Kotturum*, or the whole class *Althoea* of the U.S.
- " 16. Lecture 32d. Monday evening, College, 8^h to 9^h 35' or 1^h. 35'.
Acid. Tartaric, *Acid. Valerianic*, *Acid. Citric*, *Alce Purif.*, *Alumina Crisp.*, *Alumina Sulphas*, and *Ammon. Valerianic.*
- " 18 Lecture 33d. Wednesday evening, College, 8^h 35' to 9^h 35' or 1^h.
Antimonial
- " 20 Lecture 34th. Friday evening, College, in Dr Chandler's hour, 8 to 9.30 or 1^h. 30'.
Aquae, Jr 3. *Lectures at Acad. Music*
- " 23. Lecture 35th. Monday evening, College, 8^h 5' to 9^h 40' or 1^h 35'.
Argentum to *Atropine Sulphas* inclusive.
- " 25. Lecture 36th. Wednesday evening, College, 8^h 30' to 9^h 55' or 1^h. 25'.
Bard. Chiridum to *Cinchona Sulphas* inclusive.
- " 30. Lecture 37th. Monday evening, College, 7^h 55' to 9^h 15' or 1^h 20'.
Colloidal to *Emplastra* inclusive.
- Feb. 1. Lectures 38th and 39th. Wednesday evening, College, 7^h 10' to 9^h 40' or 2^h 30'.
Extracta to *Ext. Rhei Solid.* inclusive, taking the hour of Dr Chandler in addition, He in Washington, to lecture.
- " 3 Lecture 40th. Friday evening, College, 7^h 55' to 9^h 10' or 1^h. 15'.
Ext. Sarsaparilla Fluidum to *Terr. Citras* inclusive, Again taking Dr Chandler's hour, to give sure both back next week when I am at Albany.
- " 13. Lecture 41st. Monday evening, College, 7^h 40' to 9. 40 or 1^h 50'.
Liq. Ferr. Tersulf., and *Liq. Ferr. Citras*, *Terr. ferr.* from *Terr. et Ammon. citras* to the end of *Semenata* inclusive.
- " 15. Lecture 42d. Wednesday evening, College 8.30 to 9.40 or 1^h. 10'.
Liquores to *Olea Desulfata* inclusive.
- " 20 Lecture 43d. Monday evening, College, 8^h to 9.45' or 1^h. 45'.
Oleoresine to end of *Pilulæ* inclusive.
- " 23. Lecture 44th. Thursday evening, College, Saturday a holiday, 8^h 5' to 9.35 or 1^h 30'.
Plumbum to *Sodium* inclusive
- " 24. Lecture 45th. Friday afternoon. Laboratory, 3^h 45' to 5^h 15' or 1^h. 30'.
Reproduction.
- " 27. Lecture 46th. Monday evening, College. 8^h to 9^h 30' or 1^h. 30'.
Spiritus to *Syrupus* inclusive.

- no 1. Lecture 47th. Wednesday evening, College 8h 30' to 10h or 1h. 30'
Structure and Functions
- " 6. Lecture 48th. Monday evening, College 8h 15' to 9h 45' or 1h. 30'
on Prescriptions
- " 8. Lecture 49th. Wednesday evening, College 8h 50' to 9h 45' or 55'
Unguenta to the end of the Pharmacopoeia.
- " 9. Went to the meeting of the Board of Trustees to examine the answers to the
 examination papers from 7 to 11 p.m.
- " 10. Went to advanced meeting of Trustees to examine examination papers from
 2.15 till 6 p.m. and finished,
- " 13. Went to O'Neil Photographic at 4, 12 m. to set for the class group picture.
- " 16. Went to Mr. Milward to sign the specimens.
 Received the check from Treasurer today for \$500.00.

Complete record of the lectures delivered by Dr. E. R. Squibb during the session of 1870-1871,
 as written by Dr. Squibb himself. Supplied by courtesy of Messrs. E. R. Squibb and Sons

method in considerable detail. Under the same heading, viz. preparation of fluidextracts, he advises the use of glycerin in place of sugar in the proportion of 8 ounces of glycerin for 12 ounces of sugar and continues: "In all sugar fluidextracts the alcohol may be distilled off and the glycerin added."

Under the heading of Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia he states: "Drop a dose on powdered ice and swallow. This is the best method of taking either ammonia or chloroform." Under Emplastrum Belladonnae: "An excellent substitute for this is to give a piece of adhesive plaster three coatings of fluidextract, allowing each to dry before putting on the next one."

At the conclusion of the first course of lectures, the Trustees of the College passed formal resolutions of thanks which were transmitted to him by the Secretary, Mr. Peter W. Bedford. The following was his reply:

Brooklyn, March 25th, 1870

Mr. P. W. Bedford, Secretary of the New York College of Pharmacy:

Dear Sir:

Please convey my thanks to the Board of Trustees of the College for their kind and complimentary resolutions in my behalf received thru you this morning. I have much interest in the objects and welfare of the College and trust I may always be found ready to contribute to it my full share of labors.

Very respectfully,

E. R. SQUIBB.

Dr. Squibb was again engaged for the following year. A salary of \$500.00 was voted to him and his lecture time extended from one to two evenings a week. His lectures during the year 1870-71 were delivered on Mondays and Wednesdays from 8 to 9:30 P. M. Unfortunately, he found that the lecture work interfered

College of Pharmacy,
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

FACULTY:

CHARLES F. CHANDLER, Ph. D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

WALTER DE F. DAY, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica and Botany.

EDWARD R. SQUIBB, M. D.,
Professor of Pharmacy.

The Lectures will be given on Monday, Wednesday and Friday
Evenings, occupying the time from seven to half past nine o'clock.

The Examination of Candidates for the Diploma will take place about
the middle of March. The most proficient graduating student will receive
the PRIZE OF FIFTY DOLLARS offered by the College.

ANOTHER PRIZE OF FIFTY DOLLARS is offered by Dr. W.
DEE. DAY, M. D., for the student graduating highest in Materia Medica and
Botany.

TICKETS FOR THE ENTIRE COURSE, \$30.00
(TO BE HAD OF THE TREASURER.)

Matriculation Fee (paid but once), 2.00

A Ticket for Lectures of one Professor only, 15.00

The Lectures are free to the members, and to those who have paid for
two courses, for which special tickets are provided.

For further information, apply to or address

WM. WRIGHT, Jr., Treasurer, 29 Liberty Street, or
EDWARD L. MILHAU, Secretary, 183 Broadway.

New York, June, 1870.

Leaflet for the session of 1870-1871

with his many literary and experimental activities and subsequently he found that he could not continue teaching. He was elected an Honorary Member of the College in 1872. Although he ceased to be a teacher, he did not lose his interest in the institution. On a number of occasions his advice was sought in matters affecting the College and was always gladly given. In 1882 he delivered a lecture on Acetic Acid before the Alumni Association, and in 1900, he was once more honored by the College with the presentation of an engrossed testimonial, the occasion for this being the rounding out of the 80th year of his busy life. In his lecture course in pharmacy, as seen from Mr. Neergaard's note-book, Dr. Squibb stands revealed as in his other activities, the master of his profession and "the type of incarnated conscience." As a splendid tribute to his memory his name is now permanently connected with the New York College in the form of the E. R. Squibb Prize which was donated by the present owners of his firm.

In the spring of 1870 sixteen students presented themselves for the examinations. On three successive days the Trustees, with Professors Chandler, Day and Dr. Squibb, met to hold them. Finally, eleven of the sixteen were declared worthy of the coveted diploma. A prize of \$50.00 was awarded to Mr. John Ballard, of Davenport, Iowa, for general excellence. The period of the term was again lengthened, so that the lectures began on the first Monday of October and continued until after the first week of the following March.

The method of examining orally had outlived its usefulness. When applied to more than fifteen students it became too cumbersome and uncertain. A new method had to be used. In 1871, a system whereby written examination questions were submitted to candidates was adopted. These questions were prepared by the Trustees and submitted first to the professors for approval and, if necessary for correction. Then they were placed before the students. The first committee

to draw up these questions consisted of Messrs. Frohwein, Neergaard, Bedford, Rice and Milbau. The theses written by the students were distributed among the Trustees for reading and report. After the examinations, the Trustees would rate the papers, in the presence of the professors, and in that fashion the selection of the passing students was made. Fourteen candidates were so examined in 1871, and among those who passed was Mr. Thomas F. Main, who later became an important figure in the College life. Additional prizes were now offered; one of one hundred dollars was donated by the College, and Mr. Dundy Dick offered a microscope for the next session. It seemed as though additional room would have to be provided for the increasing classes. But a proposition to move into the Plympton Building was voted down by the Board of Trustees.

News came that the College of Pharmacy of the City of Chicago had burned to the ground and the Trustees decided to offer free tuition at our College to any student of that institution.

There were some rooms opposite those occupied by the College which had been leased to an artist, a Mr. Johnson. An inquiry as to the terms on which Mr. Johnson would give up his rooms to the College eventually led to their acquisition.

In the following year, 1872, Professor Parrish delivered a lecture before the members of the College and the druggists of the City, in the Chapel of the University. The commencement, that year, was held in Association Hall, at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. Addresses were made by President Hegeman and Professor Chandler. It was a splendid affair, of which the College and the newly-founded Alumni Association shared the expenses. The new rooms were now invested with a complete equipment for which over \$1,000.00 were spent. A class in Latin was formed for the first time and was conducted for two years by Mr. Bendau, a teacher in the University. In the following years, another room was added, so that the College of Pharmacy then occupied an entire wing of the University Building. Professor Bedford was engaged to teach Pharmacy, while Professors Chandler and Day continued as heretofore. It became necessary then to have an assistant curator, and Mr. Charles Proebel, an assistant of Professor Chandler's, was selected. His duties consisted of lecturing on Analytical Chemistry and of acting as assistant to the Treasurer, the Secretary and the Curators, all for the salary of \$900.00 a year. He was, moreover, to be at the College rooms on six days a week and three evenings. Also he was to take charge of the summer course in Botany, for which he would receive a part of the students' fees. The sum of \$250.00 was appropriated to condition the analytical laboratory.

The Trustees, apparently, did not find the task of preparing the examination questions to their liking, for, in 1874, the professors were commissioned to undertake it. They were to submit the questions to the Board of Trustees, together with their proper answers. The Trustees would then hold the examination, rate the papers and submit their findings to the professors. Each year the passing mark was fixed anew. It was generally 50% in each subject with a general average of 60%. A careful study was made that year of the practices prevailing in other colleges as to fees, hours of instruction and subjects taught. The Trustees found that the New York College of Pharmacy was in no way inferior. A permit to gather botanical specimens in Central Park for the lectures in Botany was obtained from the City that year.

In the year 1874, Messrs. Torrey, Aspinwall and Dr. Griseom died. All of these gentlemen had done their part in the building of the College and were deeply mourned.

That the Trustees of the College were ever ready to offer their facilities to other scientific bodies was shown again in their tender to the American Chemical Society of the College rooms for use on all evenings when they were unoccupied. When the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy was destroyed by fire, in 1877, a sincere offer of assistance was sent to the authorities of that institution.

The summer session of 1876 was well attended. Thirty-four students en-

rolled for the course in Botany, twenty-four for that in Pharmacy and eleven for work in the Analytical Laboratory. The lack of room became more and more apparent. In 1877, therefore, the Board of Trustees appointed a committee to look for a plot upon which to erect a College building. This committee reported that it had inspected the Church of the Disciple, on Twenty-eighth Street, and also a plot at the corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Of the two, the latter was recommended for purchase. The price asked was \$28,000.00 but the committee offered no more than \$25,000.00, and since the owner would not agree to accept a smaller amount, the transaction was not consummated. The rooms in the University building were in need of repairs; the roof leaked, and the University authorities claimed that they could not afford to renew it. The lecture hall was overcrowded and, in fact, no longer accommodated all who attended. The Lecture Committee, through its chairman, Mr. Paul Balluff, recommended that the students be divided into two classes, one to be known as the Junior Class, and the other as the Senior Class. Up to the year 1877, the lectures had been delivered to both first and second year students at the same time, with the result that each student had gone over the same ground twice. First year students had been seated in the rear of the room and second year students in the front. But now there was to be a distinction; the second year men were to receive "more advanced" instruction. Lectures were to be delivered on six days of the week instead of three; the Juniors were to receive their lectures from Dr. Day on Monday, from Dr. Chandler on Tuesday, and from Mr. Bedford on Thursday; while the Seniors were to attend Dr. Day's course on Saturday afternoon, Dr. Chandler's on Wednesday evening and Mr. Bedford's on Friday evening. The compensation of the professors was increased accordingly to \$1200.00 a year. A larger student body was now accommodated, and the instruction was improved. In the spring of 1878, no less than seventy students presented themselves for the examinations which were both oral and written. Dr. Rice insisted that the theses submitted be carefully read and rated by the Trustees. In the same year the first home was purchased for the College. It was Calvary Chapel, Grace Church Parish, at 209-211 East Twenty-third Street. Title to the building was taken on March 23, 1878. Things then moved quickly. An architect, Mr. Boeckel, by name, drew the plans for the alterations necessary to make the building suitable for College purposes. A Collection Committee was appointed to solicit contributions for the equipment from the friends of the College. The Trustees felt very much encouraged when the German Apothecary's Society started this fund with a contribution of \$500.00 which, through the generosity of many friends, soon swelled until it reached almost \$10,000.00.

The summer of 1878 was a busy one for the Trustees. The property of the College was moved from the University Building to the new home; the library, in the charge of Dr. Rice, was rearranged and enlarged; the specimen cases were carefully placed. The church building, once so quiet, now re-echoed with the sounds of carpenters' tools. A heating plant was installed, and plumbing as well. When October came the building was ready to receive its first class of students. It had been well planned. A spacious lecture room occupied the entire first floor, while a smaller lecture room was provided in the semi-basement floor. The museum, library and laboratory were to be found on the second floor. Professors' rooms, a weighing room and storage space were in the rear of the building, right beside the lecture room. The lecture room was later refitted with comfortable chairs, so that each student might have a separate seat with a convenient extension of the arm upon which he might place his note book during lectures. The lighting was supplied by the most approved electric lights, thus insuring a pure and cool atmosphere.

The pharmaceutical laboratory was equipped with every modern convenience, —water, gas, lock drawers, closets, percolating racks, distilling tables, drying closets and all apparatus necessary for pharmaceutical manipulations.

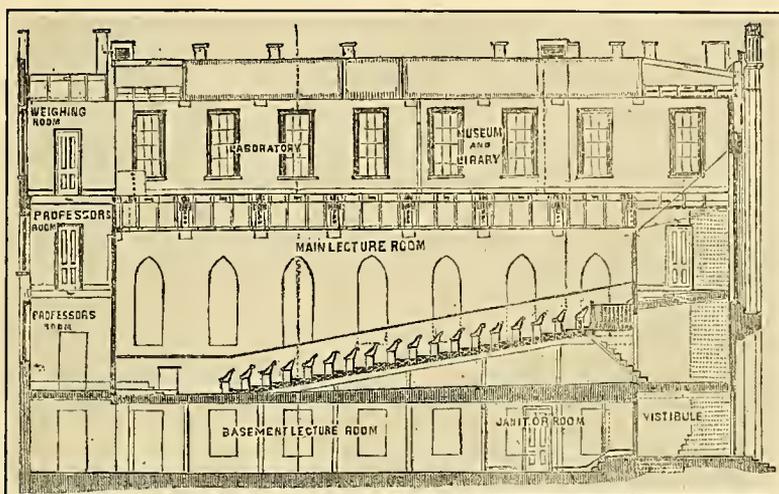


THE NEW BUILDING OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Nos. 209 and 211 East Twenty-Third Street, New York.

*(The building to the east was purchased in 1882
"to further extend the capacity of the College",*

THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET BUILDING



Cross view of the Twenty-third Street building

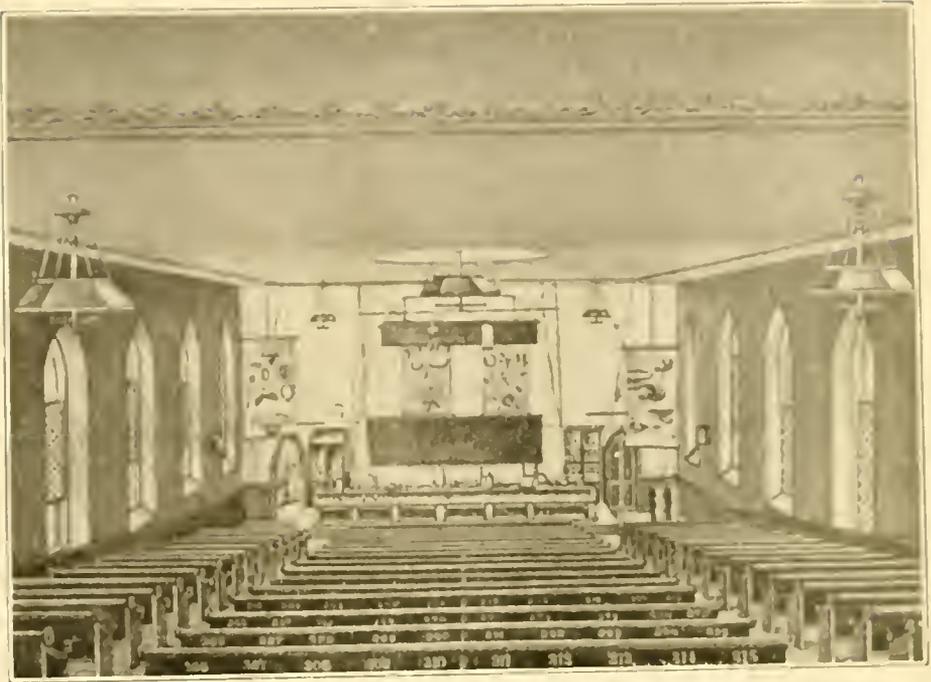
The library contained a large collection of standard works on all branches of the profession, in English, German, French and Spanish, including the latest publications. All the American and the most valuable foreign pharmaceutical, chemical and botanical journals were kept on file.

The laboratories occupied a space 40 by 70 feet, and accommodated over one hundred students. In addition, there were stills, steam heating and drying rooms. Each of the professors had a private room in the rear of the lecture hall for the storage of apparatus and preparation of classroom experiments. Full lecture appliances were provided, including oxyhydrogen lantern, gas microscope, maps, charts, plastic botanical models and diagrams of technical apparatus.

The museum, located, in part, in the adjoining building, contained large collections of specimens in *Materia Medica*, Botany and Chemistry. The offices, Board of Pharmacy room and library were located on the first and second floors.

On December 10, 1878, a modest celebration, or "house warming," was held. The instruction began auspiciously; a large class enrolled and, in the spring of 1879, there were no less than sixty-five graduates. Some important changes had been made. For the first time two quiz masters were employed, or rather, given the privilege of quizzing the students, for Messrs. L. Coit and F. B. Hays served in that capacity without the assurance of compensation, being satisfied merely with what the students were willing to pay. Nor was it compulsory for the students to attend these quizzes, but they proved of such benefit that the very next year Messrs. Coit and Hays were encouraged in their work by receiving a small compensation. In 1880, upon Dr. Rice's suggestion, quizzes were included as a regular part of the instruction. The question of an intermediary examination was discussed, that is, an examination for the Junior students before their entrance into the second term. No such examination had hitherto been held, but from now on it was to be required.

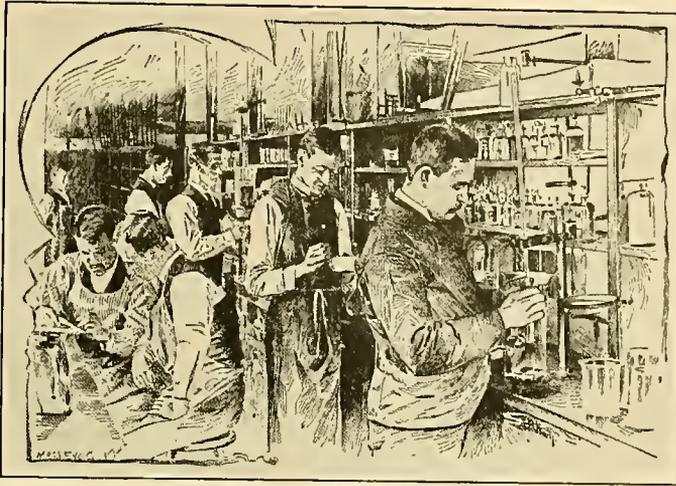
In 1879, Professor Koehler, who had taught Botany in the summer courses, was succeeded by Professor Alphonzo Wood, a well-known botanist. Professor Wood, a native of New Hampshire, was a graduate of Dartmouth College. He was the author of the popular *Class Book of Botany*, one of the most successful books of the kind ever published in this country. He had come to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1860, where he had served for a number of years as a teacher of botany. Upon his return from an exploration trip in the



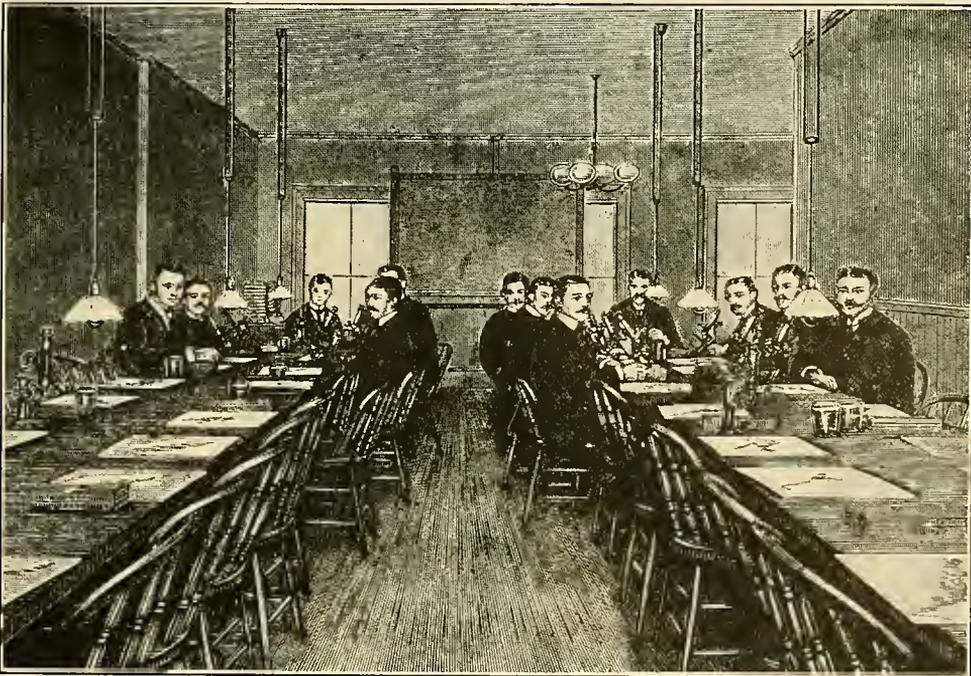
Lecture room in the Twenty-third Street building (note church benches)



Library in the same building



A corner in the chemical laboratory



The pharmacognosy room

West, he wrote some other important books, namely, "The Botanist and Florist," "The Flora Atlantica," "Fourteen Weeks in Botany," "Monograph of the Liliaceae" and others. He died in 1881, while holding the position of Professor of Practical Botany in our College, and he was succeeded by Professor Joseph Schrenk, a gentleman of great thoroughness and much learning in microscopy and especially in microscopical botany.

In the spring of 1879, at the commencement held in Steinway Hall, a special prize, consisting of a microscope and donated by an anonymous friend of the College, was awarded to Mr. John Oehler who later became quiz master, instructor and assistant professor, remaining connected with the institution for over thirty-five years. Mr. Charles Froebel was engaged to devote himself exclusively to laboratory instruction in analytical chemistry. Also, a clerk was employed, a Mr. Hans Wilder, a "gentleman of literary ability." A bas-relief of Dr. Torrey was presented to the College by Dr. B. F. LeRoy and the Alpha Beta Gamma Fraternity donated a set of valuable books to the library. At this time, the books contained in the library were valued at \$3,200.00.

During the session of 1880-1881, two hundred and seventy-eight students attended, but the enrollment for the summer courses was comparatively small. It was then complained that these summer courses were a drain upon the finances of the College. The valuable services of Dr. Rice on behalf of the College were recognized in that year by the presentation of a Sanskrit Encyclopedia. Dr. Rice was a linguist; he wrote and spoke eight languages fluently, and he was at that particular time, studying Russian and translating Sanskrit poems. In 1881 he proposed the establishment of a Pharmaceutical Laboratory, where "pharmaceutical and chemical preparations could be made by the students." Several years elapsed, however, before this suggestion was acted upon.

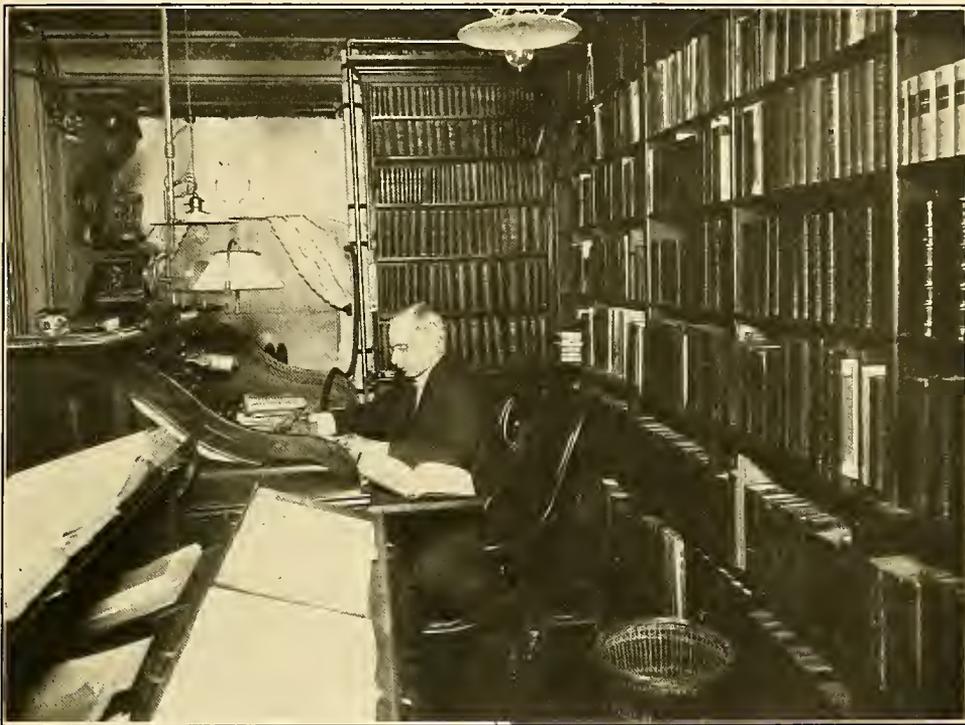
The herbarium was now overhauled; new tables were placed in the laboratory to accommodate a larger student body, for the course in practical analytical chemistry had been made compulsory; a new floor was laid in the lower lecture hall. Complaints were heard that some of the rooms were dark, requiring the use of artificial light all day.

In this year Mr. O. J. Griffin succeeded Mr. Wilder as clerk of the College. Mr. Clarence O. Bigelow was elected a member, proposed by Messrs. Macmahon and Lehlbach, as was Mr. Charles Holzhauser, proposed by Messrs. Bedford and Peixotto.

In the following year, 1882, the building next door was purchased, which provided the additional space necessary for the establishment of a pharmaceutical laboratory in the urging of which Dr. Rice had never tired. The lecture hall and other rooms were now leased to the New York Post Graduate Medical College for use when unoccupied. With the consent of the Trustees, this college installed dark curtains, an additional gas supply and other improvements, in exchange for the use of the "Magic Lantern." But when it affixed a sign to the front door, reading "Free Dispensary," the Trustees requested that this be changed to "Free Clinic."

Mr. Charles Parsons was added to the Faculty as Professor of Analytical Chemistry and Pharmacy, succeeding Mr. Froebel, who felt that he was not qualified to teach the practice of pharmacy. The salary of Mr. Parsons was \$2000.00 a year, the highest ever paid up to that time. At the same time, three quiz masters were acquired. The Alumni Association presented the College, in 1883, with a complete and handsome set of botanical models. The stock of chemical and pharmaceutical specimens was replenished, and an additional \$300.00 were voted for the apparatus needed in the new pharmaceutical laboratory.

In 1884 the fees were increased to \$55.00, and attendance in the pharma-



Dr. Charles Rice at his desk

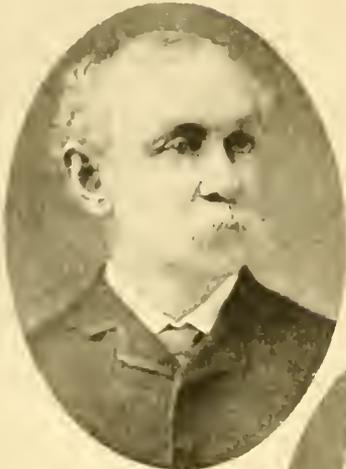
ceutical laboratory was made obligatory, but the actual time that the student was to spend there was left to his convenience. At first he had to show that he had attended on thirteen days, but in the course of the following few years this minimum was gradually increased to sixteen days. The student was at liberty to take this work in either his Junior or Senior year; those who completed it in their Junior year had the privilege of taking "advanced work" in that department in their Senior year. It is interesting to note that in the year 1884, a lengthening of the pharmacy course from two to three years was already discussed and advocated.

A question now arose as to whether the College had the legal right to confer the degree of "Graduate in Pharmacy." This had already been done for some years, but the charter of the College did not mention the right to confer degrees. It was decided to remedy this omission without delay. Moreover, the preliminary education of the pharmacy students was found to be quite deficient in many instances. Mr. Rice proposed, therefore, and it was so voted by the Trustees, that every person desiring to enroll must first pass an examination in English and general education of the grammar school standard. This examination was held by the Faculty and Trustees during the first two weeks of the course, and only those found eligible were accepted.

In 1884 part of the new building was leased to the New York Veterinary College for instruction purposes. This College requested that its students be permitted to attend Professor Chandler's lectures, which request was granted. The price of a ticket for veterinary students was fixed at \$15.00 per session. In the same year the College, upon Professor Schrenk's suggestion, purchased its first microscopes, requiring an outlay of \$275.00.

The three quiz masters, or "instructors" as they were called, were Messrs.

FACULTY OF THE NEW YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.



W. D. F. DAY, M.D.



P. W. BEDFORD, Ph.G.



C. F. CHANDLER,
Ph.D., M.D., LL.D.



C. W. PARRY, Ph.C.



JOSEPH SCHENK, A.M.

The Faculty in 1880

Oehler, in Chemistry, Heebner, in Pharmacy and Hays, in *Materia Medica*. The use of the College rooms was cordially extended to the drug clerks and, in 1884, the New York Protective Association of Drug Clerks used them for their meetings. The Post Graduate Medical College, in 1885, vacated the rooms of the College of Pharmacy, having acquired its own building. The use of the rooms was then transferred to the members of the Zion Church. In 1887, part of the building next door was leased to the Retail Grocers Union.

The lecture instruction was now carried on in the evenings, as formerly, The analytical laboratory was reserved, from 1886, for the Junior class from nine to one o'clock in the forenoons, and the pharmaceutical laboratory was given over to the Senior class from one to four o'clock in the afternoons. The botany laboratory course was offered only during the summer, but it was made compulsory for the student to attend this course before he could pass into the Senior class. Professor Schrenk inaugurated classes in microscopy. He also initiated instruction in pharmacognosy. Professor Parsons submitted many suggestions for improvements, since the instruction in the pharmaceutical laboratory had not as yet proved entirely successful. In the same year, a syllabus of the subjects to be taught was composed, to avoid the possible overlapping of the lectures. At this time also, Mr. Arthur Elliott, a demonstrator for Professor Chandler, made himself useful. He delivered some lectures to the students free of charge, at first; later, however, he was engaged to give ten lectures on Natural Philosophy, (really a simple course in Physics) and in 1887, he became Lecturer in Physics.

The commencements of the College were held, in those years, at Steinway Hall. At times, the Trustees would give a dinner to the graduating class at the conclusion of the ceremonies, an Entertainment Committee, composed of members of the Board, being in charge of the arrangements.

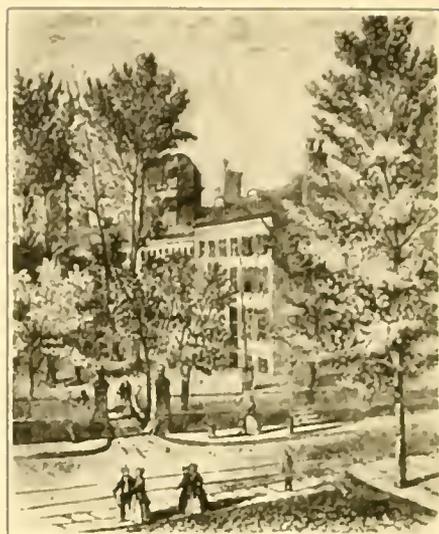
The theses, although still required of the students, were no longer read by the Trustees, and, gradually, became obsolete. In 1887, Dr. Rice moved that the writing of these by students, as a requirement for the diploma, be abolished. This motion was argued at great length, laid on the table several times, but finally passed. Another old custom fell by the wayside, namely that of having the Trustees attend the lectures of the professors. In the early days this had been necessary in order to assist the lecturer, as well as to enable him to maintain order in the classroom, for even then "boys would be boys." But in 1887, we find that a special officer was engaged for the latter purpose!

In this same year the first definite step toward the acquisition of a new building was taken. Mr. B. F. Fairchild made a motion that a committee of five be appointed to obtain an estimate of the value of the building then occupied, and to consider the advisability of erecting a larger one. That this committee did its work well is attested to by the fact that the very next year a Building Fund was created, and we find, incidentally, that the Westchester Pharmaceutical Association was one of the first organizations to contribute.

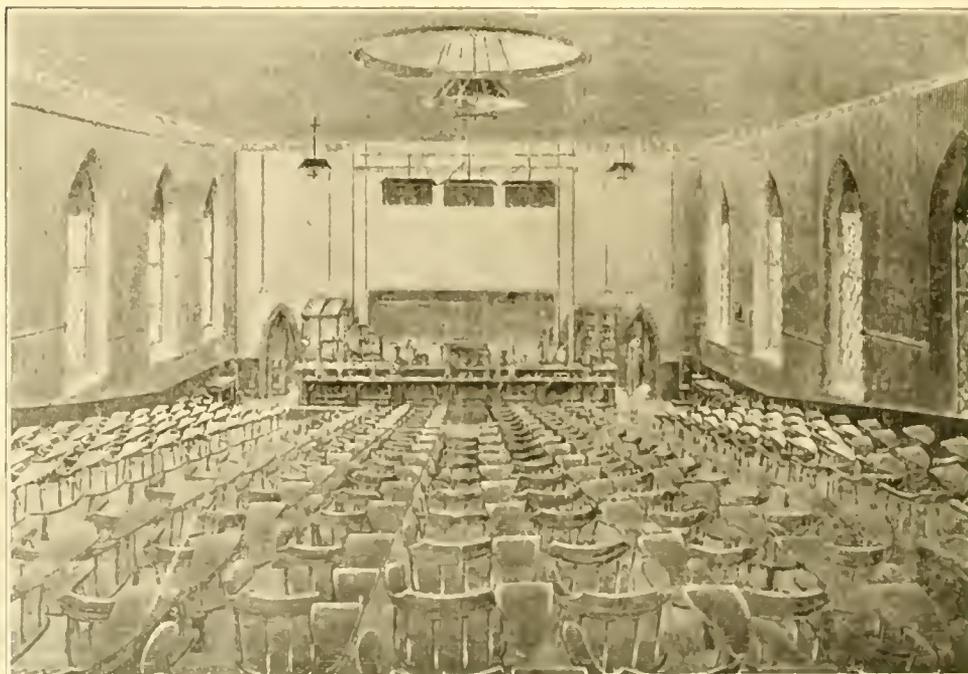
On March 12, 1888, a terrific blizzard raged in New York. Most of the streets were impassable. The Seniors of that class, nevertheless, plodded through the snow drifts to reach the College building, for this was the day of their examinations. Eighty-seven candidates passed and, on March 28, 1888, made their way to Steinway Hall to take part in their commencement exercises. The large hall was filled with friends, as indeed, was the case at every commencement; flowers were piled high at the sides of the platform. At the rear Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band was stationed, resplendent in gold laced uniforms and shining epaulettes. Between them and the audience sat the Faculty and Officers of the College. Conspicuously in front sat General William Tecumseh Sherman, the speaker of the evening. To the strains of a stirring



City Hall Park



Columbia College on Park Place



The lecture room after the installation of individual arm chairs

march "Pro Patria et Mori" the class, marshalled by Colonel H. W. Atwood, advanced up the aisle in true military fashion, taking seats on either side of the Faculty. Mr. Ewen McIntyre, President of the College, presided; Mr. Menninger read the Roll of Honor and awarded the prizes; Charles F. Heebner, President of the Alumni Association, presented the Alumni Medals. Then, General Sherman made his address to the graduates. Mr. Arthur T. Brown, of Sag Harbor, N. Y., was the class valedictorian. Such was the usual procedure at the commencements in the early years of our College history, and there seems to have been very little difference from those of today. But the incident of the blizzard on examination day, with its attendant hardships for the members of the class of '88, has somehow served to deepen their sentiment for their College, just as it has strengthened their feeling for each other. And year after year, a class dinner is arranged to commemorate that blizzard and that examination day, so that these dinners of the famous Blizzard Class have become an institution in the pharmaceutical circles of New York City. By 1888, it had already been the custom for many years to hold a more or less sumptuous banquet after the commencement exercises, and that held for the class of 1888 was given at Delmonico's, the cost exceeding \$2000.00.

In the same year the Alumni Association sent a notice to the College that a young Botanist, Henry Hurd Rusby, would give a lecture on the 24th of February, and that all were invited to attend. This lecture marked the first contact between the College and our Dr. Rusby. There were several changes on the teaching staff in that year. Professor Parsons resigned and Dr. Chandler agreed to assume responsibility for the chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories. At the same time, Dr. Arthur Elliott was recommended by Dr. Chandler for the position of Adjunct Professor of Chemistry, and was so appointed. Professors Bedford, Day and Schrenk were retained in their respective offices, as were Messrs. Hays, Oehler and Heebner, the quiz masters. A number of improvements were again made in the building, notably, the replacement of the old church benches in the lecture room by individual arm chairs. In 1889, Professor Day gave notice that he intended to retire at the end of the term, and there were a number of applicants for his position, but Dr. Rusby had made so favorable an impression and had already achieved so much success in his work that he was unanimously chosen to fill it. And so, Dr. Rusby became Professor of *Materia Medica*, while Professor Schrenk remained Professor of Pharmacognosy. Instruction was still given in the evenings, with the exception of the laboratory work, which was done during the day. Although the students could select the days on which they preferred to accomplish their laboratory work, each one of them had to show that he had attended on twenty days, before he would be accepted for examination. But the feeling that evening instruction was no longer satisfactory was voiced by Professor Elliott, who claimed that the students were being kept too late,—often until after ten o'clock, and proposed that the lectures be given in the afternoons instead. Since this was so important a matter, the Trustees decided to take the vote of all of the College members by mail. This was done, with the result that they were ten to one in favor of afternoon instruction. For the following year the lectures were scheduled to begin at 3:45 P. M. and to end at 6 P. M., when the quiz periods followed until 7:30 o'clock.

In this year (1889), electric light was installed in the lecture room, and the cost of the lecture ticket was increased to \$75.00. Dr. Day presented all of his maps, charts and cabinets and his entire herbarium to the College.

In the spring of 1890 the death of Professor Schrenk occurred before the termination of the lecture course, and Professor Rusby immediately took over the work in pharmacognosy. The Departments of Physiology, Botany, *Materia Medica* and Pharmacognosy were now consolidated under one

head. All instructorships were declared vacant in order to allow the department heads to choose instructors who were acceptable to them. In consequence, the following were appointed: in Chemistry, John Oehler; in Pharmacy, Frederick C. Wulling, and in *Materia Medica*, Henry Kraemer. These instructorships were now placed on a more solid financial basis, so that the men appointed would not feel the need of changing positions so frequently. It was at that time that the Trustees became desirous of keeping all of the professors and instructors year after year, instead of having to re-engage them each year. Summer instruction in Botany was continued, and was carried on in connection with the sessions of the Torrey Botanical Club, to which organization the facilities of the College were freely extended.

Again we come across complaints that the building was too small, and Mr. Ewen McIntyre brought up the subject several times at the Trustees' meetings. Dr. Rice, in an address at the time, stated that "the speedy erection of a new building, capacious and well-arranged, is the only solution of our problems." But no definite action was taken until the year 1892, when the mortgage on the 23rd Street building was paid off and the property on 68th Street was purchased. The details of the financing of this undertaking and of the erection of the building will be found in another chapter.

The year 1891 again brought some important changes on the Faculty. Professor Bedford, who had been teaching at the College for nearly thirty years, was about to retire. A new professor of Pharmacy was needed. Virgil Coblentz Ph.D., was recommended to the Board of Trustees and appointed. He had been a pharmacist and had recently returned from Germany, where he had taken advanced work and earned the degree of Ph.D. in Chemistry. In the place of Mr. Wulling, who had resigned as instructor in Pharmacy, Dr. George C. Diekman, a graduate of the class of 1888, was appointed. Another change was made in the hours of instruction; all lectures were now set to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and all instruction was to end not later than six o'clock. In the preliminary examinations given by the College to determine the eligibility of applicants, an appalling ignorance of arithmetic, or as it was then called "pharmaceutical mathematics" had been displayed. It was decided that everyone found so deficient be compelled to take a course in that branch, and Mr. George A. Ferguson was engaged to give it, and to act as assistant in Chemistry and Physics at the same time. The Faculty was now composed of the following: Professor Charles F. Chandler, Professor of Organic Chemistry, Professor Arthur H. Elliott, of Chemistry and Physics, Professor Henry H. Rusby, of Physiology, Botany, Pharmacognosy and *Materia Medica*, Professor Virgil Coblentz, of the Theory and Practice of Pharmacy. Professor Bedford, having retired, had been given the title of "Emeritus Professor of Pharmacy." Messrs. Oehler, Kraemer, Diekman and Ferguson were the instructors in the several departments. In the year 1891 the first woman teacher was appointed at the College. Miss Adelaide Rudolph presented to Dr. Charles Rice a letter of introduction from Professor L. E. Sayre, for whom she had taught a class in pharmaceutical Latin at the Kansas University, and was installed as instructor in Latin in the New York College of Pharmacy. Her name appeared in the annual prospectus from 1892 to 1895, and there was no organized class in Pharmaceutical Latin until after 1892. Later, in the year 1915, this same Miss Rudolph was appointed Assistant Librarian of the College and held this position until 1923, when the present Miss Estelle Weintraub succeeded her.

During the year 1894 Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe became instructor in *Materia Medica*. The proposed three year course was, at last, established, the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy to be conferred upon those who successfully completed it. The third year was to be a postgraduate course during which subjects of an advanced character were taught. It was given for the first time during the session of 1895-1896. The year 1896 brought the resignation of Dr. Elliott and Professor Coblentz succeeded him as Professor of Chemistry and Physics. Professor Elliott,



Peter Wendover Bedford

fortunately, found time to serve as a most active member of the Board of Trustees for many years afterward. The instruction periods were now fixed at from 9:30 o'clock in the morning to 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. This change had frequently been suggested, discussed at length, voted down several times, but finally was carried.

Commencements were held in Carnegie Hall, the graduates appearing in cap and gown, whereas heretofore, conventional dress had been in order. The fee was increased to \$100.00 per course; the passing mark remained 50% in every subject excepting Pharmacy, where 60% was required, and at this time the question of outfitting a dispensing laboratory was brought up. In 1896, the Faculty proposed to offer a prize of either a microscope or an analytical balance to the member of the postgraduate class who had proved himself most proficient, in the opinion of the professors.

Professor Rusby received a short leave of absence to enable him to participate in the Pan American Medical Congress held in Mexico City. As heretofore, the facilities of the College were offered to and accepted by the American Society of Chemical Industry.

After the opening of the new building, two or three years were required for completely equipping it. Fortunately, many friends came forward with useful gifts of the most varied nature. It is impossible here to mention all of them, but a few examples may be cited. Professor Chandler supplied the much needed hat racks; Mr. Edward Kemp contributed \$500.00 for microscopical equipment. There were donations of lecture specimens from Mr. Kemp, Dr. William J. Schieffelin, The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the University of Leyden, the Trinidad Botanical Gardens, and others. The building and property of the College were now valued at \$251,628.33. The expenses, of course, had been extremely heavy, and the strictest economy had to be practiced by everyone. During the

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



Arthur H. Elliott, Ph. D., F. C. S.
Professor of Chemistry and Physics



Smith Fly Jencks, M. D.
Professor of Materia Medica



Chas. Coakley Peck, Ph. D., M. D., F. R. S., F. L. S., F. A. S.
Professor of Chemistry



Henry H. Dewey, M. D.
Professor of Materia Medica



George A. Lusk, Ph. D.
Professor of Chemistry



J. C. G. G.

session of 1895-1896, a deficit of nearly \$8000.00 was reported by the Treasurer. In 1898, Mr. Kemp loaned the College the sum of \$10,000.00, free of interest charge, and in the same year, the curators reported "the building is now in excellent shape." They never tired of looking after the many details in which the still new building was lacking, for they found that "a college building is never completed." Mr. Atwood, Chairman of the Commencement Committee for many years, died in 1898, and Mr. Clarence O. Bigelow assumed his duties in addition to those of Treasurer.

During the years 1898, 1899 and 1900, the number of graduates decreased. This was a source of deep concern to the Trustees. In 1900, only ninety-seven persons graduated, and this was ascribed, by some members, to a business depression; others thought that the College had advanced too quickly. A proposition to establish evening lecture courses in Chemistry was made in the hope that additional revenue might thereby be derived for the College, but it was not carried out. Another proposition was made to reduce the instruction hours for Juniors to one-half day periods, but this was vetoed upon objection by the Faculty.

Mention should be made that in 1898 Mr. John Goetz became the janitor of the new building, succeeding the unforgettable Washington Schuyler, once the "Nemesis" of the student disturber. Mr. and Mrs. Goetz have now served the College faithfully for over thirty years, and every graduate from 1898 to the present time remembers with respect the genial, kindly "John" and his willing helpmate.

The year 1900 brought new problems. The commercial element in pharmacy was in the ascendancy, and it was thought wise to institute some instruction in commercial matters. Professor John Oehler, connected with a large drug firm, offered to deliver lectures on Commercial Forms and Processes. This offer was accepted, and for many years this instruction was given. The examination papers were no longer rated by the Board of Trustees; this "privilege" had now passed entirely into the hands of the Faculty. In 1900, the advisability of further organizing the Faculty by the election of a Dean was considered and decided upon by the Board of Trustees. The Faculty unanimously elected Professor Rusby to that office, which election was confirmed by the Board. The duties of the Dean were carefully defined and published in the prospectus.

In 1901, on May 13th, Dr. Charles Rice died. His demise was a great shock, for he had been one of the most valuable workers in the cause of the College of Pharmacy. Inasmuch as his services were most eminently those of an administrator, his life and work will be treated in detail in another portion of this history. In the many years that he had been Librarian, he had built up the library, devoting an enormous amount of time to it, for it had become his hobby. And so it seemed to the Trustees that no one could be found to replace him. Finally, they decided that one of the members of the Faculty should take over his duties, and Professor Coblentz was appointed his successor, filling that position until the time of his resignation, in 1911.

In 1902, Mr. William A. Hoburg, who had been instructor in Pharmacy, resigned and was succeeded by Dr. Anton Vorisek. In the same year Dr. Coblentz was named "Director of the Pharmaceutical Laboratory" instead of "General Director of the Chemical and Pharmaceutical Laboratories," as he had been known before.

The all important event of the year 1903 was the receipt of a letter by the Board of Trustees from President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, inquiring as to whether or not the College of Pharmacy would be inclined to become an integral part of the University. The Trustees immediately appointed a committee of seven to consider the proposition. They were Messrs. William J. Schieffelin, John R. Carswell, Clarence O. Bigelow, F. W. Carpenter, Charles S. Erb, Samuel W. Fairchild and Thomas F. Main. When they met



Volunteers from The College of Pharmacy
of the City of New York.

the matter was discussed and all expressed themselves as favoring the affiliation. After a number of conferences between various representatives of the College and President Butler, a proposed agreement was drawn up. It provided that the President of Columbia University become President of the College of Pharmacy, ex-officio; that he be general supervisor and director of the educational administration of the College, as in the other schools of the University; that the internal administration of the College be conducted by a Dean, to be appointed by the Trustees of the College of Pharmacy upon nomination of the President of the University; that the College of Pharmacy be represented in the University Council by its Dean, and whenever the College of Pharmacy maintain ten or more professors, it be entitled to an additional representative in the Council; that the University confer such degrees and diplomas upon students and graduates of the College of Pharmacy as may be authorized from time to time by the Trustees of the College of Pharmacy; that the College of Pharmacy grant no degrees or diplomas except such as may be approved by the University Council; that the College of Pharmacy continue to exercise all other corporate rights and powers which are not delegated to the University by the agreement; that the agreement shall not be deemed a surrender by the College of any powers conferred upon it by its charter; that the College retain its separate corporate organization, and the Trustees provide for its financial support; that it be distinctly understood and agreed that the University be under no implied obligation, responsibility or liability of any kind whatsoever for the maintenance, support, direction or management of the College of Pharmacy or for the disbursement of the income thereof; that the courses of instruction given in either the University or the College of Pharmacy be open, subject to the general regulations of each institution, to every qualified student who has duly matriculated in either the University or the College of Pharmacy; that the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, the Librarian and the Registrar of the University be the respective officers of the College of Pharmacy; that the agreement may be modified at any time by mutual consent expressed in writing, and may be terminated at the end of any academic year, and after one year's notice in writing from either party to the other.

This agreement was ratified by the Board of Trustees of the College of Pharmacy on February 2, 1904, by the members of the College of Pharmacy on March 15, 1904, and, subsequently, by the Trustees of Columbia College. The College of Pharmacy, accordingly, became a part of Columbia University on July 1, 1904. Credit for the initiation and successful completion of this undertaking must be given, in a large measure, to Professor Chandler, who worked indefatigably for it. In May, 1904, President Butler announced the names of the first representatives of the University at the College. They were: Carlton C. Curtis, Ph. D., from the Department of Botany; Charles F. Chandler, Ph. D., from the Department of Chemistry; William J. Gies, Ph. D., from the Department of Physiological Chemistry, and Smith Ely Jelliffe, M. D., from the Department of *Materia Medica*.

The Trustees of the College of Pharmacy now made a very careful survey of all of the administrative and educational features of the College, and by vote empowered the President, Treasurer and Chairman of the Curators to make such additional changes as might be necessary as a result of the incorporation of the College of Pharmacy in the educational system of Columbia University. All of the offices not listed in the budget for 1904-1905 were abolished on June 30th, and all offices so listed were established from July 1st on, for one year or during the pleasure of the Trustees.

In October, 1904, a meeting was held of the representatives of the Board of Pharmacy, the College and the Board of Regents. The requirements for the registration of the College of Pharmacy were discussed and fundamental principles regarding it were laid down. A few months later, the Board of Regents notified the College that it had been recognized, having satisfied every requirement.



H. H. Rusby, in 1900

Since the College was now a part of Columbia University, a way had to be found to inaugurate a "University Class." Upon request, the Council of the University permitted the formation of such classes from the College student body, provided that they pursued a supplementary course of study, extending from the College Commencement to the close of the Columbia year, and provided also that these students possessed the preliminary education required by Columbia University. This was purely an emergency measure. In June, 1905, three Senior students were graduated as the first to receive the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist from Columbia University. These three were Messrs. George M. Broemmel, Samuel Kutscher and B. W. Levy. Sixteen Junior students showed a desire to take advantage of the opportunity, and ten of them were advanced to the Senior course in the University class.

In the spring of that year, Mr. Max J. Breitenbach established a fund for a student prize of \$200.00 annually, and the Kappa Psi Fraternity presented its first Gold Medal, both of which fine awards have been made permanent since that time. Also, the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association established a free scholarship, which was awarded to deserving students for a number of years, but was abandoned when the Association was dissolved. In the year 1906, the College graduating class consisted of one hundred and sixty-four students and the University Class of nine, the commencement for the former being held, as usual, in Carnegie Hall, while the latter received their degrees with all the other University graduates at Morningside Heights. In this year, upon the request of the State Educational Department, the graduation requirements were radically changed, those referring to

age and experience being eliminated. Heretofore the College had insisted that every graduate have four years of practical experience before graduation, and that he be twenty-one years old. But this became unnecessary when the State Board of Pharmacy made these legal requirements. The College term was lengthened from twenty-seven to twenty-eight weeks and one hundred hours of laboratory work were provided for such members of the Junior and Senior classes as did not fill positions in pharmacies during the term.

In July, 1906, Professor George A. Ferguson, who had filled the chair of Analytical Chemistry and Mathematics, resigned. Dr. Anton Vorisek, a graduate of the class of 1898, succeeded him, while Dr. Vorisek's position, as Instructor in Pharmacy, was given to Dr. Curt P. Wimmer, of the class of 1902. The very next year, Professor Smith Ely Jelliffe handed his resignation to the Board of Trustees and Dr. William Mansfield, formerly assistant to Professor Coblentz, was appointed Professor of Pharmacognosy in his place. The fees were fixed at \$120.00 for the College courses and \$145.00 for the University courses. Dr. Joseph Weinstein was the first candidate for the Doctor of Pharmacy degree from Columbia University, and it was conferred upon him in the spring of 1906. The New York Retail Druggists' Association later established a prize in commemoration of his name.

To fill a demand for graduates of the College who could perform the duties of Food and Drug Inspectors, made necessary by the passage of the Food and Drugs Act, the College, in 1907, instituted graduate courses in Food and Drug Analysis. These were open to graduates of the College and such others as in the judgment of the Faculty might be qualified; no degree, but a Certificate of Proficiency was awarded upon successful completion of the course. The subjects taught were Food Analysis, Drug Assaying, Quantitative and Qualitative Chemical Analysis, Bacteriology, Advanced Pharmacognosy and Plant Analysis. Food and Drug Inspection was included and taught by Mr. C. Duff, a government inspector.

In 1908 the term was again extended, this time to thirty weeks, and the University course was given on four days a week, instead of on three as heretofore; but in following years the latter course was again lengthened, this time becoming a three instead of a two year course, for which the degree of Ph. Ch. has ever since been awarded.

In the year 1910, the College suffered a severe loss in the resignation of Professor Chandler. Reluctantly his request was granted and no one was appointed to fill his vacated position as Lecturer in Organic Chemistry. The time and subject were merged into the regular instruction given in the Department of Chemistry. Dr. Curt P. Wimmer who, since 1906 had held the position of Instructor in Pharmacy, was advanced to an Assistant Professorship in the same department. The course of instruction in Chemical Mathematics was discontinued. To take its place, some of the inorganic work of the second year was transferred to the first year, and in its stead a course in Urinary Analysis was given.

Several important donations were at this time received. The sum of \$2500.00 was left to the College by Mr. Robert W. Johnson, of the firm of Johnson and Johnson, and a considerable number of books were donated to the Library by Mr. George Massey.

The following year, Professor Coblentz resigned to accept a position with Messrs. E. R. Squibb and Sons. In the fall of 1911, the Lecture Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Albert Plaut, reported that Dr. Henry V. Army, Dean of the Cleveland College of Pharmacy, had been engaged to fill Dr. Coblentz' place. The latter was appointed Emeritus Professor of Chemistry. Professor Army at the same time assumed the duties of Librarian.

Important changes were made in the University course, in 1912. It was lengthened from two to three years and entitled the student to the degree of Phar-



John Ochler, 1910



James C. Duff, 1910



William Mansfield, 1910



Curt P. Wimmer, 1910

maceutical Chemist. An additional year's instruction would now lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy. The degree of Doctor of Pharmacy could be obtained only by two additional years of graduate work, after the B. S. degree had been earned. At the same time the entrance requirements were increased to fourteen and one-half units, which was the number then required at Columbia University. The course in Physics which the University Course students at the College had been receiving from the Department of Physics at Columbia University was transferred to the College of Pharmacy, where a physics laboratory was now equipped. In the same year President Butler notified the Board of Trustees that the office of Provost had been re-established in Columbia University and that, if desired by the Trustees, the Provost would attend all of the meetings of the Board to advise and assist, as well as to cement still further the cordial relationship existing between the University and the College. Provost William H. Carpenter sat with the Trustees from that time on, and proved most helpful. Also, the office of Associate Dean was then created, and, upon nomination by the Faculty, Professor George C. Diekman was appointed to that position.

The matter of athletic pursuits for the students received some attention at this time. A base ball team had been organized and had played against teams of several other institutions, among them that of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. When the team of the sister institution came for the return game, it was most cordially received, a dinner being given in its honor. Later, the use of a room in the armory opposite the College was obtained for the athletic practice of the students. The year 1913 marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Blizzard Class, and in commemoration of that distant event, the class presented the College with a complete set of *Die Realenzyklopaedie der Pharmazie*. This year also marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of Professor Rusby's connection with the College, and a dinner in his honor was held at the Chemist's Club, on December 17th.

Evening courses of instruction were begun upon the suggestion of Dr. William Mansfield. With the consent of the Board of Trustees, he announced the formation of an evening class in Microscopy for the session of 1914-1915. This became quite popular, and as time went on, other departments offered evening courses, and gradually those which were not well-attended were dropped, so that at the present time only such courses are given as are certain of sufficient interest. These courses are not intended for those desirous of earning degrees, but only for persons who wish to perfect themselves in some branches of science.

The years from 1915 to 1917 are remarkable for two reasons: one, the inauguration of instruction in commercial pharmaceutical science, the other, the establishment of an unusual number of commencement awards. Mr. Albert Plaut, Vice-President of the College and Chairman of the Lecture Committee, started the ball rolling. He announced, in 1914, that he wished to establish a fellowship in memory of his father, Isaac Plaut; the award was to pay the expenses of a graduate student in some foreign school or university. This generous offer was eagerly accepted and the details of its award were worked out. When Mr. Albert Plaut died, in June, 1915, he left in his will a sum of money sufficient to perpetuate the Isaac Plaut Fellowship. In 1915, Miss Lillian Leiterman, a graduate of the class of 1911, established an annual award of a Gold Medal to the woman graduate who received the highest examination ratings in her class. In the same year Dr. Henry C. Lovis, Trustee, established a scholarship for the fourth year of the University Course, in memory of the late George J. Seabury, for many years associated with the College. Then came in rapid succession the prizes established by Trustee J. Leon Lascoff, that by Trustee Theodore Weicker, known



George A. Ferguson, 1906



Jeannot Hostmann, 1914



Virgil Coblentz, 1910



Anton Verisek, 1914

as the E. R. Squibb Prize, and the Sharp and Dohme Prize, established by Trustee Ernest Stauffen. A loan fund for deserving students was founded through the generosity of Messrs. Max J. Breitenbach and V. Chapin Daggett.

The commercial character which pharmacy had partially assumed during this period necessitated the provision by the College of a thorough course of instruction in commercial work. In the spring of 1914 Trustee Caswell A. Mayo arranged for a series of lectures before the College by eminent authorities on commercial pharmacy and accounting, and in 1915, it was decided that definite courses of instruction in these subjects be inaugurated. They were given for the first time during the session from 1915-1916. Each student was required to attend this course for three hours per week, and the instructors were engaged from the Pace and Pace Institute.

In the meantime, it had been found necessary to increase the facilities of the dispensing laboratory. The scope of the Library was widened by engaging an assistant librarian and by the establishment of a Bureau of Information.

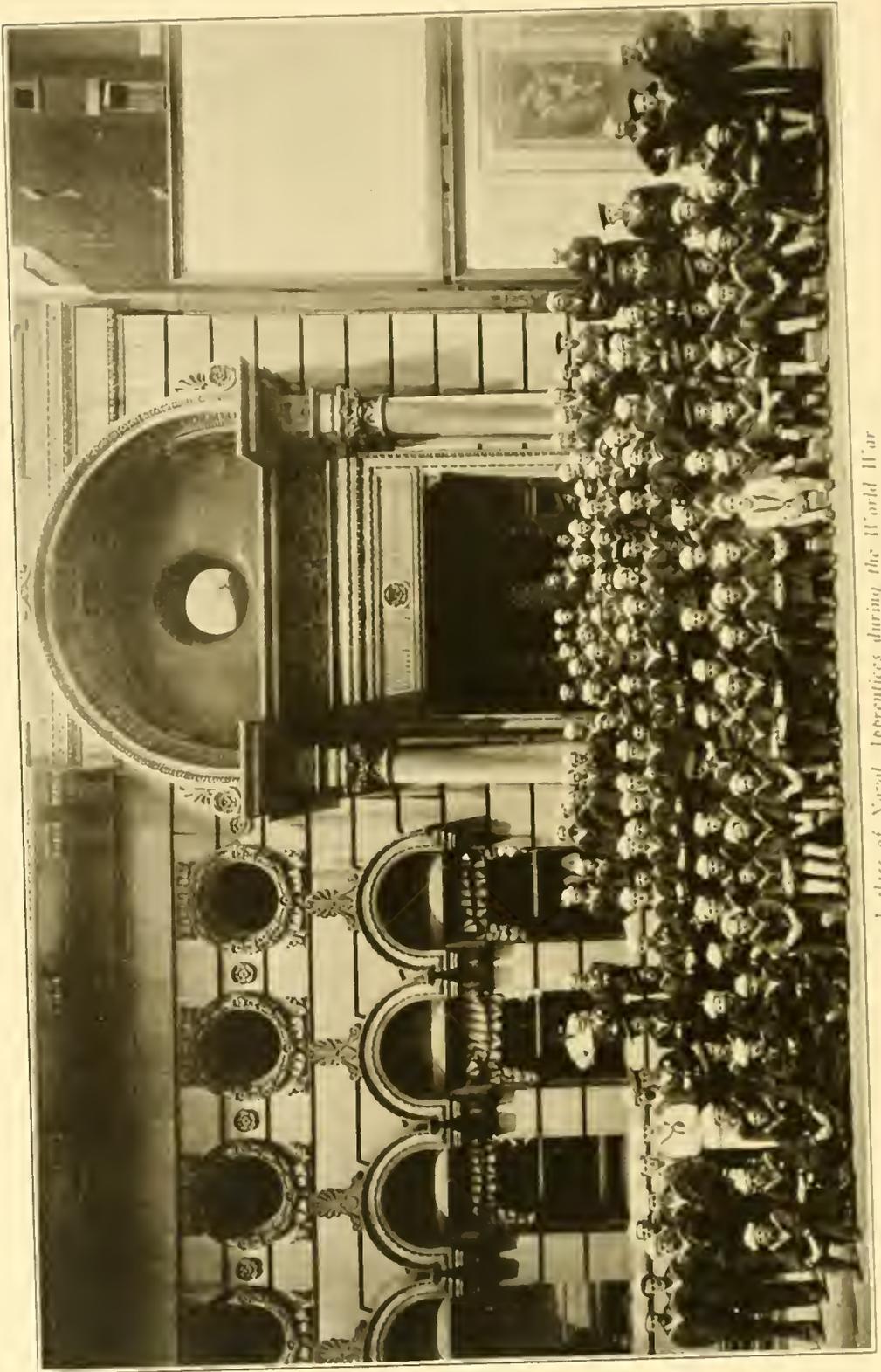
Professor Anton Vorisek died, in 1915, and his position was filled by Mr. Jeannot Hostmann.

The war interfered but slightly with the efficiency of the College. While a number of the instructors and professors enlisted for active service, those remaining gladly took additional burdens upon themselves. The authorities of the College placed the institution at the disposition of the government and, under Mr. Mayo's leadership, endeavored to be of the greatest possible service. During the summer of 1917, a class of naval hospital apprentices received instruction in various subjects of a medical and pharmaceutical nature, and, in the fall of 1918, the Student Army Training Corps sent a detachment to the College for purposes of instruction. The peace of 1918, caused this Corps to be disbanded early in December of that year.

The course of instruction in Commercial Pharmacy was, from 1921 on, given under the supervision of the School of Business of Columbia University. On account of the large number of students it was arranged that the instructors giving these courses come to the College instead of having the students go to Columbia University. But even this arrangement, in due time, did not prove entirely satisfactory. In 1924, the Trustees decided that the instruction in Commercial Pharmacy be made part of the work of the Department of Pharmacy and that it be given by a teacher especially trained and appointed as a member of that department. Mr. Frederick D. Lascoff, consequently, was appointed Lecturer in Commercial Pharmacy in 1925. He was advanced to an assistant professorship the following year, and the new arrangement has proven eminently satisfactory.

During the period of 1916-1926, there were many changes in the time devoted to instruction, in courses, and in fees; the University courses, especially, were steadily improved in quality. Additional prizes for excellence in studies were established, namely, the Westchester County Pharmaceutical Association Medal, the Italian Pharmaceutical Association Medal, the Lehn and Fink Medal, the Olshansky Medal, The German Apothecary's Society Medal.

An important step was taken along the lines of publicity, in 1924. For a number of years prior to that date, the necessity for the existence of some means whereby the College might keep in touch with its Alumni had been discussed. The Alumni Journal had been discontinued in 1917. A meeting of representatives of the Board of Trustees, the Faculty and the Alumni Association was called, in 1924, and it was decided that a publication under the auspices of the College be established. Details of the plan were soon worked out; Dr. Curt P. Wimmer was appointed editor, and the name "The Messenger" was adopted for the new publication, which made its first appearance in the fall of 1924. It has appeared



A class of Naval Apprentices during the World War

now without interruption for five years and has done its share in bringing the news of the College both to the Alumni and the friends of the institution.

The years 1926 and 1927 were marked by decisive changes in the teaching staff. Professor Jeannot Hostmann died in the fall of 1926 and Dr. Hugo Schaefer was appointed Associate Professor of Chemistry the following spring. Professor George C. Diekman, Head of the Department of Pharmacy, who had been connected with the College for over thirty-five years, expressed his wish to retire from teaching. He was granted a sabbatical year beginning July, 1927, and Professor Curt P. Wimmer was appointed to his position. Because of the large increase in the number of University students, it became necessary in 1927 to increase the teaching staff considerably. The teaching staff now consists, in each of the three departments, of one professor who is the responsible head of his department; two associate professors, one of whom is primarily responsible for the work of the University classes, the other for the work of the College classes; one or two assistant professors and six or seven instructors. There are also numbers of assistants in each department to take care of the mechanical portions of the work.

Administrative and Financial History

FROM THE very beginning, the finances of the College troubled the Trustees. The Treasurer, at the first annual meeting, reported that \$310.00 had been received, of which \$106.86 had been used for expenses, leaving a balance of \$203.14 in the treasury. Later there were years when even this sum would have seemed quite satisfactory. In view of the fact that the College in its early period, even to the year 1868, had to rely entirely upon the membership fee of \$5.00 per year for its support, it is not surprising that money was scarce. The income derived from the students was almost always paid to the professors. While new members were constantly being acquired through the strenuous efforts of the various membership committees, they served mainly to replace those who were lost by either death, resignation or non-payment of dues. The active membership of the College between 1829 and 1868 never exceeded fifty persons in good standing, and generally there were many less than that number. But what they lacked in numbers they made up for in activity.

The hope of possessing a building in which to hold their meetings and lecture classes was expressed as early as 1832, when upon motion of Mr. Constantine Adamson, a committee was appointed to petition the Corporation of the City of New York for the use of rooms in any of the public buildings under its control, or for a vacant lot of ground upon which they might erect a building of their own. A call made by the committee upon the Board of Aldermen was without success.

From time to time suggestions were made by various members for increasing the finances of the College. In 1833, Mr. Hart proposed a plan that the College undertake the manufacture of chemicals and pharmaceuticals, the professors to supervise this manufacture, but the students to do the actual work. Details of the expenses and possible income from such an undertaking were submitted. A committee pondered over this idea for some time but finally rejected it.

The Trustees regarded their appointment to office very seriously. If any one of them came to a meeting more than half an hour late he was fined twenty-five cents; if he did not come at all and sent no good excuse for his absence, he was fined fifty cents. That was the ruling, but the minutes show that it was enforced for but a brief period. In the early days it was the custom for Trustees to address each other as "brother" and "thou;" meeting notices would read: "Thou art requested to attend." The Trustees obligated themselves to attend the lectures of the professors, and we find, that in 1832, after examining the candidates for the diploma, the Trustees proceeded to examine each other, awarding diplomas among themselves. Whether any of them failed to reach the required standard, the minutes do not state.

BECAUSE of its historical value, we think it well to here insert the description of New York State in 1835, written by James Gordon Bennett, a clever journalist of that time.

"New York is truly an Empire State. In 1830 we had nearly two millions of people in the state, and 20,295 *in the city*—now probably two and a half millions in the state and 260,000 in the city and suburbs including Brooklyn. We have over 2000 foreign arrivals a year, 80 millions of imports and 25 millions of exports. We pay 12 millions into the public treasury and expend by the city government alone one and a half millions a year, part of it in poor house champagne dinners. We had in 1834 over 9082 deaths; births and marriages unknown and unnumbered. We have in the city directory the names of 10,038 mechanics, and probably 25,000 not in the directory—nearly all healthy, hard-working and

ingenious men. We have in the same directory a total of 35,510 names, of which 1,592 are cartmen, 2,704 grocers, 3,751 merchants and over 4,000 widows, many of them "fat, fair and forty" and having no objections to marry. We have 36 daily papers, 16 of which in the city, issue 17,000 large sheets a day and 25,000 small, the best large morning sheet being "The Courier and Inquirer," and the best small one the "Morning Herald," to say nothing of the good old wine of the "Star." We manufacture goods to the amount of 25 millions a year, and sell at auction nearly 40 millions. We value the gross amount of our real and personal property from New York to Buffalo at 460 millions. We have 566 miles of canal and 100 miles of railroad and all in use, and yielding a revenue of one and a half millions a year, and only 3 millions in debt. We have projected 400 miles of canals, and incorporated railroads to an amount of 34 millions, both of which are intended for speculation and the taking in of the *flats*. We have 89 banks with a capital of 35 millions, a circulation of 17 millions, specie in vault 10 millions, public and private deposits 1 million, and loaned out at interest 85 millions. We have had heretofore only 8 broken banks, with a capital of 5 millions to cheat the mechanics, but in time we may break hereafter a score or two, and thus far outstrip Pennsylvania, Ohio or Kentucky in the art of rifling the poor. We have 6 or 7 colleges, all poor and proud, except Columbia, which is rich, educating only 100 students a year and yet complaining of hard work. We have 8 or 10 Theological seminaries, for making clergymen, 90 out of 100 of which would make good tillers of the ground. We have over 50 female academies for finishing the education of young ladies, where one-half of the number are "finished," as we once heard John Randolph of Roanoke say in the House of Representatives, in his flageolet-sounding voice—"finished Mr. Speaker; yes sir, finished for all useful purposes." We have in State prisons 1,492 rogues, but God only knows how many out of prison, preying upon the community in the shape of gamblers, blacklegs, speculators and politicians. We have 6,457 paupers in the poor-house, and double that number going there as fast as intemperance and indolence can carry them. We have about 500 dandies who dress well, wear gold chains, spend first their fathers' earnings, then their tailors', and hotel keepers' and close their career with a pistol or glass of laudanum. We have 249 people of fashion, who had an unquestionable grandfather and grandmother and 750 parvenues who like Melchizedick, King of Salem, have neither father nor mother. We buy and sell of each other, in Wall Street, 300 millions of stocks a year, and by the operation only ruin 100 families to make the fortune of 5 or 10 overgrown ones.

"And to close all we have twenty-three States and 3 territories lying to the South, the West and East more or less tributary to New York, getting from us our foreign and domestic goods, our fashions, our newspapers, our politics, our thoughts, in exchange for their cotton, their rice, their tobacco, their wheat, their corn, their coal, and "though last not least," their electoral votes.

"Here's an "empire state" for ye! And yet one-half of its magnificence, greatness, power, etc. is behind the curtain and unrevealable till 1845. Scholars talk and twaddle about the States of Greece—the supremacy of Athens—the moral grandeur of Sparta—the magnificence of republican Rome. Mere shadows to New York as she is and means to be."

During the presidency of Mr. Lindley Murray, the College received its first donation. It consisted of \$100.00 given by Messrs. F. and N. G. Carnes, for the purpose of adding to the number of books in the library.

During the years 1834 and 1835 the Trustees created a "Committee on Lots," which reported regularly at each meeting. It was to take such steps as might be necessary to obtain a grant of lots from either the State or the City, upon which to erect "a public edifice" for the purposes of the College of Pharmacy. In the latter part of 1835, however, this committee was disbanded. Mr. Oliver Hull, in 1834, proposed that a loan be raised for the purpose of erecting a building from which, possibly, sufficient money might be obtained to buy the necessary lots, since

New York June 1852

Lindley Murray Sayre

Pres. New York College of Pharmacy

Sir

We have the honor to enclose a donation of one hundred dollars, to be invested in the purchase of books for the library of the College of Pharmacy, with a request, (if agreeable to the Society) that they may be selected by Messrs J. D. Kessel

Wm. D. Clarke }
& Oliver Hull. }

Wishing every success to the new institution, we remain
Yours faithfully

J. H. Barnes

Notice of the first donation to the College

they apparently could not be acquired by donation. This idea was thoroughly discussed and, finally, the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, that a committee be appointed to take subscriptions to erect a building and procure suitable accommodations for this College; these subscriptions to be asked for as a permanent loan, interest to be paid by a dividend of any surplus income arising from rents of any part of the building other than that accommodating the College, provided the dividend does not exceed six per cent per annum; the surplus, if any, after paying the six per cent, to be devoted to the interests of the institution; the above loans to be divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each, for which certificates of stock are to be furnished to the subscribers under the seal of the College; the subscriptions not to be paid in until a sufficient sum be subscribed for the purpose specified above."

Undoubtedly, if the Trustees had at the time realized how much trouble this issue of stock was to produce in the years to come, they would never have passed the resolution or carried out its provisions as they did. On the other hand, we must consider that this stock issue produced part of the sum required for the purchase of a piece of property, a building which cost \$12,000.00, and brought just about sufficient revenue to pay the rent of a room for the College. This building was sold, in 1868, for \$25,000.00, so that, although the bond issue nearly wrecked the College in 1856, and although the building purchased with its proceeds was not a lucrative investment, still, it provided the College with a sum of money which was used, in part, for the purchase of the Twenty-third Street building. Furthermore, the College now had something tangible to work for, something to

raise money for, all of which is highly desirable in stimulating the life of a teaching institution.

Shortly after the Trustees had embarked upon the task of raising money for the building, the committee reported that \$3,700.00 had been promised, and within less than a year \$4,900.00 had been pledged by the apothecaries of New York. Encouraged by this support, the committee, after investigation, recommended the purchase of a plot of ground located at the northwest corner of Spring and Mercer Streets, at a price not exceeding \$7,000.00. But the cost of building a suitable structure on that plot was prohibitive, and so the plan never materialized.

Again, the committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Milhau, made a search and, in 1836, purchased a lot in the name of the College, at the southwest corner of Grand and Elizabeth Streets, forty feet on Grand and fifty-five feet on Elizabeth Street, with a frame building upon it. This building was subsequently rented to three parties at a combined rental of \$1,000.00 per year. The price agreed upon was \$12,000.00. To bind the sale, Mr. Oliver Hull paid a deposit of \$1,500.00 on the purchase price. In its report on the purchase of this property, the committee expressed the hope of increasing the subscriptions which then totalled \$5,500.00, to at least \$8,000.00, so that the property might have to carry only \$4,000.00 on mortgage at six per cent. In that event, the income from the building would amount to \$250.00 a year, which sum would enable the College to rent a suitable lecture room until it might deem it expedient and profitable to erect a permanent building of its own, either upon this lot or upon a better one, if there should be an opportunity for an advantageous exchange.

The report of the committee was accepted and the action ratified by the College. The Committee on Subscriptions was to have full charge of the property and to make financial reports quarterly. The Curators were charged with the care of the movable property of the College. One must admire the courage of the Trustees in undertaking this venture, for the Treasurer's report for that year shows a surplus of only \$56.69. Authority was now given the Committee to borrow money on notes, so that the payments for the property might be made when due, and so that the purchase might be temporarily financed, until the subscriptions could be called in and the stock issued.

An agreement was made under which the subscribers for stock paid the amount subscribed. It provided that certificates of stock be furnished to the subscribers in \$25.00 units, interest to be paid after the College's requirements had been taken care of, but not in excess of six per cent. Any surplus over six per cent was to be utilized for increasing the library, the stock of apparatus and the cabinets for *Materia Medica* specimens, etc. Should the College cease to exist, or should it no longer promote its original objects, the property of the College was to revert to the holders of the stock certificates. These certificates were transferable. Also, a new class of college members was created, called "contributing members." These persons were not connected with the drug business but had purchased at least four certificates. They had the privilege of voting for the Officers and Trustees of the College but could not hold office themselves. Eventually, two hundred and fifteen stock certificates, at \$25.00 each, were issued and distributed, the College deriving, therefrom, the sum of \$5,375.00. A mortgage of \$4,250.00 and the sum of \$2,375.00 borrowed on notes made up the purchase price of the building and ground.

The period of 1836-1838 was a difficult one in New York for the financing of business ventures, for there was great economic depression. The treasury of the College, in 1838, contained \$75.00, with bills amounting to \$365.00 against that sum. The money borrowed from druggists on notes was due; the holder of the mortgage was insistent in his demands to have it paid off. What was to be done? The Trustees decided to retain the property. It had produced an income of \$407.00 in the two years that they had controlled it, and on this yield their hopes rested. They appealed to Mr. Lindley Murray for a loan of six or seven

New York, *June 12th* 1837

*You are requested to attend a Meeting of
the College of Pharmacy, at the Dispensary,
corner of White and Centre Streets, on ~~Friday~~ Thursday
Evening next, at 8 o'clock, precisely.*

James H. Wells Secretary.

Meeting Notice, 1837

housand dollars on mortgage, which would enable them to pay off the notes as well as the original mortgage. Mr. Murray consented and was about to effect the loan, when more trouble appeared. Mr. Murray's attorney found that the College had under its charter no right to either own or mortgage property, nor did it have the right to issue stocks or bonds. This was a severe blow for the Trustees, who had already optimistically discussed the possibility of erecting a building on their property with stores on the ground floor, a lecture room on the second floor and a large meeting room on the third floor. Moreover, they had again appointed a committee to memorialize the legislature, praying them to make a donation of \$10,000.00 in sums of \$2,000.00 yearly for five years, this for the purpose of erecting the College building they had discussed. This committee had met with the Committee on Applications of the State Legislature and had been received so cordially that hopes for success ran high. But the Legislature adjourned without having acted on the request.

There was only one thing to do,—to sell the property. But the Trustees refused to lose it altogether, since the right to hold and mortgage property might be acquired by an amendment to their charter. And a way out of the difficulty was discovered by the clever Mr. Oliver Hull. He approached a friend and Trustee of the College, Mr. John Carle, Jr., with the suggestion that he buy up the property at a Chancery sale, hold it in his name until the legal matters involved could be arranged, and then return it to the College at the same price at which he had purchased it. And so the property was sold at auction, for \$6,700.00, to Mr. Carle, Jr., who was the highest bidder. What an opportunity for him to acquire right there a piece of property for less than half its actual value! But the College was most fortunate in dealing with a man of the utmost integrity and uprightness. Not only did he later keep his verbal promise to return the property to the College, but he turned over, in addition, every cent of profit that it had yielded during the period of his ownership. In the history of the College the name of Mr. John Carle, Jr., should, therefore, never be forgotten, for he saved the good name of the institution and preserved it from a financial disaster which it most certainly could not have outlived.

The time now came to obtain amendments to the charter, and this matter was

Esq. Board of Trustees of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York:

The committee, appointed to prepare & publish a revised edition of the Charter & By-Laws respectfully report that they have caused to be printed & bound fifty copies which they believe to be accurate. The committee respectfully suggest that the remaining copies of the edition be deposited with the annual meeting of the College in March with a view of indelting the names of several gentlemen as honorary members who will no doubt at that time be added to the list.

All which is respectfully Submitted.

New York Dec. 7th 1839.

Geo. C. Coggeshall

Chas. J. White

Committee.

Committee Report, 1839

tion and acknowledged by its President, and may divide its property into shares of stock transferable as personal property."

Now steps were immediately taken to re-convey the property to the College. In April, 1839, a committee consisting of Messrs. Carle, Hurd and White, was appointed by President Adamson to attend to this.

The finances of the College were, as usual in that period, very meagre. Shortly after the purchase of the Grand Street property in 1836, an effort had been made by the Treasurer, Mr. White, to call upon all members in arrears in order to collect all unpaid dues. A by-law, under which anyone owing dues for eighteen months or more could be dropped from membership, was invoked, and some twenty persons were dropped. There was an obvious effort to fill the treasury with money. Membership certificates were created and sold at \$10.00 a piece, with the expressed proviso that the certificate be returned, in the event of the member's death or severance of membership. An agreement to that effect had to be signed by everyone purchasing such a certificate. Failure to return it was followed by publication of the agreement and the facts in the case in the daily press. Some fifteen or twenty certificates were disposed of under these conditions, and the income derived from that source was most welcome. The vignette for the certificate form was paid for by voluntary contributions from the Trustees.

In April, 1840, the property was transferred back to the College. The Trustees thereupon passed a resolution of thanks to Mr. Carle, Jr., "for the faithful and honourable manner in which he has taken charge of the property for the last two years." The building was now used as a hotel, and was known for many years as "The Fourteenth Ward Hotel." The rental received from it by the College, in the thirty odd years of its ownership, varied from \$1,300.00 to \$750.00.

March 21st 1839.

To the Honourable the Legislature of the State of New-York :

The Memorial and Petition of the Officers, Trustees, and Members of the College of Pharmacy, of the City of New-York,

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :

That the College of Pharmacy was founded in the year 1829, by the voluntary association of its members, for the institution of a School wherein a knowledge of Pharmacy, and its collateral Sciences, might be taught to those persons who for the future intended to follow the business of preparing medicines, and putting up the daily prescriptions of Physicians.

This was found necessary in consequence of the numerous, and in many cases, just complaints that were made, at and previous to that time, of the general ignorance and incapacity of the Apothecaries, and of the numerous disappointments and difficulties arising therefrom, in some cases, attended with fatal results. That frequently the well grounded expectations of the prescribng physicians were frustrated, and his skill paralyzed from the inaccuracy and uncertainty of the forms after which the common medicines of the shops were compounded: yet it must not be supposed that in all cases blame could be attached to the apothecary—it was the necessary effect of there not being any school in this country, in which, with his opportunities, the requisite instruction in first principles could be acquired.

Being fully aware of the existence of these difficulties, and desirous to obviate them, a majority of the Druggists and Apothecaries in this city, consulting the public welfare, rather than their own pecuniary ability, established Lectures in this School on Chemistry, Pharmacy, and the Materia Medica, and so evident were the advantages which the public would derive from this source, that the Legislature, in the following year, granted a Charter to the College, erecting it into a faculty with power to examine such persons as had completed their studies, and to give diplomas to the same.

These lectures have been continued every winter since that time, supported solely by the contributions of the members, and have been attended with most beneficial results to the public at large, which those at all conversant with the business can readily recognise in the change that has taken place in the arrangements of the shops in this city, and in the regularity and intelligence with which the duties of the same are now discharged, contrasted with those of former times.

But your Memorialists beg permission to remark, that the support of this Institution has been very onerous of its members; who, to carry it into effect, have been obliged to make no small sacrifices of both time and money, and this without the most distant prospect of any advantage therefrom accruing to themselves; in fact, rather the contrary, for they have by the instruction afforded in this Institution, raised up competitors in business in general better educated than themselves, and consequently very justly sharing with them the public confidence, which previous to this time was usually accorded to those of longest standing in business.

Also, that in Europe similar institutions have been founded, and liberally endowed by the States to which they respectively belong, and in them these studies have been carried to an extraordinary extent, and are still in progress. That not only has medicine, within the last twenty years been enriched by the discovery of many new and valuable remedies, but by the researches which led to these discoveries numerous facts have been developed respecting Organic Chemistry, which not only shed a most resplendent lustre upon the schools of Pharmacy and upon the justly celebrated men who fill their chairs, but also tend in a very high degree to the improvement of many operations connected with the common branches of the mechanical arts. The many improvements in the various fabrics for clothing and fixing colours therein; in the preparing and preserving of leather; in the extraction, the combining, polishing and tempering of metals; in the preparation of salubrious articles of food; in meliorating the quality of soils, and in fact in every department of domestic economy, may be said to have taken their origin from the researches of the schools which have arisen either directly from the study of Pharmacy, or from the skill and improvements of Professors, who have been called from its ranks to fill the chairs in the various institutions and schools of Europe for the improvement of the arts.

To enable us to follow at an humble distance in the tracks of these learned bodies, a well selected library, collections of specimens of the various productions of Nature and of Art, applicable to medicine, together with chemical and philosophical apparatus, are indispensable. These, although some progress has been made in their acquisition, your Memorialists have not been able to procure to the extent that is necessary for a full elucidation of the subjects of their lectures, from the circumstance that their very limited funds have heretofore been absorbed by the salaries of their Professors, although on a scale far below a just remuneration for the labours of those gentlemen, and by the rent of rooms and other requisites, for the business of the College: frequently falling so far short as to create a demand for extraordinary contributions.

Therefore, your Memorialists expecting that a portion of the interest arising from the Surplus Revenue will be this year at the disposal of the Legislature, to aid useful literary institutions, most respectfully solicit your Honourable Body to take the state of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York, into consideration, and as it has never yet received any donation from the State, to grant to it from the above funds an annuity of Two Thousand Dollars, for the term of five years, for the increase of its Library and Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and to be applied to the salaries of its Professors; it would then be enabled to reserve its own resources for various other purposes, equally necessary to promote its usefulness. And should this prayer receive your favourable consideration, the College will engage to give gratuitous instruction in the branches taught within its Hall, to a Pupil from each County in the State, who shall come, at the season of its lectures, with the recommendation of any person in the Official Departments of State to whom your Honourable Body may confide the selection.

And your Memorialists, &c.

Petition to the Legislature, 1839

We the undersigned hereby agree to receive the Certificate of membership of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York upon the condition that it shall be restored to The Secretary of said College immediately after ~~our~~ membership shall cease either by resignation, death or any other cause whatsoever and we pledge ourselves faithfully and honourably to perform this our agreement if our membership cease during our lives whether we are satisfied with our removal from the College or not and in case our membership ceases only at our death We hereby bind our heirs executors and administrators to the performance of this contract in like manner

New York May 3^d 1838.

Witness

William H. Milnes Secy

A. J. Guellerin
 Geo. C. Coggeshall
 Over Here.
 Tom McMan
 John Carle Jr.
 William H. Milnes

Agreement to return membership certificates

Deducting from that the interest on a \$5,000.00 mortgage and expenses for repairs and insurance, etc., just about enough money remained to pay for the rent of a meeting room for the College. After a number of years, however, there was sufficient surplus to permit, in addition to the College room rental, the payment of interest on the stock issued in 1836.

We must now introduce a gentleman who was destined to play an important role in the fate of the College, Mr. James S. Aspinwall. He was associated with Mr. Rushton in the drug business. Elected as a Trustee of the College in the year 1840, he soon took a leading part in its affairs. He was a resourceful and exacting business man, of the type who would see the law observed to the very letter; who, after making up his mind that something was right, could not be convinced otherwise; who would fight for his point with considerable obstinacy.

Some unpleasantness was experienced with the Treasurer, in 1842. Mr. White had served faithfully in that office for many years, when for some unknown reason he resigned in 1842, and failed to turn over his books and accounts to his successor. Numerous demands for the books failed to bring any response. The College threatened to take drastic steps, and a motion to expel Mr. White from membership was carried. Then, some books and papers were returned, but it was not until Mr. Aspinwall, his successor, called upon him that an accounting was made. In the late fall of 1842, Mr. Aspinwall reported that he had, after a conference with Mr. White, purchased the stock owned by him, and that the sum of \$14.76, which was the amount owed to the College by Mr. White, had been put into the treasury. At the time, this was regarded as a very satisfactory adjustment of the matter.

Mr. Aspinwall was an excellent treasurer; accurate to the penny; always endeavoring to conserve the resources of the College; active always for the good of the institution. But slowly and steadily, whenever an opportunity presented itself, he bought up the stock of the College, usually at half of its face value. This attracted no attention; it was a perfectly legal procedure. The stock was transferable and a number of the shareholders did sell their shares to others. For example, in 1841, Messrs. H. H. Schieffelin and Co. sold ten shares to Messrs. John D. Keese and George N. Lawrence, who desired to have it transferred to them in equal shares. A stock-book was kept at the College in which these transfers were entered. From the time that Mr. Aspinwall became treasurer, interest on the stock was paid almost every year, and in his annual reports, we find the interest charged against the receipts from the rent of the College property, sometimes at the rate of six per cent, at others, at five or four per cent. The report of the year 1843 shows that he estimated the income at \$875.00. From this he deducted for interest on mortgage and taxes, \$410.00; for insurance and repairs, \$125.00, and for rent of the room on Broadway, \$175.00. A balance of \$183.00 from the previous year is added, and then, \$324.00 are subtracted for interest on the stock, leaving a balance of \$24.00 for the year. The persons entitled to the interest had to call at his office to receive it. He reports, however, that in a number of instances this interest was not called for.

Before we continue with the further developments in this matter of the stock, which was not settled until a much later period, let us consider some other events in the administrative history of the College.

On the occasion of the death of President Harrison, in 1841, a great parade was formed in the City of the colleges and the literary and scientific societies, to pay respect "to the lamented individual of whose services the nation had been so suddenly and unexpectedly deprived," and the College of Pharmacy, upon the call of its President, Mr. Adamson, participated. Notices were sent to the members and published in the press. The Marshall of the Parade assigned to the College of Pharmacy a position directly behind the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Although the day of the parade was one of the most inclement of the year, it was held as scheduled, and President Adamson, in his report, states that in comparison

with other institutions the College of Pharmacy was on that day respectably represented.

In 1840, news reached the Trustees that Dr. Henry Perrine, an Honorary Member of the College, had been murdered by the Indians in Florida, and that all of his property had been destroyed by the savages. Resolutions of regret were adopted and sent to the widow of the scientist and philanthropist.

During the period from about 1840 to 1850 the Board of Trustees maintained a Committee on Application to the Legislature. It appears that the State of New York set aside each year a sum of money to assist deserving scientific institutions. From this fund the Trustees hoped to obtain a sum sufficient to enable them to build upon the Grand Street property. A determined effort to enlist the help of the State was made in 1842, and again in 1843, but in vain. The bill introduced was referred to the various committees, and sometimes the Senate would approve it, but then the Assembly would kill it. On one occasion, the Senate committee reported favorably upon it and it would have passed the Assembly, had there been sufficient time to have it finally voted upon. Mr. James Hart spent many days, and even weeks, in Albany, away from his business, in his endeavors to have the bill passed. While these vain efforts were, at the time, no doubt, a source of great disappointment to the friends of the College, we today can only rejoice that they were not successful, for had they been, the affairs of the College would have become, to a great extent, subject to politics.

In the year 1842, an appraisal of the movable property of the College was made. It totalled \$1,000.00, and it included the library, benches, stoves, cabinets and apparatus.

In the year 1845, an appeal was again made for legislative help. This time, Messrs. Adamson, Milhan and Hull spent some time in Albany, and although prospects looked very bright for a time, the legislature adjourned without having taken any action in the matter.

Mr. Constantine Adamson one of the staunchest friends of the College and an untiring worker in its cause died in the year 1846. He was the son of Cuthbert Adamson and was born at New Castle on the Tyne, England, on September 11, 1784. At the age of eighteen, he joined the army and saw hard service in Flanders, where he contracted a severe inflammation of the lungs, which made his return to England imperative. His father was an officer in the navy and young Adamson now accompanied his father until his health was restored. Then, he accepted a position in a drug store in Hull, England, whence he went to Nova Scotia, later becoming a major in the provincial army. In Nova Scotia, after the war, he again ventured into the drug business, having a side interest in lumber at the same time. In the meantime, however, he married, and feeling the need for better opportunities for earning a living, he brought his family to New York in 1817. Here he began as a teacher but his ill health compelled him to give up that profession. In his illness he was attended by Dr. Rich Seaman, of the firm of Walters and Seaman. Shortly afterward, this firm failed in business, and Mr. Adamson, upon his recovery, took charge of their store, then located at the corner of Chatham and Doyer Streets. As a result of the combined efforts of Dr. Walters and himself the business was retrieved. Dr. Walters died soon afterward, and Mr. Adamson was offered the ownership of another large store by a wealthy friend. This, however, he declined, because he felt himself obligated to continue Dr. Walters' store for the benefit of his widow and children. In the spring of 1829 the business was removed to No. 6 Bowery. Mr. Adamson remained in charge and under his management it prospered and soon the money which he had borrowed from Dr. Walters was repaid, and a fund for Dr. Walters' descendants was created. Now Mr. Adamson bought the store and went into partnership with Mr. Olliffe, under the firm name of "Adamson and Olliffe." A few years later a branch store was opened at the corner of Fourth Street and Broadway. Mr. Adamson moved into rooms over the store and resided there until the time of his death.

FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT HARRISON

To the Board of Trustees of the College of Pharmacy of
the City of New York

The President begs permission
to report

That at the meeting of the Board held April the 8th
a variety of business was presented for consideration, and
as a quorum was not obtained until a late hour, the time
was totally engrossed by matters then before it—
consequently the funeral obsequies of the deceased President
of the United States, which were to take place on the Saturday
following, were never adverted to,

On the next morning
the President, observing in the programme of the procession,
published in the newspapers of the day, that all the various
Colleges, Literary and Scientific associations within the City
intended to participate in paying the respect, so justly
due to the lamented Individual, of whose service the Nation
had been so suddenly and unexpectedly deprived, could not
refrain from apprehending, that he had committed a most
serious oversight, in neglecting to call the attention of the
Board to that subject on the previous evening. But as, at that
hour, there was no possibility of obtaining its action for that
purpose by the advice of as many members, as he could see,
and accompanied by the Secretary, he waited upon the Com^{ee}
of Arrangements, to request them to assign to the College, its proper
station in the Procession. The Chairman of that Body,
remarked

remarked; "that the programme already given to the public papers could not be altered, but that the Order of the day which would be passed to the Grand Marshal and his aids would point out to him the place which the College should occupy therein, viz. in the ninth Division immediately after the College of Physicians and Surgeons."

This arrangement being completed, the President, in as many of the public papers, as there was time to advertise inserted a card, requesting the attendance of the Officers, Trustees, Professors, Members and Graduates of the Institution at the College Room, the next morning, to proceed thence to the College Green, the proper place of rendezvous of the division above mentioned, to assume their place in the Procession.

It is altogether unnecessary to do more than barely to remark, that the day was threatening from its dawn, and that, it became one of the most inclement, that this season has produced, and to this inconvenience must be added the very short notice that circumstances permitted the Gentlemen belonging to the College to receive, indeed, in all probability, few, if any, except those who attended, were acquainted with the invitation, still, when the number of its Officers and Members are taken into consideration, the President feels himself authorized to state, that, in comparison with other Institutions, the College of Pharmacy, was on that occasion respectably represented.

- Convinced
of his neglect in not calling the attention of the Board
of

FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT HARRISON

of Trustees to this business; on the evening of their stated Meeting he cannot offer anything in extenuation, except his endeavours to repair the effects of his inadvertence, as far as time and circumstances would permit; he deeply regrets, in common with all the Members of the Institution, the loss of the celebrated Statesman and General, whom the united voice of the Nation had so lately called to the office of its Chief Magistrate and regrets that a more decided and unanimous expression of the sentiments of the College can not be recorded on its minutes, which would unquestionably have been the result had a special Meeting been held for that purpose. He begs permission to offer his acknowledgements to the Gentlemen who honoured him with their attendance on the mournful occasion, and requests, if the Board think fit, to accept this Report, that it may be recorded; for the purpose of determining the precedence which, the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, as a Faculty chartered by the State is entitled to, in any public demonstration that hereafter may occur, and also, as a beacon to prevent on any future occasion a similar omission.

All which

is respectfully submitted

Constantine Adamson, Prs

New York May 6th 1841

President Adamson's letter on the participation of the College in the funeral services for President Harrison

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

From his early life he was anxious to acquire knowledge and regularly, throughout his life, he spent part of each evening in scientific studies. He was familiar with Greek, Latin and most of the modern languages. He was also a good pathologist and physiologist, and the physicians in his neighborhood would often come to him for advice, which he gave freely and unaffectedly. He remained an English citizen all his life, feeling that inasmuch as he had come to America later in life and had taken the oath of an English army officer, he should not foreswear allegiance to the land of his birth.

Mr. Adamson was actively interested in the founding of the New York College of Pharmacy, and in fact, was elected a member of the first Board of Trustees, in 1829. He became Vice-President in 1831 and succeeded Mr. Murray in the Presidency in 1835. Regularly, he was re-elected to that office by unanimous vote of the College members, until, at the age of sixty-two years, he died. His successor, Mr. John Milhau, was elected President of the College in March, 1847.

Another apprentice of Dr. Walters later became one of the founders of the College. This was Mr. James Harvey Hart. He was born at Bedford, Westchester County, New York, in 1796, the son of a farmer. In 1804 the Hart family moved into New York City where James received such education as the English schools of his time afforded. Then he was taught the trade of the mechanic, for his father insisted that each one of his numerous sons receive this training before adopting a profession. About the year 1818, young James entered the drug store of Dr. Walters, at the corner of Chatham and Doyer Streets, as a clerk, devoting his evenings to the study of "physic," and finally attending three full terms at the College of Physicians and Surgeons where he studied under Professors Post and Hosack and graduated with honors. Then, with Dr. Stewart, he purchased the drug store of Dr. Seaman, at the corner of Broadway and Chambers Street, of which he was the sole owner for twenty-five years, after the retirement of Dr. Stewart from the drug business.

In 1829 he was elected to the Board of Trustees of the College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1832. He was elected Secretary in 1834 and Vice-President in 1835, holding the latter office until his death, in 1844. He read a number of papers before the College and was most actively interested in its financial welfare. On several occasions he appeared before the City Council and the Legislature in Albany on behalf of the College. He was a good apothecary, an accomplished chemist and a man of wide general education; he was most prominent in the detection and exposition of adulterations of remedies and of patent medicines. He died of dropsy, when only forty-eight years of age.

When, in 1845, General Andrew Jackson, ex-President of the United States, died, the College adopted resolutions of regret and participated in the funeral procession, just as in the case of President Harrison, some years before.

The year 1846 was financially an especially bad one for the College. The building at Elizabeth Street was in need of considerable repair; the old roof was replaced by a new one of shingles; the streets had been opened up by the City in order that sewers might be laid, and the College had to pay for the flagging and straightening of the streets. And so, the Treasurer's report for that year shows a balance of only \$1.01; and even the astute Mr. Aspinwall could not figure a dividend on the stock, but was, nevertheless, optimistic enough to predict a full six per cent dividend for the following year. Again, there was general house-cleaning and a dropping of all members in arrears, and, in 1848, the roster of the College members, all in good standing, was as follows:

<i>President</i>	John Milhau, 183 Broadway
<i>First Vice-President</i>	Oliver Hull, 164 Front St.
<i>Second Vice-President</i>	George D. Coggeshall, cor. Pearl and Rose Sts.
<i>Third Vice-President</i>	William L. Rushton, 110 Broadway and 10 Astor House
<i>Treasurer</i>	James Aspinwall, 86 William St.
<i>Secretary</i>	William H. Milnor, cor. 18th St. and 3rd Ave.

Senate Chamber
Albany March 14 1842

My dear friend -
The Committee on Medical Colleges and Academies to whom the Petition of the College of Pharmacy was referred made an interesting report upon the subject this morning in which they set forth the advantages to be derived from the Institution & its claims upon the bounty of the State, but regret that the present financial condition of our Treasury is such as to preclude the Legislature from granting their Petition - The report has been referred to the Committee of the whole, & will be printed, when I will forward a copy -
I regret this, but must say, that I am not disappointed in the result -
I remain very respy.
Your friend & Servant
Morris Franklin

M Oliver Gull

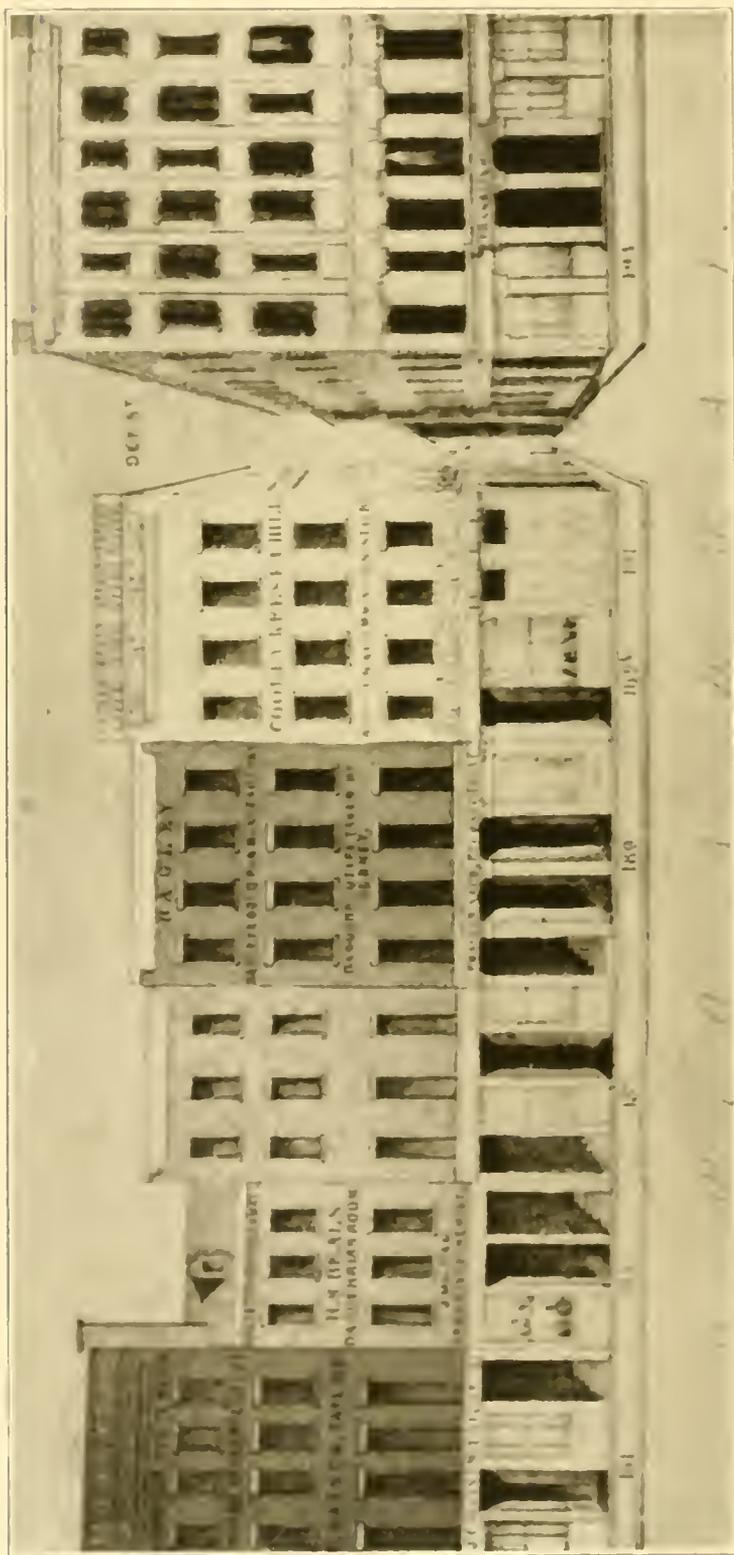
Letter from Senator Morris Franklin

TRUSTEES

William J. Olliffe, 6 Bowery and cor. Broadway and 4th St.
John Meakim, 511 Broadway.
William Hegeman, 110 Broadway and 10 Astor House.
Henry A. Cassebeer, 386 Broadway and 257 Broome St.
Eugene Dupuy, cor. Broadway and Houston St.
John Dascey, New York Hospital.
Thomas T. Green, cor. Broadway and Walker St.
John H. Currie, 53 and 55 Prince St.
Richard J. Davies, Brooklyn.

COLLEGE MEMBERS

John Carle, Jr., 153 Water St.
John Loines, 153 Water St.
Augustus Weisman, 257 Broome St.
James Crumbie, cor. Bowery and 4th St.
George N. Lawrence, 121 Maiden Lane.
Francis Delluc, 2 Park Row, and 581 Park Row.



President Millhail's drugstore at 183 Broadway, in 1845

COLLEGE MEMBERS IN 1848

John Penfold, 4 Fletcher St.
Pierre Preterre, Sr., 515 Pearl St.
John B. Dodd, cor. Broadway and 9th St.
Ben. Quackenbusch, 709 Greenwich St.
Henry T. Kiersted, Broadway and Spring St.
James B. Townsend, 226 Pearl St.
Walter B. Townsend, 226 Pearl St.
James C. Haviland, 80 Maiden Lane.
William H. Brigham, 109 Ave D.
Llewellyn S. Haskell, 10 Gold St.
Thomas B. Merrick, 10 Gold St.
Alexander Meakim, 511 Broadway.
Thomas Snowden, N. Y. Dispensary.
Arthur W. Gabaudan, 51 6th St. and 166 8th Ave.
James W. Smith, Brooklyn.
John B. Brice, Brooklyn.
Lansing B. Swan, Rochester, N. Y.
Alexander Cushman, 183 Broadway.
James C. Hallock.
Alfred Ashfield.
Robert B. Smith.
Thomas Alcock.

A special meeting of the College was held in February, of 1847, on the occasion of the death of Mr. John D. Keese, the first President of the College. Mr. Oliver Hull delivered an appropriate eulogy upon the fine character of the deceased, and resolutions in which Mr. Keese was described as "always the warm friend of the College, a druggist of rare integrity and an ornament to society in every relation of life," were adopted. His funeral, which was held on Saturday afternoon, February 20, 1847, from his residence at 42 Barclay Street, was attended by the College in a body.

In October of the same year an invitation was accepted to participate in the laying of the corner stone of the Washington Monument.

Another effort to obtain from the State a grant of the sum of \$5,000.00 and a yearly subsidy of \$2,000.00 was made during the years 1849 and 1850. A committee of four was, on motion of Mr. Aspinwall, appointed to appear before the legislative bodies in Albany, but this application met with no more success than those preceding it.

In 1851, the possibility of publishing a journal under the auspices of the College was considered. The College had frequently made use of the public press to advertise its activities, to publish the names of its newly-elected officers and those of its graduates, etc. Many of the papers read before the College had been given to the American Journal of Pharmacy for publication. Now, however, it was decided that the College should publish a journal of its own; there was a definite need, and, indeed, a demand for it. It was to be known as "The New York Journal of Pharmacy." The financial and editorial control was to be vested in a "Publishing Committee," composed of members of the Board of Trustees; it was to be issued monthly, consist of thirty-two pages of reading matter and contain editorials, original articles, papers read before the College and various advertisements, excepting only those of nostrums. The greatest difficulty was experienced in obtaining the services of a suitable editor who, as the Trustees specified in their report "should combine energy, enterprise, business capacity and a taste for the subject, and who should be a good scholar and command the respect of the community." Four names were suggested, those of Drs. McCready, Bailey, Griswold and Doremus. Mr. Coggeshall was elected Chairman of the Publishing Committee, and Dr. McCready was, finally, selected as editor. The New York Journal of Pharmacy was issued during the years 1852 and 1853. In November

of 1853, however, Mr. Merrick, a Trustee, reported that the Journal had not fulfilled the expectations of the Board; that it had lost \$100.00 each year and that there was apparently no prospect of its becoming self-supporting. At the same time he offered to publish the Journal on his own account, claiming that he could make a success of it. Although the College gladly granted him the necessary permission, he reported, at the very next meeting, that he had been unable to find "the corps of editors" to assist him. The Trustees, thereupon, determined to discontinue the New York Journal of Pharmacy with the December, 1853, number.

By the year 1850, the division of the apothecaries of New York City into wholesalers and retailers had become quite marked. Since its charter and by-laws provided that no one could become a member of the College of Pharmacy unless he were a graduate of a medical or pharmaceutical college, and inasmuch as most of the wholesale establishments then developing in the City were owned by men who could not satisfy this requirement, it was thought wise to make some provision in the by-laws whereby they might be accepted. This was brought about in 1850, when the by-laws were so changed that different kinds of examinations were provided for wholesalers and retailers. Now, any druggist might apply for membership, if he were willing first to submit to an examination by the Trustees. If the applicant were a wholesaler, he would be examined as to the origin, commercial history, qualities and appearance of any crude drug or medicine, or he might be asked any other question relating to the preparation and distribution of drugs on a large scale. If the applicant were a dispensing apothecary, however, he would be examined by the Trustees, in the presence of the professors of the College, on the quality and appearance of drugs held for sale, the methods of ascertaining their grade and purity, the modes of manufacturing the chemicals used in medicines, methods of dispensing and all other points bearing on the profession of the dispensing pharmacist. After the examination by the Trustees, a ballot would be taken, and if three-quarters of the Trustees present voted in favor of the applicant, he was entitled to election as a member of the College, and his certificate would state clearly whether he had been admitted as a wholesaler or as a retailer.

In 1854, President Meakim submitted, for the consideration of the Board of Trustees, a new form of prescription blank for physicians. He stated that this form had been adopted by the Boston College of Pharmacy, and that the new feature consisted in having the name of the dispensing apothecary appear on the reverse side of the blank. The custom of printing the apothecary's name on prescription blanks, therefore, dates from that period, and comes to us from the city of culture.

The year 1856 was destined to become a most important one in the history of the College of Pharmacy. Under the laws of the State of New York, the charter granted to the College expired automatically after twenty-five years, unless previously renewed. The charter of the College had been granted in 1831, and was, therefore, due to expire in 1856. The Trustees, being well aware of this fact, in January, 1855, passed a motion that the President be authorized to apply for a renewal of the charter, without delay, so that there might be no danger of overlooking the matter. President Meakim acted at once, reporting, the following month, that a petition for a new charter had been submitted to the legislature through the Hon. Erastus Brooks, and that it had been reported upon favorably. But there was some delay, for which no one could assign any reason, and the legislature did not act upon it before its adjournment. In the fall of 1855, Mr. Meakim again took up the matter and Mr. Brooks again submitted a petition for a charter. It does not appear that there was any open opposition to the granting of the charter, but it required the most determined efforts on the part of Mr. Meakim to secure it. The charter was passed on March 20, 1856. Certain changes in the wording had been made, but the Trustees voted to accept it as passed. It empowered the College to hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding \$20,000.00; to sell or mortgage its property or any part

thereof; to divide its property into shares of stock transferable as personal property; to erect an edifice for its accommodation. There is also a clause empowering the Trustees "to grant diplomas to those who shall have undergone a satisfactory examination by the Trustees, assisted by the professors of the College." No mention was made, however, of the requirement of a course of instruction as a prerequisite for an examination. It was merely stipulated that a person who had taken one year of work at another College of Pharmacy must take one year's lectures at the New York College before a diploma could be awarded him. This was certainly an incongruous situation, and it was not long before a number of persons applied for examinations without ever having attended a college. The Trustees felt that they should examine all applicants, and so, for eight years diplomas were awarded by the College merely upon examination results. Be it said, however, to the credit of the Trustees, that but few diplomas were issued under these conditions; that very many applicants were declared failed, and were advised to attend the lecture courses of the College before coming again for an examination. It appears that the majority of these applicants for an examination with no educational prerequisites were young Cubans, one of them even having submitted his application by mail; but this was rejected. This was the prevailing situation until 1864, when one of the Trustees raised objections and convinced his fellow Trustees that the practice was wrong; then, a resolution was passed discontinuing it.

The original charter of the College expired on April 25, 1856, and at the May meeting of the College of Pharmacy, in the same year, Mr. James S. Aspinwall arose and read the following memorial: "The undersigned on behalf of himself and other stockholders in the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York requests the said College to take such measures as may be necessary to pay off the stock they hold of the said College, the time having expired of the charter under which they subscribed.

James S. Aspinwall

and other stockholders representing a majority
of the stock."

There was consternation among the members. Some thought that it was merely a joke. The memorial was voted to be laid upon the table to be discussed at some future meeting.

This move on the part of Mr. Aspinwall had been entirely unexpected. It separated the membership of the College into two opposing factions, one of which contended that the charter of the College had expired and that a new charter had been obtained, while the other claimed that the new charter was merely a renewal of the old one. Messrs. Meakin and Coggeshall were the leaders of the "renewed" charter faction, while Messrs. Aspinwall and Lawrence claimed that the charter had expired, and that they had subscribed for stock only for the period of the original charter. When Mr. Aspinwall found that his contention did not have a majority support on the Board of Trustees, he proceeded to take a still more serious step. In 1851, he had taken over the mortgage on the Elizabeth Street building, and had renewed it for three years in 1854. In January, 1857, without notice to the Trustees, he foreclosed the mortgage, demanding the principal of \$5,000.00 and all accrued interest without delay, and at the same time instituting suit against the College to compel it to pay off the stock. This was felt as a terrific attack and it seemed to the friends of the institution as if the entire structure, in which they had taken so much pride, must now crumble into dust, with great financial loss to everyone concerned.

But Messrs. Meakin and Coggeshall were determined to save the threatened College. A committee was immediately appointed to find someone who would assume the mortgage, and shortly afterward, two propositions were received; one from Mr. Fred H. Ford, the other, from the Institution for the Savings of Mer-



James S. Aspinwall

The undersigned in behalf
himself & other Stockholders in
the College of Pharmacy of City of
New York, Request the Said College
to take such Measures as may
be necessary to pay off the Stock
they hold of said College, the time
having expired of the Charter under
which they Subscribed. —

James S. Aspinwall for self
& other Stockholders Represent-
ing a Majority of the Stock

New York May 1 1856

Mr. Aspinwall's Notice

chants Clerks. The summons and complaint in the stock matter were submitted to counsel for the College.

The mortgage was paid off during the summer of 1856, a Mr. E. G. Faile assuming it on the same terms as Mr. Aspinwall had held it, and a bill from the attorney Mr. Benedict for his services in the matter, amounting to \$513.13, had to be paid. Mr. Aspinwall was, of course, not re-elected Treasurer, but was succeeded by Mr. Thomas F. Green. A careful audit of his books showed the accounts to be absolutely correct, but the matter of collecting dues from the College members had been sadly neglected. Almost everyone owed dues, and Mr. Green proceeded to collect them by personal calls upon the members, for the College needed that money very badly at the time.

While the Trustees were now rid of Mr. Aspinwall as a creditor, they still had him to contend with as an opponent in the law suit. Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict were counsel for the College. The suit was argued before and reserved for decision by the Hon. Justice Sutherland. After months of anxious waiting, in the year 1860, the decision was finally rendered, and it was in favor of the College on every point. The judge ruled that the words "as a permanent loan" which had been used in the original subscription form indicated plainly that the subscribers had no claim to have the money paid by them returned at their demand.

The feeling against Mr. Aspinwall was very bitter. A report by the Committee on Law Suit recites in chronological order, how he gradually bought up the College stock at one-half of its face value; how he saw to it that dividends on the stock were paid, receiving them, of course, on the face value of the stock; how he arranged to have the leases of the tenants, as well as the mortgage, expire just at the time when the charter expired. The facts are that the firm of Rushton and Aspinwall subscribed to ten shares of the original stock in 1836. In 1847, Mr. Aspinwall purchased these and forty-eight additional shares from various stockholders, paying on the average \$12.50 for each share of a \$25.00 par value. In 1856, he owned seventy-one of the shares, of a total of two hundred and fourteen then outstanding. Some of the other owners of stock joined with him in suing the College, among them men who had previously been the best friends of the College, but it is stated that these gentlemen acted mainly out of ignorance as to what he was going to do. The committee went on to report further: "His (Aspinwall's) holding the stock had done the College no good whatever, but has proved the source of greatest mischief and turbulence, and loss, of which we can not as yet estimate the extent. . . the stock was not intended for the Bulls and Bears of Wall Street. . . it was not designed for speculation and the College has nothing to do with making any man's operations, in a Wall Street phrase, a good thing. . . He would not leave us alone, he would involve us in this disgraceful law-suit by which he has wasted our means that should have been better employed." After the decision of Judge Sutherland had been rendered, Mr. Aspinwall made a proposition that the stock be paid off and a second mortgage on the building be given to the stockholders, but this was flatly refused by the Trustees. The case was, thereupon appealed by him, and it went to the Court of Appeals, where it rested again for a number of years.

The Trustees were firmly against any compromise, although Mr. Aspinwall made propositions to that end from time to time. In 1863, a committee was appointed by the College to see that there be no undue delay in bringing the case to trial. In 1864, Mr. DeForest, Mr. Aspinwall's attorney, wrote a letter to the Board offering to drop the suit if the College would give to the stockholders a second mortgage on the Grand Street property at the price actually paid for the stock by the owners of it. This was also refused by the College. The matter dragged on until, in 1866, Mr. Aspinwall wrote, in a letter to President Milhau, that he was ready to drop the suit, provided each side paid its own expenses in the matter. This was agreed to. Now, the Treasurer was authorized to buy up all



John Meakim



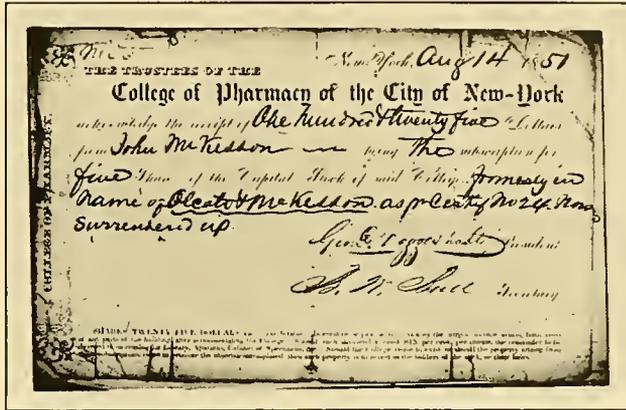
John Carle, Jr.



George D. Coggeshall



John Milhan



Stock surrender receipt

the stock obtainable for one-half of its face value, and at this price Mr. Aspinwall's stock was purchased. A few months later, Mr. DeForest, attorney for Mr. Aspinwall, sent to the College a bill for over \$215.00, stating that he had been directed to do so by his client. The Trustees submitted this bill to their attorney, Mr. Benedict, who advised them, of course, not to pay it. But the report states, in addition, that Mr. Benedict smiled and said that if the College were in a paying mood, it might pay his own bill for services rendered, and thereupon handed them his bill for \$215.00. This was speedily passed and paid.

In spite of his action against the College, Mr. Aspinwall did not lose all interest in it. He, at times, attended College meetings, and some years later we find his name among those who subscribed voluntarily to a fund for the purchase of furniture from New York University for College purposes. In 1874 he died. The suit had cost the College over one thousand dollars in attorneys' fees, a very large sum of money at the time. Moreover, it had occasioned the loss of interest to the stockholders, for after the beginning of the suit, in 1856, no dividend whatever was paid. Some ten years after the suit had been dropped, the matter of stock was again discussed at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, and the Treasurer was then authorized to buy up all of the stock still outstanding, at any price, and even as late as 1881, mention is made in the minutes of the Trustees, of the matter of stock still outstanding. After that time, however, no further mention of it occurs. There is a probability that some few shares of the stock were never redeemed. Credit for saving the College from utter disaster must be given unstintingly to Messrs. John Meakim and George D. Coggeshall, who with two or three other friends of the College labored for its continuance and succeeded.

In 1853, occurred the death of Mr. William L. Rushton, who had been one of the signers of the call to the druggists of New York City in consequence of which the meeting was held that resulted in the founding of the College. He had been associated in business with Mr. Aspinwall for many years, later forming the firm of Rushton, Clark and Company. He had for twenty-five years been an active member and officer of the College, and the Trustees attended his funeral, on December 14, 1853, in a body.

The College suffered another serious loss through the sudden death of Mr. John Meakim, in 1863. He had attended a meeting of the College only a week before his death, and appeared to be in perfect health at the time. He graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy in 1836, became a member in 1839, Secretary in 1842, Vice-President in 1851 and President in 1854, which last office

he held for seven years. As an officer of the College he was most conscientious, capable and efficient; as a member of various committees he was so reliable and active that he was constantly in demand. A notice of his death described him as follows: "In his shop was his chief labor. Faithful among the faithless; true to his trust where so few meet its exactions, he dignified the drudgery and weariness of the most arduous, self-immolating, ill-appreciated and ill-requited of professions. His uncompromising aversion to quackery and refusal to contaminate himself with it are as rare to-day as they were noble. He exhibited good taste and extraordinary neatness in the appliances and arrangement of his business. . . . He fell at his post. While dispensing a prescription on Saturday evening, the measure dropped from his hand; he was found paralyzed in the left side; and though he did not himself apprehend the result, he spoke cheerfully in regard to it. He was carried home to survive but a few hours. Cut down in the midst of his usefulness, at the height of his fame, he has left but too few to sustain the character of which he was so fair an example." The Academy of Medicine also adopted resolutions of sorrow which were transmitted to his family. A special meeting of the College was called at Mr. Milhau's store, 183 Broadway, where it was decided to attend the funeral in a body. On October 21, 1863, the members proceeded to the residence of the late Mr. Meakim, at 43 East Seventh Street, to attend his funeral. He was buried under St. Mark's Church. His position as 2nd Vice-President was filled by the election of Mr. George C. Close, a graduate of the class of 1831.

William Henry Milnor, M. D., was another of the men to whom the College is indebted. He was a practicing physician, but he relinquished that profession for the practice of pharmacy which he hoped would be more lucrative. He served as Secretary of the College for a number of years, but removed, later, to Richmond, Virginia, on account of failing health. During the Civil War he enlisted and was given the position of Assistant Surgeon, in the Twenty-second Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. Being left with one hundred wounded soldiers at Savage's Station, on the retreat of the troops to the James River, his health and strength proved inadequate for his work. On the morning of July 24, 1862, he had just dressed the wounds of an officer, when he was suddenly seized with respiratory difficulties and died. He was buried under an apple tree of Savage's house, in Virginia.

It is interesting to note the condition of the drug business in the United States in 1857; a state of things which such institutions as the New York College of Pharmacy were destined to improve by their educational influence and endeavors.*

"In the United States, where individuals from all parts of the habitable globe assemble for the purpose of improving their circumstances and bettering their conditions in life, we find druggists from all countries, both learned and unlearned—those who have studied under Liebig, Pereira, Redwood, Christison and Bache, down to the most illiterate specimens of our class, who may have read to a certain extent 'Price Currents,' but know nothing of *Materia Medica*, Botany or Chemistry. We have many Prussians and natives of other German states here in the capacity of assistants and employers who have passed both their first and second examinations in Germany and are thoroughly experienced Apothekers. We find the French Pharmacies, who in many respects is unlike the German, having been brought up under the protection and encouragement of government as far as a knowledge of the business is concerned. I have always found them careful dispensers and good Pharmaceutical Chemists. The same remark applies to a certain extent to the Norwegians, Danes and Dutchmen, though some of them have received a very limited education in the mother country. Of the English, Scotch and Irish druggists whom I have met in the States, I can speak rather favorably, for, although nothing to be compared with the *Deutsche Apotheker* or French Pharma-

*From an address by James Rae, before the Edinburgh Pharmaceutical Society in 1857.



New York in 1853

cient as practical chemists, still the clerks and men in business whom I have met are far superior to most American Druggists in the point of general information regarding preparation of pharmaceutical compounds, natural history, chemical constituents, adulterations, actions, doses and use of drugs. Of the Americans I cannot, with but few exceptions, speak so approvingly. When I speak of the majority I must say that though they possess in the large towns the richest and most gorgeously fitted up stores (far surpassing anything of the kind in Paris, London or Edinburgh) I must say unqualifiedly that a very large percent have neither served an apprenticeship nor been educated for the business. With the exception of a few in the large towns, we witness the most unworthy annexations made to the apothecary shops from many another business which has no connection whatever. In many localities in the less settled western states, it is no surprise to discover anything from an asafetida pill to a tooth pick, from a keg of white lead to a fiddle string, from a pint of brandy to a cigar. You cannot fail to obtain one of these articles at the apothecaries either at the present moment or eventually if you ask for it often enough.

“The principal wholesale houses are centered in New York, Boston and Philadelphia; some of them I am credibly informed make sales to the amount of two millions of dollars a year. The business is nearly all done by letter or a personal visit of the customer, as they do not, except in very few instances, keep a traveler on the road as is done in Britain. In addition to all drugs, perfumery, brushes, toilet articles and patent medicines usually kept in a drug store, we find in every wholesale house in America immense piles of window glass, thousands of kegs of white lead, putty and all manner of paints and oils, the glazier and paint business being principally in the hands of the druggist here. Every imaginable size of glass is put up in wooden boxes by the glass houses in Pittsburgh and New York, from 6x7 to 52x40, fifty panes in a box—the window glass not coming in huge crates as in England, being cut to the desired size at the glass works. The white lead in oil is put up in 25 lb. kegs at the manufactories in St. Louis, Buffalo and Chicago; and like the window glass is an article of very large consumption from the fact that most of the houses in America are built of wood and in a new country like this, are built in immense numbers.

“Other articles sold by the druggists in this country meet with no restriction, either by license from government or local authorities—pure brandy, wines and liquors being asked for oftener in a drug store, even in the state of Maine (which

was then 'dry' under the Neal Dow Act), than Alexandrian senna or Epsom salts. The plea is purity of the article sold for medicinal purposes, but it is as often, I believe, sold as a beverage as for sickness. Alcohol or *spt. vini rect.*, is a considerable article of commerce in the drug store from the fact that it is used extensively for cooking purposes, and also as burning fluid for lamps, in combination with camphene or pure ol. terebinth., four parts of the former to one of the latter, which gives a better light than candles or naphtha, and is cheaper here, there being no duty on alcohol. It can be bought for 75 cents per gallon and the 'spirit gas' as it is called, sells for a dollar a gallon retail.

"We find handsomely fitted up stores in the large town, marble floors, marble counters, marble vases and marble fountains, plate glass windows, plate glass show cases, costing as high as 100 pounds, costly mirrors and everything attractive in the shape of painting and decoration; stores conducted by men of the highest education and practical experience as Pharmaceutical Chemists. In almost every instance in large towns the Physicians receive prescription blanks from the Druggists with the Doctor's office printed on one side and the street and number of the drug store on the other side. This arrangement answers the purpose very well; it gives publicity to the doctor's address and he has the privilege of sending his patients to a person who has his confidence as a dispenser of pure medicines with accuracy and a proper regard to their pharmaceutical preparation as laid down by the U. S. Pharmacopœia. In small towns and villages physicians generally prepare their own prescriptions, but in large towns the physician prescribes and the druggist dispenses.

"The prices for prescriptions are generally a shade higher than in Britain. In every prescription store there is a prescription case, nicely arranged as a miniature druggist shop, stained or cut glass in front and sides, where everything commonly used in a prescription, is kept in small bottles which obviates the necessity of running all over the store for every little thing wanted. You will probably see on the lower row of shelves a complete selection of Tilden's extracts prepared in vacuo from the plants grown in their extensive gardens at New Lebanon in the State of New York. These extracts are put up in a solid form in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and in lb. wide-mouthed bottles neatly corked and covered with a green papered box, labeled with the Latin and common name of each extract. They have the color, taste and aroma peculiar to each plant. In their gardens at New Lebanon, they have upward of 40 acres cultivated under their immediate superintendence—ten acres in taraxacum, two in conium, three in hyoscyamus, three in belladonna, three in lettuce, three in sage, two in summer savory, two stramonium, two burdock and dock, one marjoram, two digitalis, two parsley, poppies, and hoarhound, one aconite and balm, the remainder being basil, button, snake root, blessed thistle, borage, coriander, feverfew, hollyhock, hyssop, larkspur, lovage, marsh mallow marygold, mugwort, mint tansy, and several others which are used in America but comparatively little in Britain. The recent plants intended for extracts are brought to the mill from the gardens, reduced to a coarse pulpy state by a pair of chasers and subjected to a powerful screw press to extract the juice. This is calcified by coagulation, strained and the pure juice poured into the large vacuum apparatus, holding several hundred gallons where it is concentrated rapidly to a syrupy consistency at a temperature varying from 100° to 110°, almost entirely free from the deteriorating influence of the atmosphere. A community called the 'Shakers' also have three gardens at New Lebanon and put up and market packages of herbs. The prescription case, described above, has every preparation of mercury, iodine, potash, quinine, iron, etc., with tinctures, waters, acids, and syrups, scales, spatulas, labels and corks, records such as the United States Dispensatory, and reference works of various authorities, all gathered in one spot where the hand can be laid upon them in a moment. After the prescription is received from the customer, in a few minutes the medicine is delivered,—put up, sealed, labeled and recorded without stirring from the prescription case. Physicians' prescrip-

tions are always written in Latin; but with one or two exceptions Latin is seldom used for the direction; and this is right for an inexperienced clerk meeting 'cap. cochl. i j ampla 4ta q. q. hora' might consider it to mean something quite different from 'two tablespoonfuls every fourth hour,' and placed in the hands of an *illiterate dispensing chemist*, who does not know P. Opii from Pulv. Rhei, might lead to serious consequences. A large show case is usually devoted to patent medicines and quack nostrums, some of them English importations, but for the most part peculiarly American. In every drug store you see old Benjamin Godfrey staring at you, together with Bateman's Drops, Holloway's Pills, Harlem Oil, Mexican Mustang Liniment, etc.

"Another important element connected with the drug business is the soda water trade in the summer months—not bottled up as in Britain, but drawn from the fountain. The fountains are copper or iron, capable of holding four or five hundred glasses of soda water, or rather carbonized water, perhaps a dozen syrups, such as pineapple, strawberry, raspberry, vanilla, lemon, ginger, cream, pear, banana, etc., all ready in different bottles, being cooled by means of a refrigerator packed in ice. The syrups are all made from artificial essences, imported from Germany and London, although some are made in this country; but seldom or never does it happen that the real fruit is used because of the fact that made in large quantities, it soon ferments with the heat and it is therefore unfit for use."*

It had been the custom to award the College diplomas to the graduates at a meeting of the College, following the examination. But in 1863, it was decided that a public commencement be held. The place selected was the Chapel of the University, and the innovation was considered a great success. Incidentally, it was in this year that the first woman was graduated, Miss Mary C. Putnam, whose biography is of such interest that elsewhere in this volume a good deal of space has been devoted to it.

In 1865, a thorough survey of the condition of the College was made upon the request of Mr. Coddington. It showed that the total income from all sources was \$1,607.16, and that the expenses were \$1,431.23, leaving a surplus of \$175.93. But this included neither the taxes on the property at Grand Street, nor the insurance. The income received from membership dues was \$125.00, from the students \$765.00 and the net income from the property was \$717.16. The following year it was decided that an attempt be made to sell the property of the College. The matter of the stocks had been settled, and now the Trustees felt that it would be best to dispose of the Hotel. A price of \$30,000.00 was placed upon it. In 1867, the committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. White, reported that an offer of \$25,000.00 had been received. The Board accepted this, and the property was sold for that amount. The buyer, Mr. Mahnken, paid \$15,000.00 in cash and gave two mortgages, a first one of five, and then a second one of five thousand dollars. The cash payment was immediately converted into United States Registry bonds, and placed in a safe deposit vault by the Treasurer. When the five thousand dollar mortgage was paid, three years later, four thousand dollars, in bonds, were added to the deposit, and the bonds were not sold until 1878, when the building on Twenty-third Street was purchased. The second mortgage was not paid until 1877.

The money received from the sale of the property was always considered a sacred trust, to be used only for the purpose of a College building. On one occasion only was a portion withdrawn, and this was for the purpose of buying some of the outstanding stock.

*Another item of interest found in the same magazine:

"Dr. Cogswell of Boston has invented what is proposed as a substitute for the lancet, cups, leeches and blisters. It is an antiphlogistic salt, and it is claimed that a small quantity dropped from the end of a quill upon the affected part, quickly subdues all inflammation and renders blood letting wholly superfluous."

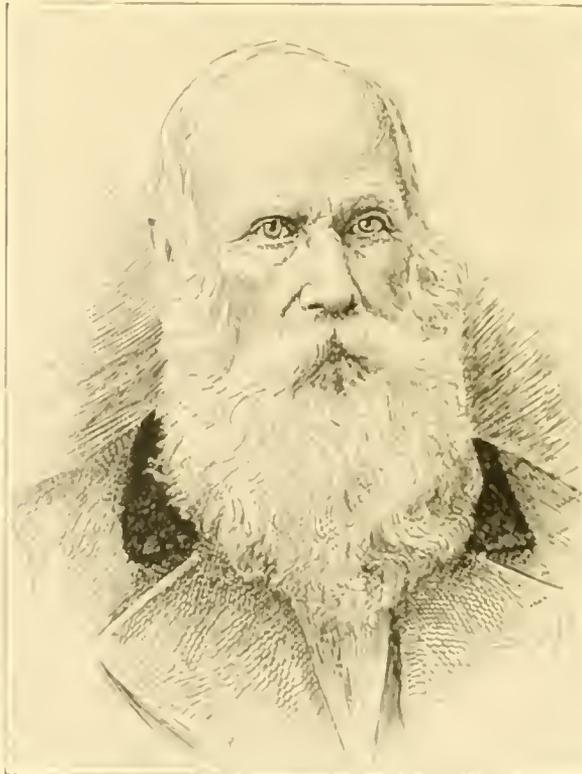
THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



William Hegeman

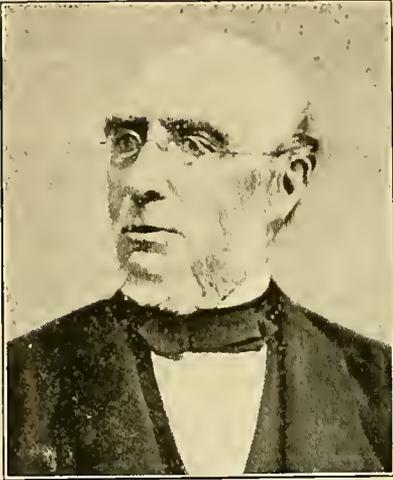


James C. Haviland



George C. Close

COLLEGE PROPERTY SOLD



George N. Lawrence



Henry T. Kiersted

In 1867, the Lecture Committee reported a surplus of \$151.60, resulting from the teaching activity of the College. And this was the first time in the history of the College that any revenue was derived from that source, and it was the cause of great rejoicing among the Trustees. The College had forty-three students that year, and the teaching staff consisted of Professors Chandler, Mayer and Bedford. During this period a number of new members were acquired, some of whom were destined to guide the College further along the road to success. Among them we need mention only Charles F. Rice, elected in 1867; Paul Balluff, 1868, Donald C. McKesson, 1868, Gustavus Ramsperger, 1868, Mr. Peixotto, 1868, Henry A. Cassebeer, 1868, and Thomas J. Macmahan, 1871.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

of the City of New York,

411 Broadway, May, 1846.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with instructions received by a resolution of the College, at its stated meeting in March, the Board of Trustees have instituted monthly Pharmaceutical meetings of the members of the College, for the purpose of conversation on all matters of interest and novelty connected with Pharmacy

The meetings will be held at the College Rooms, on the third Friday in each month, at 8 o'clock, P. M., from April to September inclusive; and at 7 o'clock, P. M., during the balance of the year.

Your attendance is respectfully requested.

By order of the Board,

John Meakim,
Secretary.

Conversational Meeting Notice

THE PERIOD OF SECURITY

WITH ABOUT the year 1870, a period of a certain security for the College may be said to have begun. Conditions were all favorable for success and many of these had been brought about by the work of the College. After the passage of the Pharmacy Law requiring an examination from every pharmacist, the number of students quickly increased to a degree which rendered the rooms in the University building inadequate, despite the fact that by this time two floors had gradually been occupied by the College. Splendid teachers, such as Chandler, Squibb and Day, helped to create a reputation for the College as an excellent teaching institution, and very soon it was known, far and wide. Devoted and far-seeing Trustees, such as Rice, Balluff, Hegeman, and others, could not help but bring the College a degree of success never even dreamed of by the founders in 1829.

As early as 1871, it became evident that the College required more room, and the Trustees decided that sooner or later it would be necessary to build or buy a home of their own. In 1871, therefore, the charter of 1856 was so amended, that the College, thereafter, had the right to own or lease property or real estate to the amount of \$100,000.00. That was the only change made. At the same time, however, the committee having the matter in charge, was requested to see if any financial assistance could be obtained from the State. This quest they reported as hopeless.

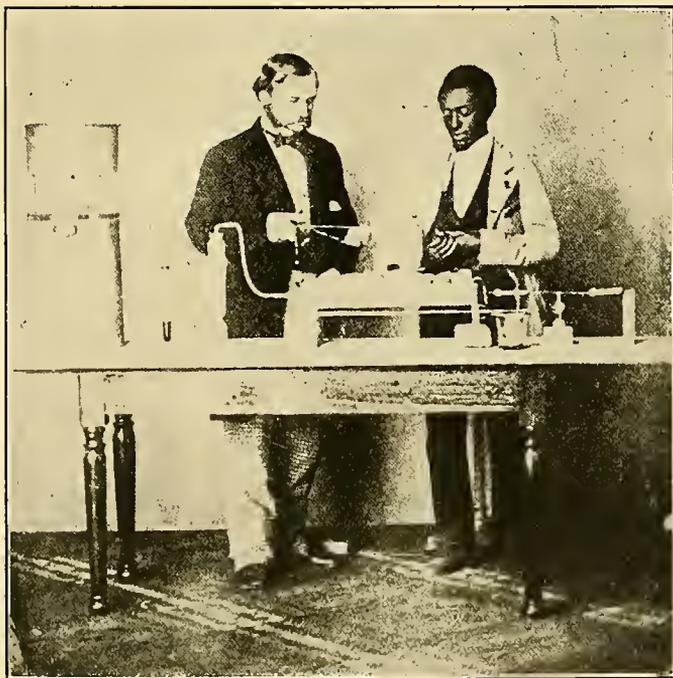
In 1873, an exhaustive study was made of conditions in the Philadelphia and Boston Colleges of Pharmacy, in regard to the subjects taught, number of professors employed, cost of and income from instruction, apparatus and methods of teaching. The New York College was found to compare quite favorably in all these respects, but in the course of the comparison they were impressed with the idea that instruction in practical pharmacy should be included in the curriculum. Many years passed, however, before the College had the room to warrant this.

In these years the so-called "conversational meetings" were well-attended and constituted a really worth-while service of the College. In the very beginning, such meetings had been reserved only for the Trustees, one of whom would be designated to read a paper, which was subsequently discussed. Later, however, they were held under the auspices of the College members, and the professors would be requested to address them. In the sixties, interest in these meetings waned; complaints are found in the College minutes regarding the slim attendance, and for a time they were entirely discontinued. But in the seventies they were revived. Both Professors Chandler and Squibb were ever willing to offer their services, and so we find, that on one occasion, Dr. Chandler lectured before the College members on fermentation, announcing a future lecture on the use of the spectroscope. This last, however, had to be postponed on account of the terrific storm on the specified evening. Dr. Squibb delivered a lecture on chloral hydrate, a quite new drug at the time, while Dr. Thurber, formerly a Professor at the College, gave a series of talks on botany.

The commencements which for a few years had been held in the Chapel of New York University, had been discontinued, in the late sixties, as too expensive. In 1872, however, the student body requested a public affair, offering to pay one-half of the cost, and so the Lecture Committee of the Board of Trustees decided to again make it the policy. Association Hall, at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, was engaged for the purpose and was reg-

Dass Herr Charles F. Chandler
aus New Bedford bei mir die
Vorträge über Chemie und
ein Jahr lang das chemische
Practicum mit musterhaftem
Fleisse besucht und sich in
dieser Wissenschaft ausge-
zeichnete gute Kenntnisse
erworben hat, bezeuge ich
ihm hierdurch mit Vergnügen.
F. Woehler.
Göttinge
26 Juli 1856.

Certification of Friederich Woehler to Professor Chandler's Proficiency



Professor Chandler in 1870



Charles Rice, in 1870

ularly used, until Steinway Hall became the choice later on. At this commencement President Hegeman made an address, although the principal address to the graduates was delivered by Professor Chandler.

In the year 1872, the College possessed ten Honorary Members, forty-five Life Members and one hundred and twenty-six Contributing Members, while one hundred and twenty-six students attended its courses of instruction, and the Treasurer's accounts show transactions for the year amounting to about \$8,800.00.

What was probably the last serious attempt of the College to obtain financial assistance from the State was made in 1873. A letter signed by President Hegeman was addressed, in the name of the College, to the Regents of the State of New York, requesting that the College receive consideration in the distribution of funds believed to be in the hands of the Regents for that purpose. An answer was received from the Chancellor stating that these funds were reserved entirely for State colleges and could, therefore, not be apportioned as requested.

Dr. Rice became a member of the Board of Trustees in 1870. As apothecary of Bellevue Hospital, he was fully acquainted with the methods of administration of larger institutions. One of the first things he accomplished for the College was the installation of an accounting system upon a business



American Pharmaceutical Association Meeting, 1858



Chemists at Priestley Memorial Services, 1874

basis. Heretofore, the chairmen of the various committees had ordered supplies, apparatus, etc., as they were needed but without consulting the chairmen of the other committees, who might also have incurred indebtedness. This resulted, at times, in considerable embarrassment for the Treasurer. In 1874, for the first time in the administration of the College, a budget system was used. A definite fiscal year was adopted, to begin with the annual meeting in March. All outstanding bills were then to be presented for payment, so as to enable the Treasurer to hand in a complete annual report. It was decided that a fixed sum be appropriated to each committee at the beginning of each year, which might be exceeded only upon the vote of the Board of Trustees. A special Committee on Appropriations, appointed by the President, was to allot the amounts to the other committees. Thus the expenses of the College could be controlled and deficits avoided. The President of the College was required to make an annual report including each and every detail of the College's activities, and we find on the minutes, such reports from eight to fourteen pages in length. The minutes themselves now show evidence of much greater care. Many of them were obviously recorded by professional scribes and merely signed by the Secretary.

In 1875, a complete inventory of the College property was taken, showing movable property to the amount of \$3,166.00 and total assets of \$27,705.27.

In the seventies, a number of men prominent in the affairs of the College died. In 1875 Mr. John Milbau died. He was born in Baltimore, and had studied at the College of Pharmacy, in Paris, France, later becoming consul for the French Government at Baltimore. From 1830 to 1869 he was the proprietor of a drug store at Broadway and Maiden Lane, New York City. In his association with the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York he was Trustee for four years, Vice-President for eighteen years and President for eight years. In 1862 he was elected Vice-President of the A. Ph. A.

The death of Isaac Coddington occurred in October, 1874. He had been born in New York City on May 15, 1807. In 1832 he opened a drug store in partnership with his brother, at Spring and Hudson Streets. Later he moved to Broadway, at the New York Hotel, and finally established himself at Broadway near Twenty-eighth Street. He became a Trustee of the College of Pharmacy, serving also as Vice-President for twenty years.

Dr. Lawrence Reid, Professor of Chemistry at the College from 1842 to 1850, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1811. He was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and later emigrated to New York. At the time when a United States mint was to be established in New York he was recommended by the College as assayer. He served as a member of the U. S. P. Revision Committee in 1850. For four years he was Professor of Chemistry at the New York City Hospital. He died at Bushwick, L. I., on February 4, 1874. A member of the class of 1831, the first to graduate from the College, Mr. Washington Thurman also died in the same year, as did Professor William Proctor, Jr., an Honorary Member of the College.

Professor J. F. Holton, Professor of Botany in the College, was a graduate of Amherst, class of 1836. He was a man of many attainments, who had been pronounced by Professor Gray, of Harvard, one of the best botanists in the country. He made an extended trip to South America for research purposes. Originally, he was educated for the ministry, but his preference for work in botany soon asserted itself. He died on January 25, 1874. The summer lectures in Botany were then taken over by Dr. Augustus Koehler.

Mr. William Hegeman died in New York City on October 3, 1875, in a building which stood on the exact spot where he was born in 1816, the Everett House. His father had been Judge Adrian Hegeman, who had died when young William was but sixteen years old. After his father's death, he went into the

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY



OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
INSTITUTED

For the Promotion of Pharmaceutical Science

and to guard against abuses in the preparation and Sale of Medicines

Handy Certifies that

Dr. W. M. Murkiger

was elected an **Honorary Member** thereof on the 17th day of October, 1872.

And that a *wharf* was awarded the *Authorship* of the paper *On the* and the *Editor* of the *Journal* that *First* day of February in the year of our Lord *One thousand, eight hundred and Seventy-three*



W. M. Murkiger President.

William Coddington 1st Vice

Isaac Coddington 2nd

Carl Balluff 3rd

From an Amendment to Article II, Sec. 1. The CERTIFICATE of MEMBERSHIP is issued upon the stipulation in writing by the above named member that it shall extend to the COLLEGE when his membership shall cease from any cause whatever.
Article II, Sec. 6. Complaints may be preferred against any member of the College to the Board of Directors for misconduct in his business either by the advertisement of articles or otherwise. If the facts are satisfied that such complaints are well founded they shall appoint a sub-committee to communicate with the individual but if he shall refuse or neglect to remedy the evil complained of the Directors may request the case to a meeting of the College to be called by the President at their request during the following term of the same thereof & at such meeting he may be expelled by a vote of 2/3 of the members present.

Sample of Honorary Membership Certificates issued by the College

drug business and continued therein for fifty years. He graduated from the College of Pharmacy in 1837, and interested himself in the institution all his life. As Member, Trustee, Vice-President and President, he was active and able, always cheerful, urbane and progressive. Upon his death, the College rooms were draped in black for thirty days, as evidence of mourning.

The possibility of the purchase of a College building was discussed in 1876. A committee reported that a building would cost at least \$75,000.00 and that the College was in no position to assume a debt of such proportions. The Committee Chairman, Mr. H. A. Cassebeer, recommended that the idea of a building be given up, until such time as the College is in a more secure financial condition. But shortly afterward, Mr. Mahnken, the purchaser of the Grand Street property, paid off the second mortgage, and the question of a new building was again raised. The number of students was steadily increasing, while the condition of the rooms at the University was not altogether satisfactory. And so, in 1877, the president, in conjunction with the Property Committee, was authorized to buy the church building on Twenty-eighth Street, known as the Church of the Disciple, provided it could be obtained for a sum not to exceed \$50,000.00. This transaction never materialized. But in February of 1878, the President, Mr. Ewen McIntyre, called a special meeting of the Trustees to inform them of the fact that a building, known as Calvary Chapel, Grace Church Parish, situated in Twenty-third Street, 100 feet easterly from Third Avenue, lots 48½ by 100 feet, could be had for the sum of \$27,500.00. The Trustees repaired to the property and, after examining it thoroughly, empowered the committee to purchase it if it could be obtained for \$26,500.00. The very next month the committee reported that the property had been bought for \$26,000.00.

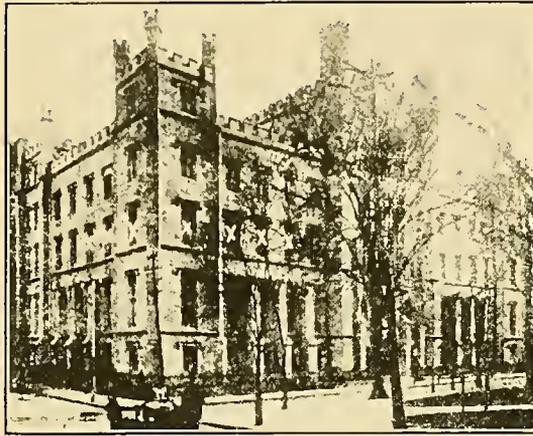
Now the bonds owned by the College were sold, and a mortgage of \$10,000.00 was placed on the property. Title passed on March 23, 1878. But the resources of the College were insufficient for the necessary alterations. The Trustees, therefore, appointed a committee of three to devise a plan for securing the necessary means. This committee divided the pharmacists of the City according to the districts in which their stores were located, and proceeded to solicit funds from them. After several months of hard work, a total sum of about \$10,000.00 was raised, the German Apothecary's Society being the most liberal of the contributors.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Rice, the building was altered to suit the purposes of a teaching institution, and a detailed description will be found in another chapter of this book. In November, 1878, the building was ready for use, and a celebration and house-warming was held on December 10th of that year. The subscribers to the fund, the members of the College, of the Alumni Association, of the Faculty and the matriculated students, all were invited. Appropriate addresses were made by Mr. Ewen McIntyre, Professor Chandler and Professor Bedford, and refreshments were served.

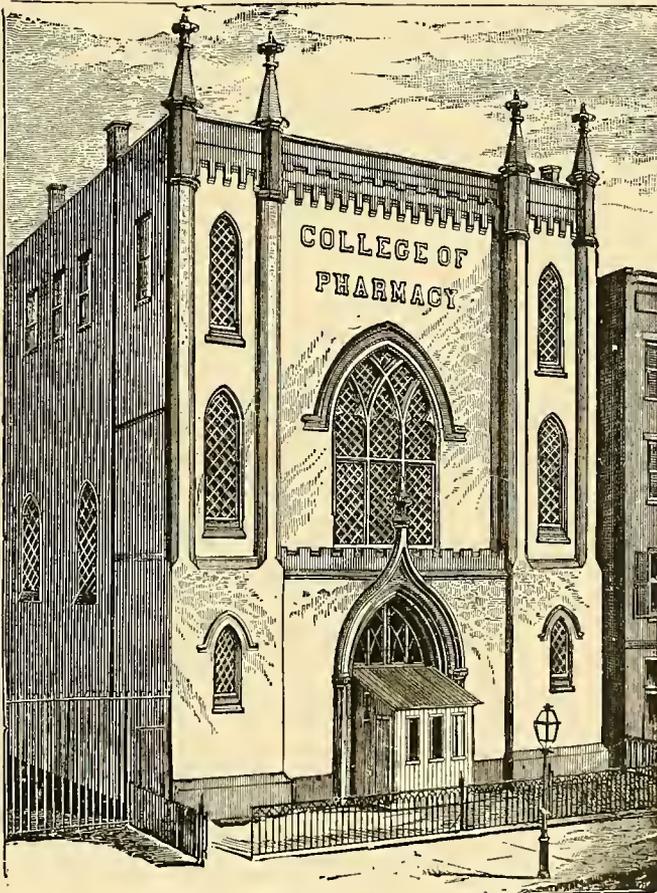
In the Treasurer's report of 1879, the cost of the building with its alterations is given as \$38,800.00; the total transactions for that year amounted to \$54,656.00, and there was a mortgage of \$10,000.00 on the new property. In the years to come the transaction involved in the purchase of this building was to prove a most profitable one; not only was the College spared the high rent of \$1,700.00, which had been paid to the University, but the increased facilities made it possible to accept ever larger numbers of students, and, finally, the property was again sold at a handsome profit, as we shall see.

In 1878, another amendment to the charter was deemed wise and necessary. Up to that time the entire Board of Trustees had been elected annually. However, it came to the attention of the College that the Hopkins Eye and Ear Infirmary, originally established and developed upon an entirely liberal basis, was being diverted from its praiseworthy purpose, and converted into a narrow, sectarian institution of homeopathic tendencies. This was due to the influence of a small group of its members who, by a clever stroke of diplomacy, had suddenly elected

TWENTY-THIRD STREET BUILDING ALTERED



New York University. Crosses indicate floor on which the College was located



View of Twenty-third Street Building

an entire Board of Trustees from their midst. This incident served as a warning to the College of Pharmacy, and it was decided that thenceforth the election of the Trustees would be so arranged that only one-third of their number would be elected annually. It would, thus, require three years to effect a complete change in policy. At the same time the number of Trustees was increased from seven to nine. The amendment, as passed, reads as follows: "The Board of Trustees, immediately after the first election after the passage of this Act, shall classify themselves by lot into three equal classes of whom the term of office of the first class shall continue for three years, of the second for two years and of the third for one year, so that a like number of trustees shall be elected at the stated meeting in March of each year for the term of three years."

The fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the College was fittingly celebrated in 1879. A committee consisting of Messrs. Bedford, Peixotto and Coggeshall was appointed to make the arrangements. Invitations were sent to all of the pharmacists of the City; an exhibit of articles, relating to pharmacy and the allied sciences, illustrating the advances made during the past fifty years, was arranged. This included old books, chemicals, apparatus, prescription books and other paraphernalia of the druggist's art. A general meeting was held on May 15, 1879, in the new College building, at which the surviving founders were present, namely, Messrs. Henry T. Kiersted, George N. Lawrence, John Carle, Jr., John H. Currie and George D. Coggeshall. In the absence of Professors Chandler and Day, Professor Bedford made the principal address. He sketched the general history of the College, the objects of its foundation, its early difficulties and problems, its perseverance and its unceasing efforts to expose frauds and adulterations in drugs and medicinal preparations; its gradual success and increasing influence. The speaker also made brief references to some of the prominent members and friends of the College. Professor Maisch, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who was also present, spoke briefly offering his sincere congratulations. After the commencement exercises a dinner was given by the College, of which, as the report states, "the price per dinner was not to exceed \$2.00, exclusive of wines."

President McIntyre's report, in 1881, shows that there were one hundred and fifteen students in the second year class, of whom sixty-five passed the examinations. In referring to this fact he added: "The percentage of failures indicates in some degree the standard to which this college is striving to raise the requirements of true education and preparation for the responsible position implied in the possession of its diploma. Let it be understood that it is our intention to establish and maintain the highest grade of knowledge and capacity due to the profession and to advance our lines with the constant progress of scientific discovery." The average age of the graduates was twenty-one years; their average marks were 71.66%; their average term of service in a retail store was four years, four months and six days.

A new class of pharmaceutical preparation was exhibited by Mr. Byron F. McIntyre at one of the conversational meetings; it was called Dialysates. He stated that they would, no doubt, have a great future; for since they contained only 15% of alcohol they were well fitted for hypodermic use. At another such meeting, Professor Bedford exhibited some specimens of citric acid containing metallic lead. Japanese Star Anise, said to have caused some cases of poisoning, Vienna Oil of Cade and Cuprea Bark, said to contain 2% of quinine and none of the other cinchona alkaloids, were other subjects discussed at these meetings. Moreover, beautifully colored plates illustrated Alpine flowers, "Taffy" from Japanese millet seed, specimens of European drugs, brought over by Professor Oldberg, and Californian specimens of parts of trees and sage brush, which had been collected by Mr. Ramsperger when on his trip to the coast.

Again, it becomes necessary to record the loss by death of several men of importance. Dr. John William Neergaard died on May 25, 1880. He was born

in Denmark in 1810. In 1837, soon after he had come to this country, he opened a drug store. In 1845 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. For a time he owned a drug store at Broadway and Fourth Street, in partnership with Mr. Shedden. When, later, this was dissolved, he opened a store of his own at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street. He became a Trustee of the College of Pharmacy in 1859, and served as Vice-President of the institution for many years. As first President of the Board of Pharmacy his historical importance is undeniable.

Mr. Henry T. Kiersted died in 1882, at the age of ninety. He was born on March 13, 1793. His first drug store was located at Murray Street and Broadway. Later he moved to Spring Street and Broadway and, finally, to Broadway and Forty-sixth Street. He was one of the founders of the College of Pharmacy, and served as its President for several years, joining the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1856.

Mr. Theobald Frohwein was born in Altmannsdorf, Thuringen, Germany, and came to the United States at the age of twenty-five. He was graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy in 1863, became a member of the Board of Trustees and served as Treasurer of the institution for many years. He was a member of the A. Ph. A. and of the New York Board of Pharmacy. He died in New York City on November 16, 1883.

The Hon. Augustus Weismann became a member of the College in 1842 and served on the Board of Trustees from 1843 to 1845. He manifested throughout his life a strong interest in the institution, and made himself especially valuable by the effort and influence he exerted, while a member of the State Senate, for the passage of the pharmacy bills in which the College was interested. He died on March 19, 1884.

Among the prominent men whose services were acquired by the College in the early eighties were Messrs. C. O. Bigelow, Charles Holzhauser and George J. Seabury, all of whom were elected to membership in 1881.

The Board of Pharmacy, the members of which were at that time elected by the members of the College, had at first to be supported financially. Ever since its creation, in 1872, its operations had been an expense to the College; but in 1882 we find that, for a period of time, it became self-sustaining. In the same year the College purchased the adjacent building to the east, for which the sum of \$18,000.00 was paid. To finance this purchase a mortgage of \$25,000.00 was placed on the entire property, after the original mortgage of \$10,000.00 had been paid off. A sinking fund had been established many years before, its original purpose being to pay for any of the old College stock that might be offered for sale. Now, it was partially drawn upon to finance the purchase of this property.

The same year witnessed, also, a default in the office of the Treasurer. Mr. Starr H. Ambler, a graduate of the class of 1873, had been elected to that office in 1881, succeeding Mr. Theobald Frohwein. He had been very active in the Alumni Association and was later elected a member of the Board of Trustees. In April, 1882, Mr. Ewen McIntyre called a special meeting of the College of Pharmacy to inform the members that Mr. Ambler had failed in business and that all the funds of the College, including the amount in the sinking fund had been lost by him in his own financial disaster. The total amount involved was about \$6,500.00. This was a terrific blow to the College. Legal steps were immediately taken to protect its interests so far as possible, and \$4,400.00 were recovered, but the remainder was a complete loss. In the entire history of the College this is the only instance of money lost by outright dishonesty. It then became necessary for the College to borrow several thousands of dollars to provide for its running expenses. Mr. David Hays was then elected Treasurer. Thanks to his careful and wise management, he was in a position, the very next year, to report the finances in a healthy condition. Even the sinking fund had been re-established to its original amount.

The charter of the College was further amended in 1884. Doubt had been expressed by one of the Trustees as to whether the College had a legal right to confer degrees. Of this the charter made no mention, and it was, therefore, deemed advisable to have this privilege included. And so it came to pass that the College acquired the unquestionable right to confer the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy, as well as the honorary degree of Master of Pharmacy. At the same time, the beginning of the fiscal year was fixed as June 1st of each year. Moreover, the amount of property that might be held by the College was increased to \$300,000.00, and the institution was given the privilege of accepting bequests. The number of Trustees was now fixed at a minimum of nine, and at the next meeting twelve were elected. It must, of course, be mentioned that a revision of the by-laws followed each change in the charter.

There has come into the author's hands an article descriptive of a typical college meeting and the usual commencement dinner. It depicts what took place at a meeting held on March 19, 1885, and describes the dinner held after the commencement on March 24th of that year:

"The annual meeting was held on Thursday, 19th ult., and was better attended than of late years. The usual routine business was transacted. The report of the Treasurer gave items of all receipts and expenditures; and we need only state here that the total receipt from all sources was \$17,318.68, the expenses \$16,725.04, and the balance on hand at date of report \$672.52. The reports of the several committees were of interest, and showed excellent work for the advancement of the educational features of the college. The membership of the college was stated by the Secretary to be 261.

"From the report of the Lecture Committee, B. F. McIntyre, chairman, we glean the following figures: Senior students 113, juniors 148, summer botany class 68, attendance in quiz classes 244, attendance in laboratory 270. In the next session, beginning about October 1st, some modifications will be made in the lecture course tending to still more thorough training in the several departments. Pharmacognosy will receive special attention by seniors in classes of about 25 each, and to each class, instruction with microscopic work and illustration will be given by Prof. J. Schrenk. Pharmacy will also be subdivided, and a portion of the chemical instruction assigned to Prof. C. W. Parsons.

"Mr. Theodore Louis, for the Property Committee, presented a report, in which the market value of the college property is stated at \$75,000, and the movable property at \$14,400.

"Mr. Macmahan proposed as an amendment to the new by-laws, that in future an initiation fee of \$5 be required.

"The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Ewen McIntyre; Vice-Presidents, H. J. Menninger, M.D., Gustavus Ramsperger, and George C. Close; Treasurer, David Hays; Secretary, J. Niven Hegeman.

"Board of Trustees: H. W. Atwood, G. Balser, S. J. Bendiner, H. A. Cassebeer, B. F. Hays, F. F. Knapp, Th. Louis, B. F. McIntyre, T. J. Macmahan, T. F. Main, W. M. Massey, Emlen Painter, M. L. M. Peixotto, D. Peraza, Charles Rice, Ph.D.

"A motion that a committee be named to prepare resolutions relative to the decease of our former trustee W. M. Olliffe was adopted; and T. J. Macmahan, J. N. Hegeman, and H. J. Menninger, M.D., were made the committee.

"A proposition to elect Charles Rice, Ph.D., as a Master in Pharmacy was met by the proposed recipient with such a positive declination that it was reluctantly withdrawn. He suggested that the degree should never be conferred upon any one who was connected by service with the college. The meeting then adjourned.

"For several years the annual Commencement has been followed by a public dinner, and on Tuesday, the 24th ult., about 150 friends of the College were seated around the tables spread by Delmonico. Pleasant faces all of them, and the repast as well as the speeches was calculated to make the memory of *that* evening a very enjoyable one.

"After the prescribed course of Delmonico, Vice-President H. J. Menninger called the assembly to order, and prefacing the first toast with a few remarks and some extracts from letters of expected guests who were unable to respond in person, he introduced the President, Ewen McIntyre, who responded to the toast of "The College of Pharmacy of the City of New York," and stated its work and its needs.

"To the second toast, "The City of New York," Hon. Chauncey M. Depew responded in a speech which, for humor, wit, and brilliancy, was the chief enjoyment of the evening.

"To the toast "The Pulpit," the Rev. Dr. C. H. Eaton responded in a speech of mingled humor, patriotism, religious sentiment, and good advice.

"To the toast "The Bar," Judge Brady was expected to speak, but being absent Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan made some very happy remarks showing that though men may be partisan, they should be first patriotic.

"The Press" was responded to by Mr. W. H. McElroy of the *Tribune*, who was more witty than handsome, and made some happy hits on previous speakers and the fraternity present.

"Our Faculty," in the absence of Prof. C. F. Chandler, was briefly responded to by Prof. P. W. Bedford.

"Woman" was the next sentiment, but the speaker had fled, and sad to say, sweet woman was given the go-by.

"Trade, in its relation to Pharmacy," an impromptu toast, was spoken to by F. B. Thurber. In his remarks he alluded very touchingly to the decease of Mr. W. A. Gellatly, and this brought forward Mr. J. M. Parker, who briefly and lovingly depicted the noble character of our deceased friend.

"Our Sister Colleges" called forth Mr. S. A. D. Sheppard of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy who told of the earnest work in the several colleges, all aiming to give their students proper training to fit them for their responsible calling. His exposition of the manner in which they had arranged for securing a Pharmacy law in his State met with a hearty response, and a good laugh at the ingenious method of their "still-hunt."

"Mr. Mahlon N. Kline of Philadelphia responded for the College of Pharmacy of that city, and made some happy hits on the efforts to prove that pharmacy was such a profitable calling. He wondered that so many aliens to the profession had been numbered among the speakers of the evening, and protested against measuring the skill and knowledge of the pharmacist by the rule of a tradesman or grocer.

"To the toast "The Parent Profession of Medicine" Prof. F. L. Stinson of the College of Physicians and Surgeons responded. He said the medical practitioner was to be congratulated in having such efficient allies as the educated pharmacists he saw before him, and gave some personal experience to prove his own appreciation of their excellent co-operation.

"Prof. Joseph Schrenk of the N. Y. College of Pharmacy responded to a toast in honor of his favorite pursuit—that of Botany.

"Mr. J. L. Logan responded briefly to a temperance sentiment; while to that of "Our Alumni" Mr. B. F. Hays made some graceful remarks.

"We must not omit alluding to the excellent vocal music rendered by

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Mr. G. J. Seabury, or the splendid performance on the violin by the pharmaceutical Paganini, Mr. S. J. Bendiner. Remarks were made by Mr. Bendiner, and then came the adjournment.

"The banquet was attended not only by members of the College and invited guests, but we noticed quite a number of representatives of wholesale, manufacturing, and importing houses."

That the Trustees of that period had no sinecure may be seen from the fact that they rated all of the examination papers of the students. It was their duty, also, to read the theses submitted and rate each of them. In two instances, the theses were submitted in foreign languages, one in Spanish and the other in German. This exhausted their patience and resulted in a resolution that all theses would, thereafter, have to be written in English. A typical working day during examinations for them was the following. On March 12, 1883, they convened at 2 P. M. to mark the papers of the students. This lasted until midnight, when a recess of fifteen minutes was taken, the work then resumed continuing until 4:30 A. M., when they adjourned. On the next evening they again met at 8 P. M. and remained at their tasks until 3:30 A. M. Apparently, no sacrifice was too great for them.

In the year 1885, the College had a total of two hundred and sixty-one members, of whom one hundred and twenty-six were contributing members, viz., members who paid dues. The others were life and honorary members. The dues were \$5.00 a year and there was an initiation fee of \$5.00 payable upon election to membership. In that year the clause in the by-laws requiring that a student have four full years of experience before being admitted to an examination, was modified. Only three and one-half years were thenceforth required. This change was possible because students could, and did, receive laboratory courses in chemical analysis and pharmaceutical manufacture during the day. The lectures were still given in the evenings, and to encourage young men to take the laboratory work, (which was not compulsory), the time spent in the College during the day was reckoned as practical experience.

In the minutes of the Board of Trustees for 1884, the name of Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, counsel for the College, appears for the first time. When Mr. Sullivan died, the College considered a memorial for him and passed resolutions of sorrow. His successors, Messrs. Sullivan and Cromwell, have since then been the counsellors, to whom the institution is indebted for many favors. Mr. Algernon Sullivan made a specialty of serving some educational institutions without charge, and his successors continued this practice, the New York College of Pharmacy being one of those fortunate enough to have the interest of these philanthropic gentlemen. Their unflinching courtesy and efficient service are deeply appreciated.

From the very beginning, every student of the College desirous of obtaining its diploma had been required to write a thesis, on paper furnished by the College, upon some pharmaceutical or chemical subject. This requirement, as indeed all others, was strictly enforced. The theses, after having been read by the Trustees, were generally ordered filed. Later they were rated, like examination papers. When the influence of the methodical Dr. Rice was brought to bear, they were bound into neat volumes and placed in the library. But the task of reading and grading upward of seventy, and sometimes over a hundred of such effusions, became an impossible one, when the number of students presenting themselves for examination grew in leaps and bounds. For several years, at various meetings, the Trustees discussed the advisability of dropping this requirement. Finally, in 1887, this was done, the class of that year being the last from which the theses were required.

Before we continue this narrative of the administrative development of the College, let us devote further space to a consideration of the men active in its affairs during this period. In 1885 William M. Olliffe died of tuberculosis, at the

age of forty-two. His father had been one of the founders of the College, and Mr. Olliffe, Jr., was one of its graduates, later becoming a Member and an active Trustee. His business life began as a pharmacist in the famous old store at No. 6 Bowery, where in 1859, he assumed charge of the accounting. Soon he acquired a liking for the drug business and carried on his father's establishment until the time of his death. In 1878 and 1879, he served on the Rapid Transit Commission, and was appointed Park Commissioner for the City of New York by Mayor Cooper. On account of ill health, however, he retired from public service.

Mr. Charles Froebel, appointed Professor of Analytical Chemistry in 1873 and one time Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the College, was a grand-nephew of Charles Froebel, the founder of the Kindergarten System of Education. He was born in Switzerland, in 1836, and was graduated from the University of Zurich. Later, he received a degree in chemistry from Harvard University and taught that subject there. Coming to New York he connected himself with the College of Pharmacy, in the capacity of Professor, but in 1886 died suddenly in Bellevue Hospital.

Robert Ogden Doremus, inventor and chemist, was born in New York in 1824. He was educated at Columbia College and New York University, graduating from the latter institution in 1842. In 1849 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the College of Pharmacy. While teaching there, he studied medicine under Dr. A. D. Cox, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1850. He was elected Professor of Natural History in the New York Free Academy, later the College of the City of New York, where he taught for many years. In 1872 he received the honorary degree of L. L. D. from New York University. He was a member of the New York Academy of Science, Union League Club and the St. Nicholas Society.

Through the death of Mr. Daniel C. Robbins, the College lost a most valuable worker. He was a man of great mental and physical energy and of an erect and distinguished figure. He was born in 1815, at Roslyn, L. I., of Quaker extraction. He began his pharmaceutical career by working in a retail store in Poughkeepsie, but later went to New York, entering the employ of Olcott and McKesson, then a new drug house in Maiden Lane. Soon after his graduation from the New York College of Pharmacy, in 1836, he was admitted to the firm, of which, after the decease of the senior partner, the name was changed to McKesson and Robbins. He was identified with many literary, business and benevolent societies. He took an active part in the foundation of the Alumni Association of the College, serving as its President for two terms. He joined the American Pharmaceutical Association, in 1862, and became an active worker in that organization as well as in the New York State Pharmaceutical Association. He died of heart disease in 1888.

Henry A. Cassebeer, Sr., the son of a pharmacist, one of the oldest druggists in the city at the time of his death, was born in Gelnhausen, Germany, in 1814. He studied Chemistry and was graduated from the philosophical department of Marburg University, and came to this country about the year 1832. He was in business with his son in the early seventies at Fourth Avenue and 9th Street, and later on Sixth Avenue, between 17th and 18th Streets. He died November 18, 1888.

In the late eighties, the College was in so secure a financial condition that no annual loans were required for maintaining the institution in the summer months, the period when no student fees were received. At this time, however, it was felt that the Twenty-third Street building was overtaxed; its facilities were no longer adequate, and it was evident that a new location for the College would soon become necessary. Some of the Trustees, of a conservative turn of mind, wished to delay the search for a new College building; others, more progressive, counselled "no time like the present."

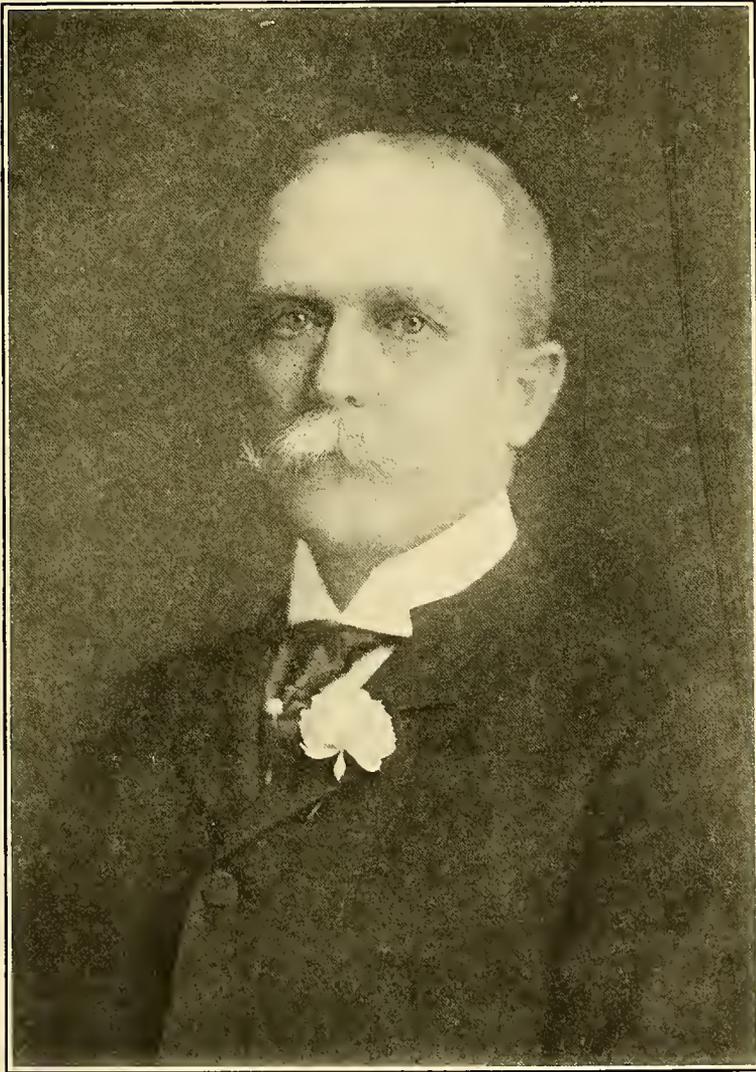
Matters finally came to an issue at a College meeting in 1890. Some of the Trustees had previously interviewed Mr. Horatio N. Fraser who, upon their

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

request, had consented to run for Treasurer if Mr. Samuel W. Fairchild would run for President. The election was hotly contested, but Mr. Fairchild was elected, defeating Mr. McIntyre by only six votes, and Mr. Fraser defeated Mr. Louis by only one vote. Things moved quickly now; new and energetic men had taken hold of the College affairs. Mr. Fraser suggested that the first thing to do was to pay off the mortgage on the College property and he proposed that a committee be appointed to solicit the funds for that purpose. The mortgage amounted, then, to \$22,500.00, and it seemed a lot of money to raise. But the committee made a list of all of the druggists in the city and, with the aid of Dunn and Bradstreet, divided them into classes representing the amounts that they would probably donate. Then the College debt was carefully divided pro rata and apportioned to each class. The amount for each class was, then, doubled to allow for those who would not pay anything. Finally, a district was assigned to each member of the committee and the work of soliciting began. When the first district was covered, thirteen thousand dollars had been obtained in one thousand dollar subscriptions. President Fairchild himself had donated the sum of \$2000.00. Then, the other districts were covered, and soon thirty thousand dollars had been subscribed and raised. The first step toward the acquisition of a new building had been taken. At a meeting held at the Fulton Club, Mr. Fraser reported that the debt had been paid off. In the meantime, building sites had been investigated, the committee, finally, recommending the purchase of three lots on Sixty-eighth Street, between Ninth Avenue and the Boulevard (Columbus Avenue was, then, called Ninth Avenue, and Broadway, the Boulevard). These lots were owned by a Mr. Butler, and his price was \$45,000.00. Opposition was offered to the location: some thought that it was too far uptown and proposed that if the College were to go uptown at all, it should go all the way and purchase ground near the new site of Columbia University, at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; others proposed a site at Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue. After a lengthy discussion, the vote which was taken resulted, seventeen to one, in favor of the Sixty-eighth Street plot.

An Advisory Committee to the Building Committee was now appointed and it was decided that the old building be sold. Mr. Fraser expressed his gratification at the "immense amount of work done by the members of the committee in raising the funds to pay off the mortgage on the old building." Plans were drawn with much deliberation. Mr. Fraser, accompanied by the architect, traveled to Boston and other cities to inspect various Colleges of Pharmacy. Bids were invited, and the lowest one was found to be that of Messrs. L. A. Burke and Company, for \$134,980.00. This was a much larger sum than had originally been thought necessary. When Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, just elected a member of the Board of Trustees, interceded with the builders he succeeded in having the cost reduced to \$125,000.00. But even this amount seemed too high to some of the Trustees. There was much hesitation and discussion, pro and con, and finally, Mr. Charles F. Schleussner insisted that the matter be brought to a vote. To everybody's surprise, the motion to accept the bid of \$125,000.00 was carried unanimously. This occurred in 1893. When the College members had ratified the action of the Board, the contract was signed, without delay, as it was hoped that the new building would be ready for use for the session of 1893-1894.

It now became necessary to find someone who would advance this large sum. One of the enthusiastic friends of the College offered to arrange a "Grand Carnival" for the purpose of raising money, but the proposition was vetoed by the Trustees as not "sufficiently dignified." Mr. Fraser was a member of the Union League Club and acquainted with many prominent and wealthy men. But, although he approached them most diplomatically, they refused to involve their banks, expressing their belief that the project was not possible and would never succeed. After several refusals he interviewed Mr. Frederick Bourne, President of the Singer Sewing Machine Company and manager of a number of wealthy



Samuel W. Fairchild



Horatio N. Fraser

estates, among them the Clark Estate of Corning, New York. Mr. Clark had been Mr. Bourne's predecessor as President of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and had arranged that, upon his own death, Mr. Bourne manage his large estate. Mr. Fraser told Mr. Bourne the story of the foundation, the progress and the hoped-for future of the College, and was already prepared to hear another polite refusal, when Mr. Bourne suddenly turned to him and asked: "Are you fellows going to make a success of that institution?" Without hesitation, Mr. Fraser replied: "Of course, we will!" Whereupon, Mr. Bourne said: "All right, then, I will give you \$125,000.00, in portions as the building progresses, first as a builder's loan, and then as a mortgage." Before the building was completed, it was found that \$140,000.00 were required, and Mr. Bourne extended his mortgage to that amount. In mentioning the names of the men who by their faith in the ultimate success of the school have helped to make the Sixty-eighth Street building possible, that of Mr. Bourne must stand beside those of Fairchild, Fraser, Rice and others.

In 1892, resolutions of regret were adopted when Emeritus Professor Bedford died. Peter Wendover Bedford was born in Johnsville, Dutchess County, N. Y., on August 1, 1836, but the greater part of his life was spent in New York City. The bent of his mind was shown when a boy, for even then he is said to have had a special liking for experiments in chemistry, and great aptitude for mastering the rudiments of the science. His early education was received at a private school, and when only twelve years of age he began his professional training in the old-fashioned way, as an apprentice in a New York pharmacy. A few years later he entered the employ of Mr. Ewen McIntyre, and while there he attended the New York College of Pharmacy. He was graduated in 1858, second in his class, as he often said, adding as a sort of anti-climax, that there were but two graduates.

Soon after graduation he went into business on his own account, and throughout his life he earnestly devoted his time to the promotion of the welfare and progress of his profession. In 1870 he gave up his retail stores and, for a time connected himself with the wholesale trade. But it was as an editor and teacher that he exercised the widest influence. In 1882 he became the editor of *Martin's Chemists' and Druggists' Bulletin*, and a year later became the owner of the journal, changing its name to the *Pharmaceutical Record*. In 1873 he was appointed Professor of Pharmacy in the New York College of Pharmacy, filling the chair until 1891, when he withdrew with the title of Emeritus Professor. He was untiring in his efforts to build up the institution. He was an advocate of scientific pharmacy at a time when there was no State Pharmacy Law, and the necessity for thorough training was not recognized. His personality was a strong one, always impressing itself upon those with whom he came in contact. This was notably the case with his pupils in whom he always took a personal interest, and many a young man owed much to his kindly assistance at the time when it was most needed.

His ability received public recognition, for he held various honorary positions in the American Pharmaceutical Association, being elected its President in 1881. He was unanimously elected the first President of the New York State Association in 1879, and re-elected in 1880. For years he had been a faithful attendant of the meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and while at a meeting in the Profile House, in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, he died suddenly, on June 20, 1892. Although able to attend the sessions, he had been ailing for several days. On the day of his death the members had gone upon an excursion, leaving him behind, as he had not felt well enough to accompany the party. Quietly, and almost alone, he died.

In 1892, the famous Canby Herbarium was purchased, upon the recommendation of Professor Rusby, who had obtained, from friends, almost \$3000.00 for the purpose, the purchase being made possible by the donation of an equal sum by the College. In the same year there occurred the first thought of affiliation with Columbia University. Mr. Hegeman moved, and it was carried, that the President of the College confer with the President of the University, Mr. Seth Low, and Professor Chandler, regarding a possible inclusion of the College of Pharmacy in Columbia University. But after talking it over with Professor Chandler, the conditions imposed were not found acceptable, and the matter was dropped. At this time, also, the question of College colors was discussed and gold and blue were finally adopted.

The summer of 1893 was a busy one for the Trustees. The labors of the Building Committee were borne, for a time, entirely by Messrs. Samuel W. Fairchild and Horatio N. Fraser. Later in the year a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. H. N. Atwood, Thomas F. Main, Charles Rice, George B. Wray and Theodore Louis, was appointed to act in an advisory capacity.

The new building was not ready for the session 1893-1894, as had been anticipated. In October, 1893, weekly tours of inspection were arranged by the committee, visits which so impressed the builders that they hurried their work. The report of the committee in November of that year states: "The building to-day presented a scene of great activity, with masons, stone cutters, plumbers, gas fitters, iron workers, carpenters and laborers. It looked from the cellar to the roof as if everybody had a great move on. The front wall being up to the top of the fifth story, with terra cotta on hand, sufficient probably to finish the last story. . . . It would appear to your committee that the work is now being pushed forward as rapidly as we could reasonably expect." In February of 1894, the building was so far completed that the work of equipping the laboratories could be begun. A contract for that work was awarded Messrs. Little and O'Connor. In April, the lecture hall was ready for occupancy, and, in fact, some lectures were delivered to the graduating class in the new room. But it was not until November, 1894,



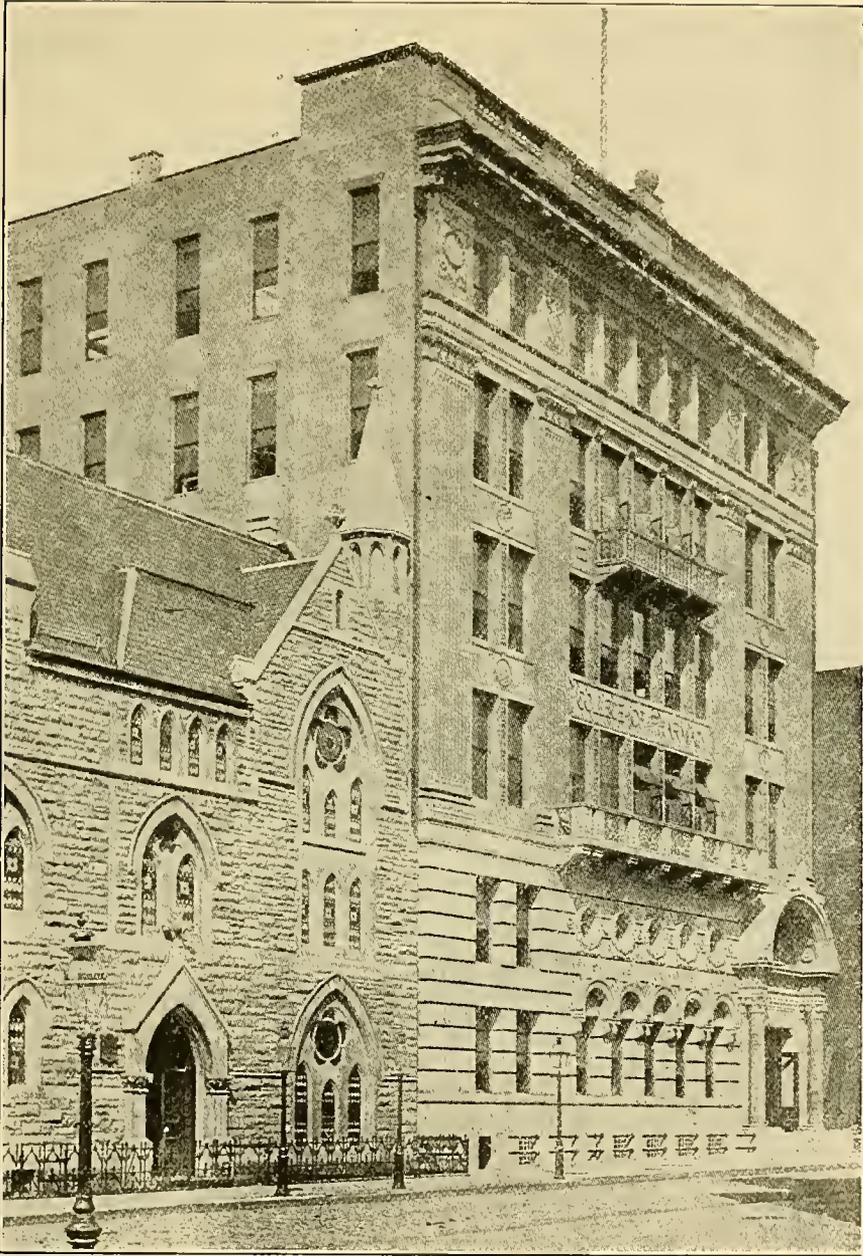
Architect's drawing of Proposed College Building

that the new building was formally opened. A reception was held, speeches made and the building generally inspected. The occasion was a most happy one. But there was still much to be done; many tasks of minor importance awaited the efficient committee.

The following description of the building was published upon its completion.

"The College building is six stories high, fire proof throughout; accommodations are afforded for one thousand students with perfect comfort, and even more may find room without a great deal of crowding. The laboratories were fitted up for 150 students working simultaneously—a feature of great importance. The designs for the building, under consideration for nearly a year, are now the result of the best architectural skill, combined with the judgment of a score of the best minds of the pharmaceutical profession. Every detail for the practical education of the student had been most carefully considered and no expense had been spared to carry out this all-important purpose. The exterior is after the Italian Renaissance architecture, built of light gray stone, buff brick and terra cotta, decorated with marble to harmonize, making it an ornament to the city and something to be proud of in the memories of our alumni. The interior, of iron and fire-proof

THE SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET BUILDING



The first picture of the Sixty-eighth Street Building

material, was planned to afford the greatest possible comfort to the individual student, and special care has been given to the important sanitary problems of light and ventilation. In the basement floor is located the apparatus for heating and ventilating, the boilers, engines and fans for forced circulation of fresh warm air. Here also are located the students' coat rooms and individual steel lockers, commodious toilet-rooms together with storage rooms.

"The First floor, a few steps above the street level, contains the office of the

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



George Massey, Vice-President



John K. Cannon, Vice-President

Officers
of
the



Samuel W. Fairchild, President

New York
College
of
Pharmacy.



H. N. ...



J. N. ...

Officers of the College, in 1894

College, the Library with the best collection of books on pharmacy and allied sciences in the United States; a handsome meeting room for the College members, the Board of Pharmacy and the Alumni Association. (This room was later converted into the Dispensing Laboratory). Here the valuable Canby Herbarium may be found; also the Trustees' Room.

"The Second and Third floors are devoted to the Lecture Room, and accommodations for the preparation of lectures with special rooms for quizzes. The lecture room is built to accommodate 500 students. It has been designed without columns to give every student an unobstructed view of the lecture table, and every seat is an independent and comfortable arm chair with an extension of the right arm so that students may take notes with comfort and dispatch. The room is well lighted and ventilated. A special room is set aside on this floor for the lady students of whom the College has a yearly increasing number.

"On the Fourth floor is located the Department of Botany and Materia Medica. Here are found the Materia Medica Museum, the Microscopical Laboratory for 100 students working with microscopes together, also special rooms for the professors of the department, and quizz rooms.

"On the Fifth floor is located the Pharmaceutical Laboratory, which will accommodate 150 students, 150 working at one time, each student having his own individual closet and drawer for apparatus. The floors are asphalt, perfectly water-tight, and the drainage has been designed with special reference to pharmaceutical manipulations, on a practical scale. The heating and ventilating of this laboratory has been thoroughly studied and arranged for. On this floor also are the supply rooms, a scale room, and accommodations for the professors.

"On the Sixth floor is located the Chemical Laboratory, with accommodations for 150 students, 150 working simultaneously; each student having his own locker and drawer for apparatus. Like the Pharmaceutical Laboratory, the floors are of asphalt and water-tight. The ventilation of this room has been well provided for with high side-windows and two large skylights; the heating also has received the best attention. There is a stock room for supplies, a scale room, accommodations for the professors and toilet rooms for all laboratory students."

How proud the Trustees were of the new building may be deduced from a statement in the 1893-1894 prospectus: "From the above description it will be seen that the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York is the best equipped institution of the kind in the world, with the safest, healthiest and most comfortable building that human skill and forethought can construct for the education of the pharmacist. We claim it is without rival anywhere, either in its Faculty, its methods or its accommodations. Every young man or woman desiring the best pharmaceutical education with the best facilities, should consider what we present to them. The Junior students are occupied only on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, and during half the term on Saturday forenoon. The Senior students are occupied only on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons. By this arrangement the objections which were raised by employers in some places against employing men who are students, are to a great extent avoided."

When the interior had been completed, it was found that there was not enough money left to contract for gas fixtures. Once more Mr. Fraser rose to the occasion. He estimated that the lowest sum which would cover the cost of these fixtures was \$750.00, and went to Mr. Tatum, of Messrs. Whitall, Tatum and Company, who had already subscribed the sum of \$1000.00 for the building. He asked Mr. Tatum to open his heart and pocketbook and install the necessary gas fixtures. Mr. Tatum replied that the right kind of fixtures would cost at least \$1250.00, and that he would contribute \$750.00 if someone else would pay the remaining \$500.00. Mr. Fraser, now, approached Mr. Fink, of Messrs. Lehn and Fink, who also had already substantially subscribed to the fund, and Mr. Fink agreed to contribute the amount that was lacking. In such fashion were many of the smaller sums raised for the odds and ends which the building required



when it neared completion. When all was ready and the building stood complete, a formal and very sincere vote of thanks was offered by the College members to President Fairchild, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Massey, Mr. Louis and the members of the several committees for the great work which they had so successfully accomplished.

An offer of \$66,000.00 had been made for the old building, but was rejected as too low, and, in the fall of 1894, Mr. Fairchild succeeded in disposing of it for the sum of \$82,000.00.

In the year 1895, another amendment to the charter gave the institution the rights to hold property to the value of one million dollars and to confer the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy. Some years prior to this a communication had been received from the Board of Regents of the State of New York, to the effect that it was the intention of that Board to require a three years' course of college education from pharmacists. At the time the Trustees had felt that the profession of pharmacy was not ready for such an advanced step, and the legal right of the Regents to make such a requirement was questioned. But a number of other colleges of pharmacy had added the third year of instruction and conferred the Doctor's degree upon their graduates. In 1895, therefore, the New York College of Pharmacy decided to follow, and introduced a third year of instruction, which, of course, was not obligatory.

Among the activities of the College, those of a social and scientific nature were not, at this time, neglected. In 1892, a most splendid dinner was given at Delmonico's, attended by over two hundred and twenty-five members and friends of the College. The principal speakers were President Fairchild and Dr. Roosa. Mr. Fairchild's address, in which he reviewed briefly the honorable history of the College, met with such approval that it was ordered printed and distributed. And again, no doubt, some of our members still remember the dinner given by Mr. Kemp, in March of 1894, also at Delmonico's, in celebration of the completion of the new building. The conversational evenings received new impetus when Professor Rusby was appointed chairman of the committee in charge. Each discussion was limited to the consideration of one particular subject. For example, we find an evening devoted to vanilla, another to sassafras and still another to cod liver oil, when papers were read on their respective histologic, chemical, physical and pharmaceutical aspects. For a time these matters proved of absorbing interest.

The following were the men to whom the College is so greatly indebted for their unselfish activity in behalf of the new building. Mr. Samuel W. Fairchild was born on August 22, 1852, in Stratford, Conn., and was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1873. In 1890 he became a member of the New York College of Pharmacy and in the spring of that year was elected President of the College. Under Mr. Fairchild's guiding hand the financing of the project of buying and building upon the site where the College now stands, was successfully accomplished.

Dr. Horatio Nelson Fraser was born in Providence, R. I., on November 30, 1851. He received his Ph. G. degree from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1872 and, in the same year, became a member of the Board of Trustees of the New York College. In 1908 he received his M. D. from the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was the first man to manufacture tablet triturates in such a manner as to make it a profitable undertaking. He is at present engaged in business as a manufacturing chemist and is President of the Fraser Tablet Company.

In 1896, Mr. Fairchild was succeeded, as President of the College, by Mr. Edward Kemp, to whose generosity the College owes many of its expensive pieces of equipment, such as the physical lecture exhibit apparatus, a projection lantern and a number of microscopes. Edward Kemp was born in Ireland in 1830 and received his education in the New York public schools. He commenced his business career with Hussey and Murray. In 1872, however, the wholesale firm of

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



William S. Mercereau Member



Theodor Weiser Member



Louis Dickinson Member



Charles F. Johnson Member



George I. Seelye Member



James A. H. ... Member

Trustees, in 1894

TRUSTEES OF 1894



Wm. M. Massey, Trustee.



Chas. Holzauer, Trustee.

Trustees, in 1894



Paul Balluff

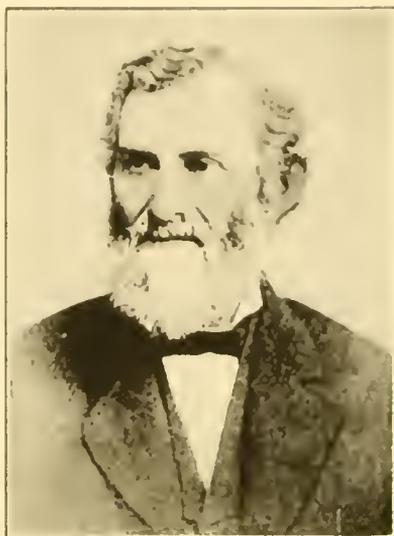


Gustavus Ramsperger

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



Frederick Hoffmann



David B. Hays



Edward R. Squibb



Henry A. Cassebeer

Lauman and Kemp was established. He enlisted in Company F, 7th Regiment, of the New York National Guards, remaining in active service for ten years. He never accepted military promotion, always preferring to be known as a private. In 1896, upon becoming President of the New York College of Pharmacy, some few years after the completion of the new building, realizing that the equipment was far from perfect, he at once, at his own expense, made the many additions referred to above. During the four years of his presidency, 1896 to 1900, the College boasted a constant increase in educational facilities. He died in December, 1901.

Before we proceed to the developments which culminated in the affiliation of the College of Pharmacy with Columbia University, let us give some thought to those, in the service of the College, who passed away in the nineties.

Herman W. Atwood was born at Hartford, Conn., on November 22, 1839 and came to New York City in 1857. He became a member of the New York College of Pharmacy in 1870, and in 1872 was chosen Trustee and Chairman of the Lecture Committee. It was his ambition to broaden the curriculum of the College, and as a member of the Examination Committee he strove to raise the



Edward Kemp

standard. As Chairman of the Building Committee he served faithfully and well, turning the new building over to the College, on December 28, 1894, fully equipped and valued at \$300,000.00. In 1897, while holding the office of Vice-President of the College, he died of pneumonia, resulting from a neglected cold.

Dr. George Thurber was a native of Rhode Island. Although a pharmacist by profession he devoted his energies to work in botany and chemistry. His explanations of the botany of various sections of North America form valuable contributions to botanical science. From 1856 to 1861 he was Professor of Botany and Materia Medica in the New York College of Pharmacy. For several years he was connected with the State Agricultural College of Michigan, at Lansing, and for a long time was editor of the *American Agriculturist*. He died near Passaic, N. J., on April 2, 1890.

George C. Close, of the class of 1831, was born at Stamford, Conn., on February 9, 1812, the son of Thomas Close, M.D. He entered the drug business at the age of fifteen as apprentice in the store of Constantine Adamson, at 210 Chatham Street. Mr. Close was one of the three first graduates of the College, and for many years was toasted as such at the various college and alumni functions. He was the President of the Alumni Association in 1876-1877, was elected a member of the College in 1859 and Trustee in 1862. His interest in the College, and efforts for its advancement, continued uninterruptedly until the time of his death. The American Pharmaceutical Association elected him a member, in 1858, and Vice-President, in 1865. He is responsible for several contributions to the fund of pharmaceutical knowledge. He was the first to call attention to the value of *Castanea Vesica* for whooping cough, and it was he who first prepared Glyconin Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. Incidentally, his father had been the first man to make an extract of logwood by percolation. Mr. Close's

pharmacy was located, in 1865, at 106 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. In 1870 he removed to the corner of Smith and Schermerhorn Streets, where he remained until his retirement from the retail business, always manufacturing those few specialities which he had originated. He had an alert, active mind and a keen interest in the progress of all branches of science. When the Alumni Association collected funds to add to the subscriptions for the building, Mr. Close subscribed with the words: "My class subscribes \$10.00 for each man, and as I am the only one left, I will pay for the others as well as for myself." In 1889, at an alumni outing to City Island, he entered a swimming contest with others many years younger than himself. He was generally beloved on account of his modesty and was "the grand old man" of the College for many years. He was married, in 1848, and left one daughter, his wife having preceded him in death in 1878. He died on January 13, 1891.

Moses Levi Maduro Peixotto was born in New York City on February 17, 1830, the son of Daniel L. M. Peixotto, a famous physician. Early in life, he entered the store of Mr. Wein, at the corner of Allen and Grand Streets, as an apprentice. Later he purchased a store at the corner of Division and Clinton Streets, associating himself in business with Mr. Benjamin Hays. He was a member of the 7th Regiment, and, at the outbreak of the Civil War, sold his store to take command of that Regiment. At the close of the war, he opened a drug store near the Hotel Royal, on Sixth Avenue, where he continued in business until his retirement. He was, for many years a member of the College, serving as Vice-President and Secretary and as a most active member of the Board of Trustees. In his later life, he took charge of the dispensary in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, where his knowledge and sound advice were much appreciated. He died on September 6, 1890, a few weeks before his brother, Benjamin F. Peixotto, former United States Consul at Bucharest and at Lyons.

George D. Coggeshall was born in New York City, in 1808. He served his apprenticeship with an apothecary in Philadelphia, and graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1828. In the same year, he opened a drug store in New York City, at the corner of Pearl and Rose Streets. In 1852, however, he removed to 899 Broadway, at the corner of Eleventh Street, remaining there until 1864, when he retired from active business. Mr. Coggeshall was one of the original founders of the College and its staunch friend and supporter during its period of storm and stress. He was also one of the nine founders of the American Pharmaceutical Association. To his untiring efforts, a great part of the success of the College is due. He served as Trustee, Vice-President and President, holding the last office for three years. He died in November, 1891.

Edward Robinson Squibb was born of Quaker parentage at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1819. Graduating from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1884, he served for several years as surgeon in the United States Navy, at the end of which time he opened a laboratory. The factory was then, and still is, in Brooklyn. He admitted his two sons, Edward H., a physician, and Charles F., into partnership with himself, under the title of E. R. Squibb and Sons. An explosion of ether in the factory permanently disfigured Dr. Squibb's face. He was an indefatigable worker, a voluminous writer and a pioneer in the manufacture of pharmaceutical and chemical preparations of high purity. His methods of manufacture were adopted and became official in the U.S.P. He introduced the term "repercolation" and the method involved, his papers on the subject forming an important part of the proceedings of the *A.Ph.A.* for the years 1865-1872. In a special paper, assigned to the Committee on Revision, he outlines the manufacture of ether, spt. of nitrous ether and many other preparations and chemicals, suggesting the introduction of tests of purity for material in the U.S.P. He was a delegate from the New York Medical Society and the New York Academy of Medicine to the Pharmacopœial Convention of 1860, and was elected a

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

member of the committee of revisions and publication of the U.S.P. He was again a delegate to the convention of 1870 and a member of the revision committee in 1880. In 1869 he delivered a course of lectures at the New York College of Pharmacy, bringing his illustrative apparatus from his laboratory in Brooklyn. He lectured for a period of three years under the express stipulation that he receive no remuneration for this service for the first year and that he should not be called professor. As a citizen he was public spirited, and benevolent. He was a man of positive convictions, not an eloquent speaker, but his talks were earnest, convincing and easy to comprehend. He married Miss Caroline F. L. Cook of Philadelphia in 1852. He died October 25, 1900 after a short illness, caused by a rupture of a blood vessel of the heart. At the time of his death he was considered one of the greatest personages in the realm of pharmacy and medicine. He was survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter. He was a member of the following societies: The American Medical Association, New York State Medical Association, Kings County Medical Association, life member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, member of the American Philosophical Society, American Chemical Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art and other organizations of like character.

The building erected on Sixty-eighth Street was a joy to all who had worked so earnestly for it. But after its opening and occupancy for a year, it was found that certain changes had to be made, and that more equipment than had been anticipated, was needed. Professors Rusby and Elliott, in collaboration with the young architect, had laid out the plan for the structure. A large room on the main floor had been set aside for a herbarium and meeting place for pharmaceutical societies. But in 1896, it was decided that this room be utilized as a dispensing laboratory, and so, the present commodious laboratory was fitted up to accommodate even more students than were then attending, so as to provide for future expansion. The library was under the watchful eye of Dr. Charles Rice, who, with Mr. Fraser was responsible for its improvements, made from time to time. The expenses of the College rapidly increased, and the strictest economy had to be practiced to avoid debt. Even the money which paid the interest on the mortgage of \$140,000.00 had to be borrowed. The budget system, in the hands of Mr. Clarence O. Bigelow, elected Treasurer in 1897, met with stricter application, so that an expenditure of not even \$25.00 was permitted without the special sanction of the Board of Trustees. How wise and beneficial these restrictions were can be judged only now, after nearly thirty years have elapsed.

The College suffered a great loss when Dr. Charles Rice died, in 1901.

Charles Rice (originally spelled Reis) was born in Munich, October 4, 1841, and received his primary education in the schools of that city and later at Passau and Vienna. He early developed a taste for the study of languages, in which he attained remarkable proficiency, reading with ease some fourteen different languages, in addition to English and his native German, and being considered at the time of his demise one of the three best Sanskrit scholars in the world.

He came to the United States in 1862 and entered the United States Navy as hospital steward on the "Jamestown," from which he was honorably discharged after three years' service. A severe attack of malarial fever resulted in his being sent to Bellevue Hospital, and upon his convalescence he became assistant to John Frey, the apothecary of that institution, and upon Mr. Frey's decease he was appointed superintendent of, and chemist to the general drug department of Bellevue Hospital, and later chemist to the Public Charities and Corrections of the City of New York, which positions he held until his death.

In 1870 he became a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, was chairman of its Committee on Adulterations in 1872-73 and 1873-74, and his reports on the subject are said never to have been excelled. In 1877 he was appointed chairman of a committee of fifteen to report upon a plan and scope for preparing or revising the U. S. Pharmacopœia, and in 1876 presented an elab-



Charles Rice

orate plan for the guidance of the Committee on Revision, which report, when presented to the Pharmacopoeial Convention in May, 1879, found such favor that he was elected a member of the Committee on Revision, became its Chairman, and the U. S. Pharmacopoeia issued by his committee was such a marked advance upon its predecessors, that he was re-elected Chairman of the Committee on Revision in 1890 and again in 1900.

In 1885 he was elected Chairman of the Committee on Unofficial Formulas by the body that had prepared and published the New York and Brooklyn Formulary, and in the same year was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Unofficial Formulas of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and, as such, arranged a plan whereby the New York and Brooklyn Formulary was turned over to the American Pharmaceutical Association, thus immensely enlarging its sphere of usefulness by making it national in character; the work is now known as the National Formulary and is largely used throughout the United States.

In recognition of his scholarly attainments the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by the University of the City of New York

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

in 1879, and he also received the degree of Master in Pharmacy from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

He was an active member of the American Oriental Society, German Oriental Society of Leipsic and Halle, New York Academy of Science, New York Botanic Garden, American Chemical Society; was an honorary member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and an honorary member of the following organizations: British Pharmaceutical Conference, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Maryland College of Pharmacy, German Apothecaries' Society of the City of New York, Alumni Association of the College of the City of New York, Alumni Association, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association, New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Association, New York Mycological Club; he was a corresponding member of the Société de Pharmacie d'Anvers, Colegio de Farmaceuticos di Barcelona, Socièdad de Historia Natural de Mexico, Pharmaceutical Society of Athens, Greece, Société de Pharmacie de Paris.

He became a member of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York in March, 1868, was elected a Trustee in 1870, and served as such up to the time of his decease. Upon his election as Trustee he at once became an active member of the Board, taking a keen interest in all the work of the College and striving by his personal interest and continuous labor to advance its influence as a teaching college and as an up-builder of American pharmacy.

His thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of pharmacy, his keen sense of justice and his love of detail made him specially fitted for the work of the Examination Committee upon which he was appointed by four successive presidents. He became chairman of this committee in 1890, and filled the position to the great satisfaction of the officers, members and students up to the time of his death.

He was for nearly twenty years Chairman of the Library Committee of the College, where his scholarly attainments and love of scientific literature were of the utmost value. It is largely owing to his exertions that our Library is so complete in works relating to botany, chemistry, materia medica and pharmacy, many of the most valuable scientific works in our catalogue having been personally donated by him.

He also rendered the College valuable service as Curator, member of the building committee and of other standing committees, upon nearly all of which he had at some time served, and also as member of many special committees where his ripe judgment and ability to harmonize conflicting opinions, made him specially serviceable.

Of a singularly modest disposition, devotion to duty was perhaps Dr. Rice's most strongly marked characteristic, and in doing what he believed to be his duty, no sacrifice of personal comfort or much needed rest was too great for him to make, while his kindly disposition made him always ready to devote a moment of his valuable time to those who applied to him for information or advice. He died on May 13, 1901.

The above sketch, though necessarily imperfect, gives an idea of the busy life of Dr. Rice, and when the labors and responsibilities devolving upon him as the head of the drug division of the Department of Charities and Corrections are taken into account, it is evident that every moment of his time not spent in the service of the city or for needed rest, was devoted to "world's work" in the diffusion of knowledge and advancement of civilization through the various societies with which he was connected; and while in the pharmaceutical world he will probably be revered and remembered more for his monumental labor in the recasting and revising of the U. S. Pharmacopœia by the committee of which he was chairman than for any of his other activities, we believe that the work nearest his heart was that done for this College in increasing its facilities, ex-



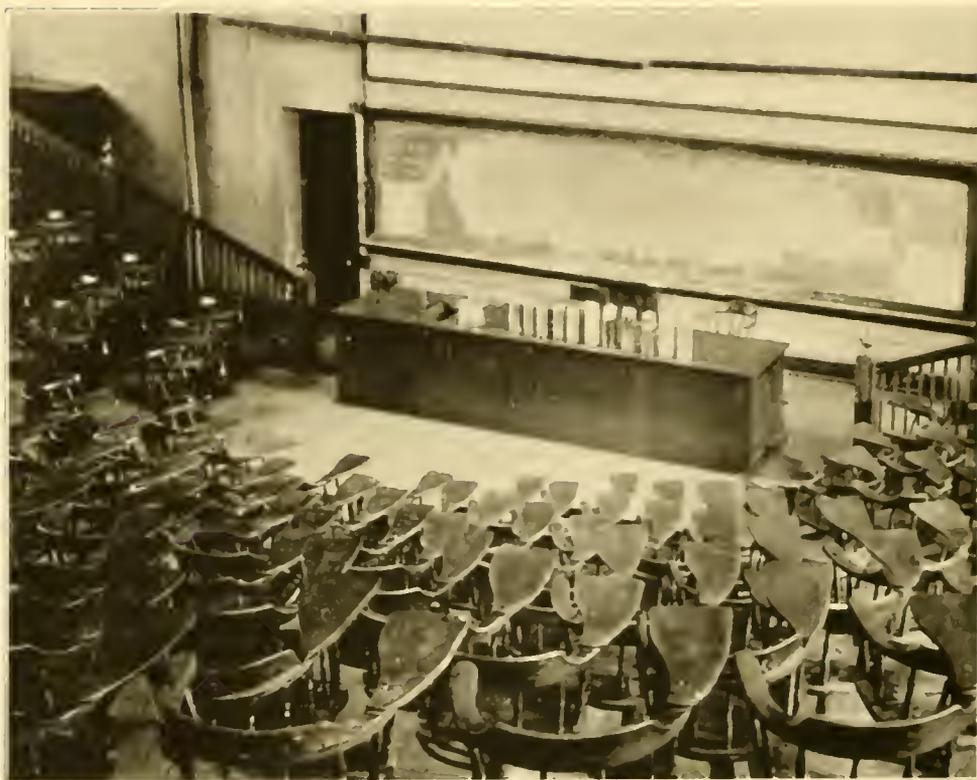
Rice Memorial

tending its influence, and raising the standard of pharmacy through its carefully trained students, who after graduation scatter to all portions of our country, there to carry on the work for which their Alma Mater has prepared them.

Upon the death of Dr. Rice the Board of Trustees of this College appointed a committee of five to prepare a beautiful Memorial.

On October 20, 1903, a solemn memorial meeting for Dr. Rice was held by the College. Dr. Chandler presided and addresses were delivered by Dr. Elliott, who presented a bronze bust of the deceased, in the name of a number of friends, Dr. Lohmann, for the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association; Professor Remington, for the Pharmacopoeial Revision Committee; Professor Reynolds Webb Wilcox, for the medical profession; Mr. Felix Hirseman, for the German Apothecary's Society; Mr. Caswell A. Mayo, for the pharmaceutical press; Mr. Charles S. Erb, for the Alumni Association; Mr. Ewen McIntyre, as personal friend, and the Rev. St. George Young, as Dr. Rice's pastor. It was a most impressive occasion, and, at its conclusion, the memorial tablet, now hanging in the entrance hall of the College building, was unveiled.

An inventory, taken in the year 1900, shows the total valuation of the property of the College, including real estate, equipment, apparatus, books, etc., to be nearly \$265,000.00. This represented quite an improvement on the financial situation of ten years before. Up to that time, the College had enjoyed a small annual income from the activities of the Board of Pharmacy, some of the sums turned over amounting to as much as \$1,600.00. When, in 1896, the City of New York included Brooklyn within its confines, the Kings County Board and the New York Board were merged. Then the surplus monies of these Boards were divided between the New York College and the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, three-fifths being assigned to the former and two-fifths to the latter school, the sums to be applied to their respective library funds. But, in 1900, an all State Pharmacy Law was passed, by which all of the four former Boards of Pharmacy were merged into one, and the income of this Board was turned over to the State. Thus, the two colleges lost their small annuities and, although they protested, it was of no avail. However, an office of the State Board of Phar-



Lecture Hall in 68th Street Building

macy, until its permanent removal to Albany twelve years later, remained in the building of the New York College of Pharmacy. Moreover, the College, even as now, has always placed its laboratory facilities at the disposal of the Board without remuneration.

In the late nineties, there was a perceptible falling off in the number of students attending the College. But the Trustees discussed seriously a reduction of the teaching hours; some expressed the belief that the College had progressed too fast; that the increase to full day sessions, effected a few years before, had been too radical a change. A return to the half day session was proposed, but the Faculty objected strenuously to what it considered "a backward step," and the Trustees dropped the matter.

The Faculty had, by this time, grown so considerable in size, the salaries for the teaching staff amounting now to about \$16,000.00 per year, that some organization became necessary. In 1901, therefore, the office of Dean was created, and Professor Rusby was the first to be elected to fill it. The duties of the Dean, as designated at the time, were the following; he was to report to the President annually the condition and needs of the various departments of instruction; he was to preside at the Faculty meetings, to enforce the rules of the Faculty and of the Board of Trustees, and to administer discipline in case of violation of these rules by a student. The College was fortunate, indeed, to have had, from the very beginning, a man of Dr. Rusby's calibre to hold that important office.

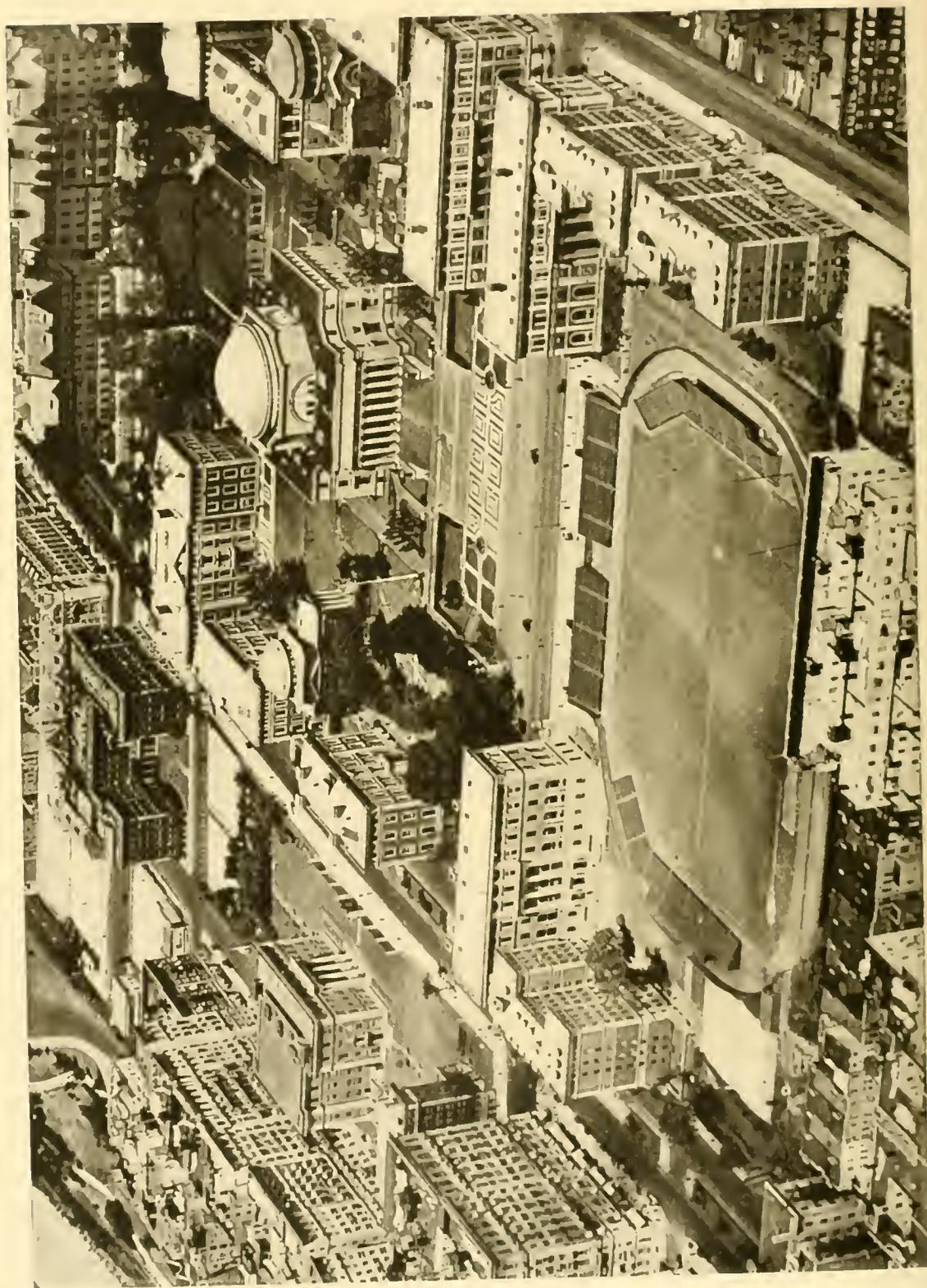
The Affiliation With Columbia University

THE MEETING of the College at which it was decided that the proposition made by Columbia University be accepted, occurred on March 15, 1904. Vice-President William J. Schieffelin presided, in the absence of Dr. Chandler. Months of negotiations had preceded this meeting, for adjustments in the agreement for the affiliation of the College with the University, had to be made on many points, major and minor. President Chandler, Dr. Rusby, Messrs. Bigelow and Main had been tireless in their efforts to bring about this affiliation. The authorities of Columbia University, and especially President Butler, were also desirous of having the negotiations terminate successfully, and they were found to be most lenient in their demands, conceding a number of points which had threatened to become stumbling blocks. Finally the matter was placed before the College for approval. Perhaps the best method of describing the sentiment characterizing that meeting is to offer several excerpts from the addresses delivered. Dr. William J. Schieffelin spoke, as follows: "The suggestion that this consolidation should take place came from the authorities of Columbia University. This should cause a great deal of gratification to every member of the College of Pharmacy, because it is undoubtedly an evidence that those gentlemen consider our College of the first rank. We have known this ourselves, but by the public it has been regarded merely as a college supported and organized by druggists, and to a certain extent as a trade school. . . . We can be very sure that no such suggestion, no such invitation (of affiliation) would have come from them (Columbia University) if they had not investigated and recognized the quality of instruction and the high standards maintained by this College. I can only point out some of the advantages that will result. In the first place, the students will be Columbia Undergraduates. In the second place, those taking the University course, will be Columbia Graduates. That will give to them a standing throughout the entire country and throughout the countries of the civilized world." Others who spoke along similar lines were Messrs. Bigelow, McIntyre, Hirseman, Alpers and Erb. Dean Rusby discussed at length the plans which had yet to be worked out for the new University courses. The vote on the motion to affiliate was then called for and resulted affirmatively, seventy-nine ayes and no noes. The more important points in the agreement between the University and the College, as well as the changes which were introduced in the teaching schedule, may be found in another chapter of this history. On the occasion of the ratification, the Alumni Association, through its President, Mr. Charles S. Erb, presented the College with a check of \$2,000.00, as a token of esteem. The following were the first officers elected after the affiliation:

<i>President</i>	NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
<i>First Vice-President</i>	CHARLES F. CHANDLER
<i>Second Vice-President</i>	WILLIAM J. SCHIEFFELIN
<i>Third Vice-President</i>	HERBERT D. ROBBINS
<i>Treasurer</i>	CLARENCE O. BIGELOW
<i>Secretary</i>	THOMAS F. MAIN
<i>Assistant Secretary</i>	ORANGE JUDD GRIFFIN
<i>Trustees</i> , MESSRS. AMEND, GOLDMANN, KNAPP, WHITE and HENNING	

The year 1929 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the affiliation of the College with Columbia University. The many benefits which have accrued to the College from this relationship can be judged in all of their importance only by one who has been connected with the College for the entire period. Not alone has it brought enhanced prestige, the introduction of pharmacy courses based upon

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



Aerial View of Columbia University



Provost Carpenter



Professor Marston T. Bogert

University standards, the granting of University degrees and other advantages apparent to the outside world, but it has also placed at the disposal of the College the invaluable advice and assistance of men of great experience both in college administration and teaching methods. The University's practice of appointing some of its own most experienced members to attend the meetings of the Board of Trustees and of the Faculty, had resulted in inestimable benefit. For a number of years, Provost William C. Carpenter was its representative at these meetings, and his friendly and sincere assistance is gratefully remembered. Upon his retirement, he was succeeded by Professor Marston Taylor Bogert, who is at the present time serving in that capacity, and whose equally excellent advice and generous assistance have become indispensable, and are greatly appreciated by all concerned.

Similarly, there are representatives of the University on the Faculty of the College of Pharmacy. Teachers, such as Dr. William J. Gies, Dr. Walter A. Bastedo, Dr. Joseph F. McCarthy, Dr. Carlton C. Curtis and Dr. Charles C. Lieb, have helped, and are now helping, in the shaping of the teaching policies of our institution. They enter into the discussions of our teaching methods, and assist in the solution of our Faculty's problems, as they arise from time to time.

On the other hand, the College of Pharmacy is represented in the Council of Columbia University by Dean Rusby and Associate Dean Army. These arrangements have proved most happy, insuring, as they do, close coöperation between the University and the College, for the University authorities, with President Butler at their head, have always shown themselves alive to the particular problems of our institution, although they differ in many ways, from those of any other part of the great University. In all of its relations with the College of Pharmacy, the University's spirit of sympathy and generosity has been in evidence.

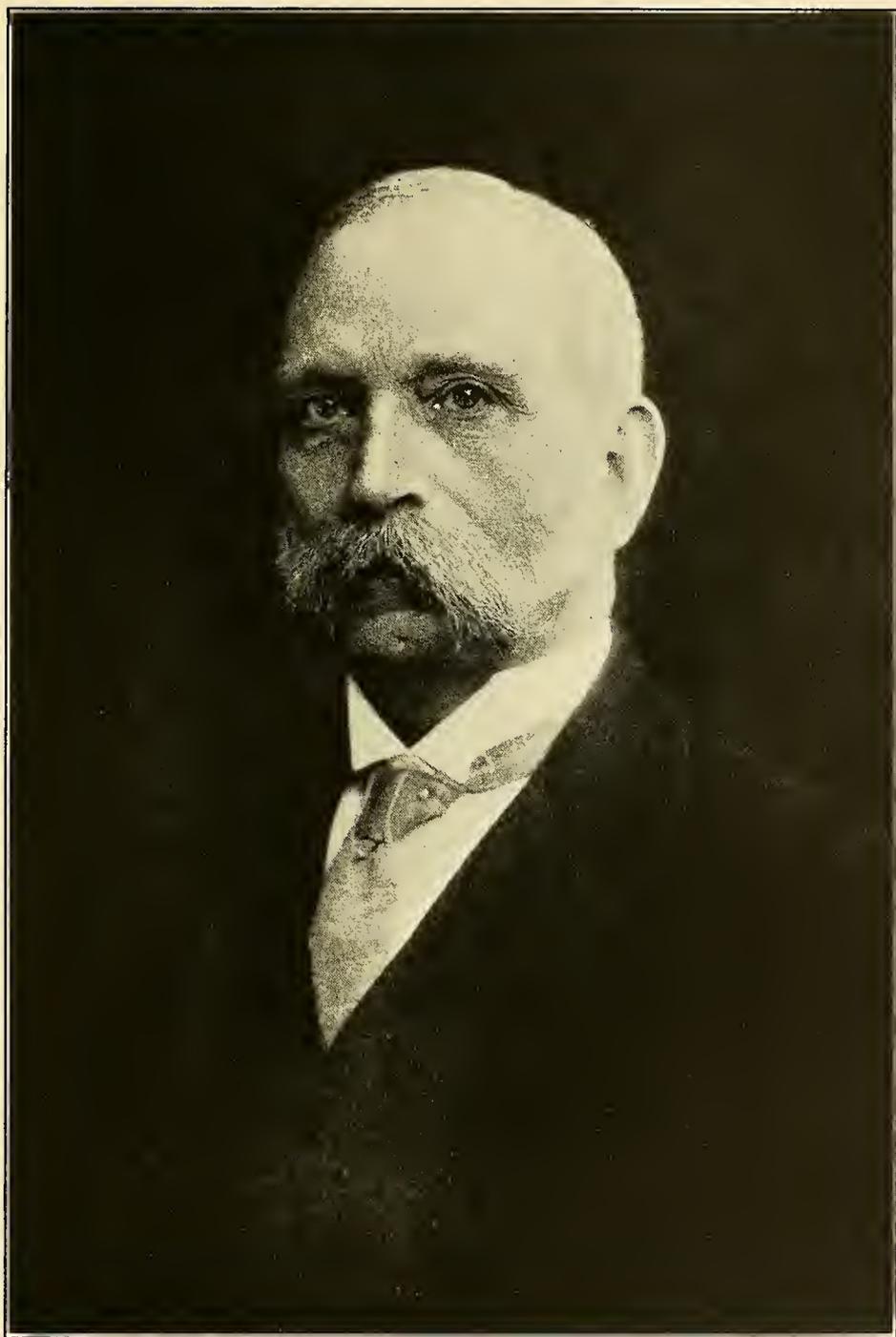
As a result of the University's influence the Faculty of the College underwent a complete reorganization. The University grades of professor, associate professor, assistant professor and instructor, were introduced, and there was a broadening of the responsibilities of the Faculty as a whole. The lines of demarcation between the three departments, of pharmacy, chemistry and materia medica, were more sharply defined, and the salaries of the professors and instructors were, from time to time, increased, so that they now almost meet the University standards. That all of these changes were made in the best interests of the College cannot be questioned. Moreover, the number of instructors has gradually been increased to meet the needs of the student body, and a special Faculty is maintained for the instruction in the University classes.

The hope, expressed at the time of the affiliation, that all of the students of the College of Pharmacy would eventually take the University courses, is slowly, but surely, being realized. At the present time the entrance requirements for University and College students do not differ greatly, and it is a certainty that within a reasonable period of time there will be no difference at all. There will then be no further need for a separation of College from University classes, and the prophecy of 1904 will have become a fact.

In 1910, Professor Charles F. Chandler, the man who had been most active in bringing about the affiliation, gave notice of retirement from active teaching. We print below a brief biography of this man to whom the College is greatly indebted, who served for nearly forty-five years as teacher, Trustee, Vice-President and President.

Dr. Charles F. Chandler was born in Lancaster, Mass., December 6, 1836. He attended the Lawrence Scientific School and the Universities of Berlin and Göttingen, receiving the degree of A.M. at Göttingen in 1856. He also received honorary degrees from New York University, Union College, Oxford and Columbia University. He was Professor of Chemistry at Union College from 1857 to 1864, and in 1864 was one of the organizers of the Columbia School of Mines, where he was Professor of Analytical and Applied

PROFESSOR CHANDLER RETIRES



Charles Frederick Chandler



Ewen McIntyre



Dr. Chandler at Work

Chemistry until 1877, when he became Dean of the Faculty of Science at Columbia University. He was Professor of Organic Chemistry and President of the New York College of Pharmacy. He became President of the Metropolitan Board of Health in 1867 and served in that capacity until 1884. Dr. Chandler was a prominent figure in the American Chemical Society, which he helped to organize and of which he was twice President and an honorary member. He was founder of the Chemists' Club and a charter member of the University Club, member of many American and European societies and associations, both honorary and active, and received honorary degrees and medals from institutions devoted to science. His most recent recognition was by presentation of the Perkins Medal in 1920, conferred upon him for several valuable contributions to applied Chemistry, when it was stated that "he has placed the entire world in his debt and brought added prestige and dignity to the profession of which he is such a conspicuous ornament." He was a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association since 1867. His death occurred August 25, 1925, in the Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.

Another of the men important in the College history was George John Seabury. He was born in New York City November 10, 1844, and was of German and Swiss descent. When only seventeen years of age and a medical student, he enlisted in the 12th Regiment of New York Volunteers, which went to the front in the Civil War. He was wounded twice in battle. After the war he went to Europe to study and upon his return, established the business of Seabury and Johnson with Robert W. and J. W. Johnson and George C. Hallett. In 1885 the partners withdrew and he continued the business alone. Mr. Seabury was always a champion of the cause of the retail druggist in the matter of maintaining fair retail prices, writing voluminously on the subject. He joined the A. Ph. A. in 1876, and in 1894 was elected chairman of the section on Commercial Interests, being re-elected in 1895. At the time of his death he was serving his fifth term as chairman of the association's Committee on the Status of Pharmacists in the Army, Navy, and Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States. He was one of the ten men present at Utica in May, 1879, when the New York State Pharmaceutical Association was founded, and was elected its President in 1895. He was a member of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York and was one of the largest contributors to the fund raised in 1892 to erect the present college building. Many state associations to which he belonged made him an honorary member. He was active in civic affairs, wrote much and spent much money in efforts to restore the American merchant marine to its former proud position. In the year 1908 he was presidential elector. He was secretary of the National Rifle Association at the time when Generals Grant and Hancock served as presidents, and was a member of the Old Guard of New York. He was a liberal man of sterling character, enthusiastically interested in art and music. He died February 13, 1909.

A nephew of Mr. Seabury, Dr. Henry C. Lovis, founded the George J. Seabury scholarship as a memorial to his uncle. It provides for the tuition during the senior year of the University course of that member of the class who maintained the highest standing during the three years, provided that student is eligible for the degree of B.S. in Pharmacy and shall not receive both this scholarship and the (\$200. Junior) Max J. Breitenbach prize.

The period from 1910 to 1920, now to be discussed, was one of comparative prosperity for the College. As a result of the careful management of the Treasurer, Mr. Bigelow, our "wizard of finance," the mortgage on the College property was steadily reduced. We find that the annual budget for all of the College activities was about \$38,000.00, and that \$10,000.00, almost

every year, were applied to the paying off of the mortgage, which soon dwindled, so that on March 21, 1922, at the annual meeting of the College, the ceremony of the "burning of the mortgage" took place. Addresses, on that occasion, were made by Dr. S. W. Fairchild, Dr. H. N. Fraser, Dr. Charles F. Chandler, Mr. C. O. Bigelow and Dr. C. P. Wimmer, and a repast was served afterward. It was a most joyous occasion, for the College was now free of debt, and ready for further expansion.

The influence of the World War upon the work of the College was considerable. When the United States entered the war, all of the facilities of the College were immediately placed at the disposal of the government for the training of naval hospital apprentices, and later, for the Students' Army Training Corps. The Trustees and Faculty eagerly undertook the extra burden and carried it creditably.

Before we continue to the developments which culminated in the building of the extensive addition to the Sixty-eighth Street property, let us stop to think of those men whose death occurred during the second decade of the century.

Gustavus Ramsperger was born in Germany in 1834, and was educated as a pharmacist at the University of Tübingen. He came to this country in 1851, entered business here, but sold out in 1884. Mr. Ramsperger founded the German Apothecary's Society of New York and was its honorary Vice-President at the time of his death. He served for many years as Vice-President, and then as Honorary Vice-President of the New York College of Pharmacy. He died on May 6, 1912, as the result of a fall from the window of his apartment in New York City.

Mr. Ewen McIntyre was born at Johnstown, N. Y., on January 25, 1825. After education in the local schools, he came to New York City at the age of seventeen and entered the employ of Dr. George D. Coggeshall, remaining with him for seven years. In the meantime, he attended the New York College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1847. In 1849 he opened a store of his own, and continued in business until 1896. Mr. McIntyre served as a Trustee of the New York College of Pharmacy in 1873 and 1874, being elected Vice-President in the latter year. In 1877 he became President of the College, serving in that capacity until 1887. In 1892 he was again elected to the Board of Trustees, and a few years later refused the election of honorary member, as that would have placed him on the retired list. From 1904 until the time of his death he was annually elected Honorary President of the institution. He joined the A. Ph. A. in 1873, becoming a life member, and was made Honorary President of the Association in 1910-1911. He was a life member of St. Andrew's Society and the American Society of Natural History. In 1912 he received the degree of Master in Pharmacy, *honoris causa*, from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. For many years he was an active member of the Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy, serving as its President in 1897. He died in New York City on January 8, 1913, at the age of eighty-eight.

Anton Vorisek was born in Bohemia, on August 6, 1872, and at the age of ten came to the United States. He attended the public, elementary and high schools of New York City. In 1893, he entered Cooper Union, graduating in 1896, with honors and in the same year entering the New York College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1898, as winner of the \$100 prize. He enlisted in the United States Army as Hospital Steward and served throughout the Spanish-American War. In 1901 he took a post-graduate course, receiving the degree of Ph.D., and was thereupon appointed instructor in Pharmacy, in the New York College, a position which he held until the fall of 1906, when he was appointed Professor of Analytical Chem-

istry. He died on December 2, 1915, in St. Luke's Hospital after an illness of three days.

John Oehler was born in 1860 at 326 West 28th St., New York City and moved to Carlstadt, N. J., at the age of ten. He attended the public schools and became an apprentice in the South Bergen Pharmacy with Otto Frank. He entered the New York College of Pharmacy in the fall of 1877 and graduated with honors, receiving the award of the prize microscope for the best examination in Botany. He was with the firm of McKesson and Robbins for over 25 years. His name appears in the college catalogue for the first time as Quiz Master, 1883-1884; in 1887 he became Adjunct Professor, a title which was later changed to Assistant Professor. He was very active in civic affairs, being the first Mayor of Carlstadt, elected in 1895; cashier and one of the directors of the Carlstadt National Bank; a member of the Carlstadt Mutual Loan and Building Association; Secretary and Director of the association until the time of his death and President from 1897 to 1907. He was a member of the Board of Pharmacy of the City of New York, 1895 to 1898, and became a member of the New York College of Pharmacy in 1886 and a life member in 1897. He was elected member of the German Apothecary's Society in 1901. His death occurred in Carlstadt, N. J., on July 14, 1916.

Thomas Francis Main was born in Greenwich, Eng., in 1849, and came to the United States at eighteen years of age. In 1867 he entered the employ of Tarrant and Co., New York City, engaged at that time in the wholesale drug business. In the fall of that year he matriculated in the New York College of Pharmacy, graduating in 1871. He left Tarrant and Co. in 1876 and opened a retail store in New Britain, Conn., which he operated for two years. Returning to New York City in 1878, he purchased an interest in Tarrant and Co., was made general superintendent, and when the firm was later reorganized he became President and Treasurer. He joined the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1872, was elected Honorary President in 1912, became member of the Wholesale Druggists' Association in 1883, and served as its President, 1894-1895. He was instrumental in organizing the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and was one of the founders of the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy. He had always shown a keen interest in the affairs of the College, serving at various times as President and as Secretary of the Board of Trustees. In manner he was genial, courteous and affable. He died April 27, 1917.

Max J. Breitenbach graduated from the Newark High School and in 1877 from the New York College of Pharmacy. He went into business and began his success in life by acquiring the American rights to a German medical specialty. In 1885 he bought a store at 61 Bowery, and later another, at 591 Madison Avenue. He was President of the M. J. Breitenbach Company of New York. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the New York College of Pharmacy and established the Max Breitenbach Prize of \$200 cash, awarded annually. He died at his summer home at Larchmont, N. Y., September 5, 1920.

Albert Plaut was born in Eschwege, Germany, in the fall of 1857. At the age of fourteen he came to this country and was educated in the public schools of New York City, and at the New York College of Pharmacy. He worked with his father, Isaac Plaut, for five years and in 1877 became associated with Lehn and Fink, becoming a partner in 1886. He was President of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association; founded the Metropolitan Drug Club and the Druggists' Supply Corporation; was an active member of the New York Drug and Chemical Club. For fifteen years he was a Trustee of the New York College of Pharmacy. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Instruction, Vice-President and organizer of the Athletic Club. For three years he was President of the Freundschaft, and he belonged to the Liederkrantz, Reform, Harmonie, Lotos and Automobile Clubs. He was a generous contributor to the Associated Hebrew Char-



George J. Seabury



Albert Plaut



Louis Dehme

ities and was a valued friend of Mt. Sinai Hospital. In 1911 he founded the Isaac Plaut Fellowship in the New York College of Pharmacy, the annual interest of which is awarded to the post-graduate student showing special aptitude for research, to be used by him for a year's study at a foreign university. Mr. Plaut died June 17, 1915.

Charles W. Holzhauser was born in Kassel, Germany, in 1848. Thrown on his own resources at the age of twelve, by the death of his parents, he worked in a factory for one year and then found employment in 1862 in the drug store of Dr. Marsh, continuing up to the time of his death. He served first as errand boy; then, having been graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy in 1872, as clerk; in 1880 as part owner, and a year later as sole owner. He took part in many association activities, and was a member of the first Board of Pharmacy of New Jersey and at one time its President. He was elected President of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association in 1881 and served at various times as Trustee of his Alma Mater, and as sectional chairman, local secretary, vice-president and president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, acting in the last capacity at the time of his death. He was quiet, unassuming, practical, affable and efficient. Though saying little, his practical advice was sought by his fellow members. He was Trustee of the New York College of Pharmacy, 1892-1897, and Vice-President in 1891. He joined the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1873 and served as first Vice-President in 1905. He died November 19, 1917.

Henry A. Cassebeer, Jr., was born October 14, 1844. He was associated with his father in stores on Fourth and Sixth Avenues; about 1890 with his brother, Fred, in a store at Columbus Avenue and 72nd Street, and about a half dozen years later, in another at Madison Avenue and 75th Street. About 1909 Mr. Cassebeer retired from retail trade and founded a cream company, which he sold in 1919 to William Crane. In 1871-1874 and again, 1877-1881, he was

INTERIOR OF SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET BUILDING



Pharmacy Laboratory, Sixty-eighth Street Building



Chemical Laboratory, Sixty-eighth Street Building

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



Histological Laboratory, Sixty-eighth Street Building



Bacteriological Laboratory, Sixty-eighth Street Building

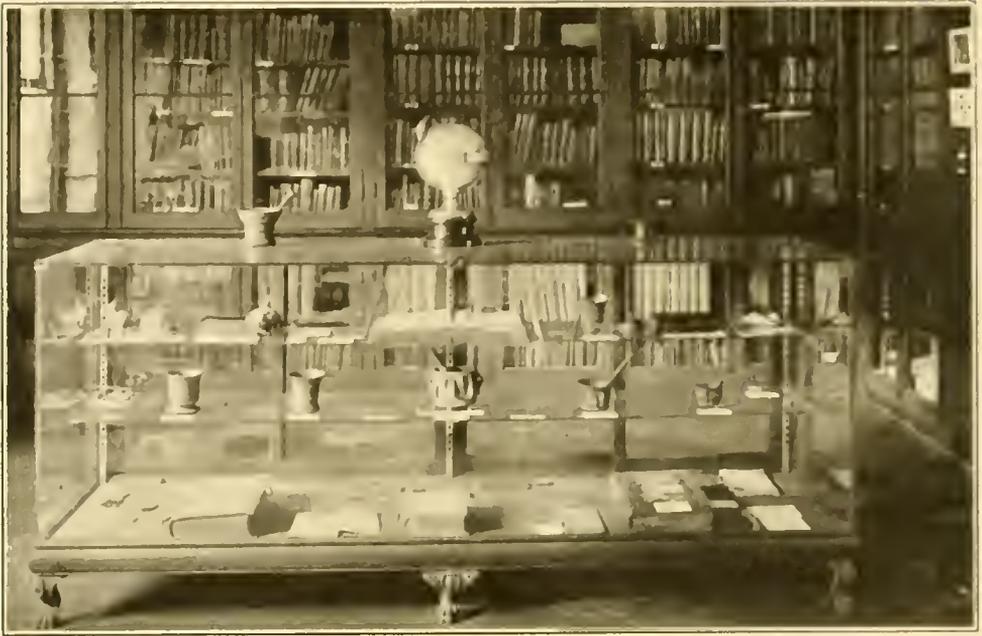
INTERIOR OF SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET BUILDING



Dispensing Laboratory, Sixty-eighth Street Building



Museum and Recitation Room, Sixty-eighth Street Building



Exhibition Case in Library



Registrar's Office

INTERIOR OF SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET BUILDING

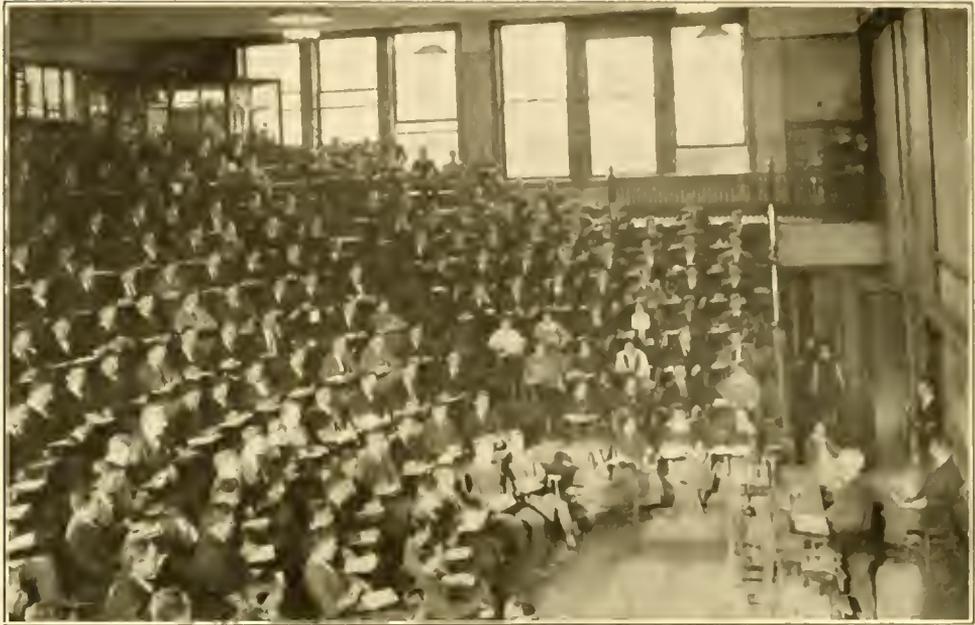


Trustees' Room



Alumni Room

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



Lecture Room



Old Library



Group of New York College representatives. Front row: Messrs. Bigelow, Cook, Main. Standing, left to right: Messrs. Max Breitenbach, Diekman, Lovis, Mansfield, Julius Breitenbach and Lascoff

Secretary of the College of Pharmacy, and for the greater part of the time between 1867 and 1886 a Trustee. He died at Steinway, Long Island City, N. Y., July 27, 1921.

During the period under consideration, three most enjoyable social affairs were arranged by the College. A dinner was given in honor of Professor Charles F. Chandler, on his retirement, at the Hotel Astor, on March 28, 1910. Mr. Caswell A. Mayo was the Chairman of the Arrangement Committee, and a special Chandler number of the Alumni Journal, which had been published, was distributed.

On December 17, 1913, a dinner was given, under the auspices of the Alumni Association, to Dean Henry H. Rusby, in celebration of the twenty-fifth year of his uninterrupted connection with the College. Dr. Curt P. Wimmer was the Chairman of Arrangements, and Dr. William J. Schieffelin presided. This dinner was held at the Chemists' Club.

Dr. George C. Diekman's connection with the College for a period of twenty-five years was celebrated at a dinner given at the Drug Club, on January 23, 1917. The arrangements for this celebration were made by Mr. Caswell A. Mayo. All of these dinners were well attended and showed that the alumni and members of the College are ever ready to honor those who serve them.

THE ADDITION TO THE SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET BUILDING

The Sixty-eighth Street building had been designed for about four hundred and seventy-five students. The College found it entirely adequate up to the year 1913. From that time, however, the attendance increased so rapidly that the ac-



The Faculty, in 1915

Left to right, front row: John Oehler, Henry H. Kuschy, Charles F. Chandler, George C. Dickman, Henry T. Arny, Middle row: Curt P. Wimmer, William J. Gies, William Mansfield, D. S. D. Jessup, Anton I. Orisek, Back row: Jeannot Hostmann, Leo Koon, Charles W. Ballard

commodations became insufficient. While the attendance in 1910 was two hundred and seventy-six students, it had increased, by 1916, to four hundred and ninety-one. In the latter year the dispensing laboratory was so altered that the desks would accommodate extra students, but all of the laboratories were being used to capacity. During the next few years the pharmaceutical and chemical laboratories were equipped with additional desks and steel lockers, the latter for the safe keeping of apparatus. Plainly, the College needed more room for lecture and quiz purposes, as well as for laboratories. Negotiations for the purchase of a vacant plot of ground right next to the College were started, but owing to legal difficulties, the matter could not be concluded immediately.

In the meantime, the student body continued to increase. In 1921-1922 there were six hundred and eighty-five students in attendance, and the Registrar reported a waiting list. In 1923, it became necessary to subdivide the first year class into two separate divisions, each of which received instruction as an individual unit. This meant, of course, double work for some of the members of the Faculty, but it was cheerfully assumed and carried on. During the session of 1923-1924, the College accommodated eight hundred and twenty-seven students. What a difference, when compared with the student body of sixty years before!

In 1922 Mr. Bigelow succeeded in purchasing the lot, adjacent to the College, referred to above, and plans for an addition were made without delay. It was estimated that the total expense of the addition and of certain improvements to be made in the old building, would be about \$250,000.00. The plans, as carried out, provided a rest room for students in the basement of the old building; a large room for steel lockers; a new library, the old library to be added to the dispensing laboratory so as to provide ample space for instruction in that department; three new recitation rooms separated by folding doors, so that, when necessary, they might be transformed into one large lecture or meeting room, by the opening of the doors; a new bacteriological laboratory; additions to both the pharmaceutical and chemical laboratories, so as to provide separate laboratory space for the University students; an elevator for the Faculty; and a number of smaller rooms for offices, research laboratories, weighing rooms, stock rooms, etc.

Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, architects for Columbia University, drew the plans, which were later awarded for construction to Messrs. H. H. Oddie, Inc. To finance the building a drive for funds was begun, the committee in charge consisting of Mr. Clarence O. Bigelow, as Chairman, with Mr. V. Chapin Daggett, Mr. Adolph Henning, Dr. Henry C. Lovis and Mr. Edward Plaut. Through the superb efforts of this committee pledges amounting to \$153,718.24 were obtained, and on December 9, 1924, Mr. Bigelow made his financial report, the details of which may be found in the January, 1925, issue of *The Messenger*. Another milestone in the splendid history of the College had been reached. The descriptions of the various parts of the new building, or rather the "annex," as prepared by the respective professors in charge at the time of its opening, are the following:

The College Library

By H. V. Arny

FOR SENTIMENTAL REASONS, those of us who used and loved the old library room felt keen regret over the abandonment of the precincts made hallowed to some of us as scene of the library activities of that great man, Dr. Charles Rice, our first librarian. Now, however, that we are well settled in our new library we are forced to admit that we are far better equipped than we were in the old room.



The New Library



The New Physics Laboratory

The new library occupies the entire first floor of our new building. Upon entering the door nearest the entrance to the college building we find a beautiful room with cases sunk into the wall reaching six feet above the floor, surmounted by a frieze of blue and gold that communicates to the room a rare artistic quality. The front of the room is mainly windows giving an abundance of light and air. Near the windows is the all-glass display case in which samples of our rare books are exhibited.

The book cases in the front room contain our books arranged by subjects, the small size of the cases, as distinguished from the large cases in the old library, permitting a better segregation of books by subjects. Some forty feet back from the front windows a partition separates the front room from the stack room. In this rear room the walls are fitted with the cases formerly in the old library and in these cases are stored our comprehensive sets of bound journals, usually one series of journals to the case. The wall cases are insufficient to hold all of our journals so the floor space is occupied by twelve steel stacks of the most modern construction, sufficiently roomy to permit an expansion of our library by at least 50 per cent. On these stacks are found the rest of our journals, and on the prominent one, the one nearest the door leading to the front room, is found the botanical library recently acquired by purchase from our beloved Dean Rusby.

At the rear of the back room, by the windows that illuminate it, is found a work table where persons engaged in extensive bibliographical work can pursue their investigations amid the journals which they wish to consult.

In the back room are found the subject files and the card index of new remedies so necessary to the Information Bureau that has been conducted during the past six years as an important part of the activities of the library.

Since we have moved into our new quarters we have acquired a number of valuable books and journals. Among these may be cited the Rusby Library just mentioned; the gift of Trustee Theodore Weicker of that extremely valuable set of books, the seven beautifully bound volumes of "Gewächse in der Arzneykunde," by Dr. Fred. Gottlieb Hayne; Jahrbuch der Chemie (14 volumes), gift of Dr. Virgil Coblentz; the Journal de Pharmacie et de Chemie (4 volumes), and Repertoire der Pharmacie (16 volumes), gifts of Dr. Samuel Hooker. In addition many single volume gifts were received from graduates and students now attending college.

Since we have moved into our new quarters our assistant librarian, Miss Weintraub, has been busily engaged in cataloguing our books and journals. Not only has our card index been corrected in accordance with the new location of our volumes, but a complete index of our books has been written and it is hoped that this list may soon appear in printed form.

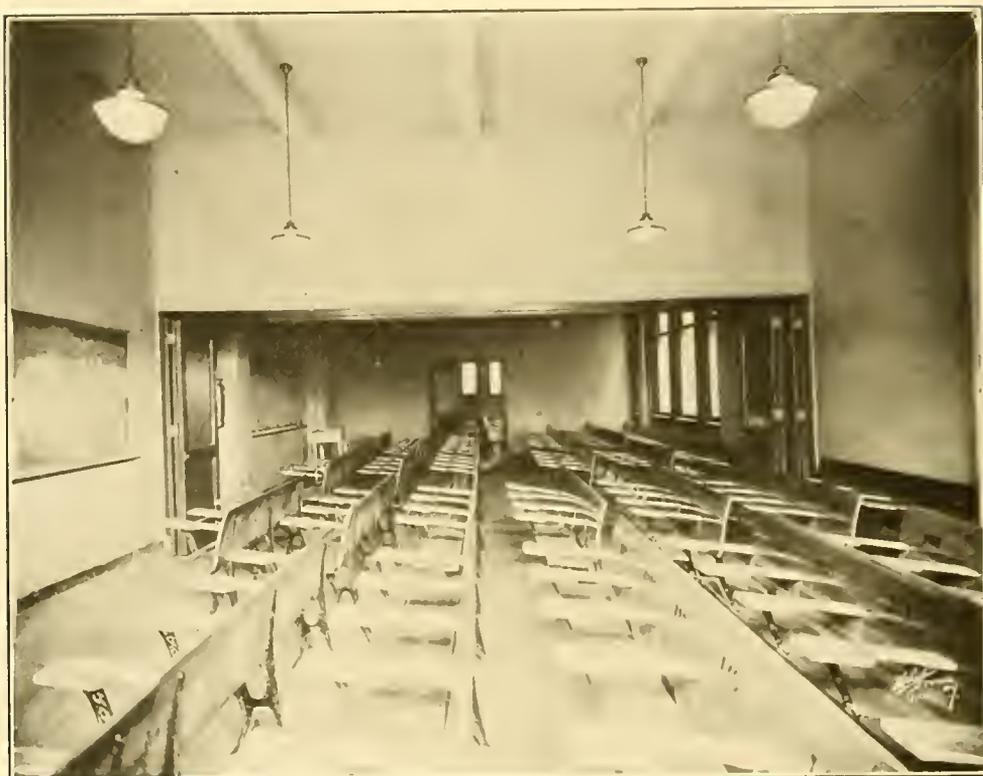
The next task that will be taken up by Miss Weintraub is to be a large one, taking months for completion, the sorting and indexing of our vast collection of pamphlets and reprints, material of great importance in bibliographic work and difficult to assemble in available form.

The Laboratory of Advanced Chemistry and Physics

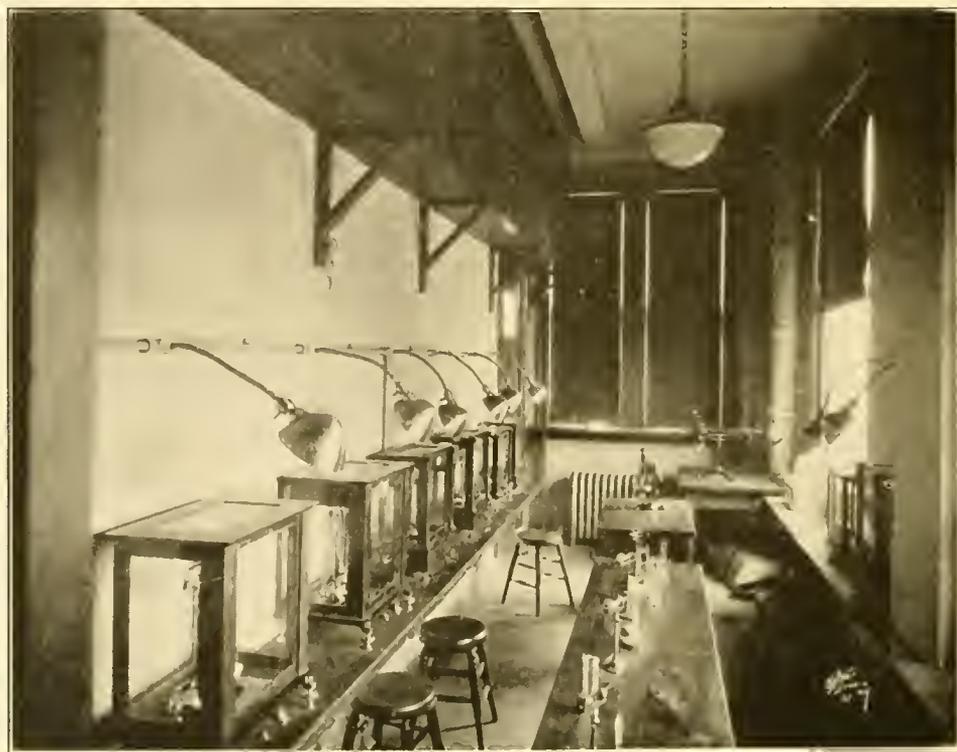
By H. V. Army and H. H. Schaefer

THE NEW LABORATORY on the second floor serves the dual purpose of a physics laboratory and a laboratory for advanced chemical work.

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



Recitation Room, New Building



Balance Room, New Building

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

PHYSICS EQUIPMENT

As a physics laboratory the new quarters provide adequate room for the practical physics course offered to the first-year university class. It occupies two-thirds of the second floor of the new building, and under the present schedule as many as 280 students can be accommodated in four groups with 50 hours of instruction to each group. This represents three times the number of working spaces as compared to the former physics laboratory. It is a well-lighted room with concrete floor in which is built a trough drainage system. Modern physics tables with stone sinks are installed and properly equipped and an efficient fume closet occupies one corner of the room. A considerable amount of additional apparatus was also provided, not only for the routine physical laboratory experiments but also for such more advanced physical experiments as determining the mechanical equivalent of heat, Young's modulus and Hooke's law, electrical conductivity and density of gases. Suitable balances and weights are provided for the use of all students.

CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT

The laboratory is used by the members of the fourth-year class during their 336 hours of work in Food Analysis and Toxicology. Suitable locker space is provided for the elaborate sets of glassware, provided to each student, while for general use of all under proper supervision are provided polariscopes. Abbe and immersion refractometers, electrolytic outfits, calorimeters, water and ammonia distilling apparatus, Kjeldahl digestors and stills as well as a number of special appliances required in specific food tests, such as the Babcock apparatus. Nothing necessary to the successful conducting of food, drug and water analysis has been omitted.

RESEARCH EQUIPMENT

In addition to the appliances just enumerated, the laboratory is admirably equipped for research work. For Dr. Arny's special field of standardization of color tests, an adequate equipment of colorimetric appliances has been provided. For work on organic analysis such as that now being carried on by Dr. Schaefer on stick lac combustion furnaces, molecular weight apparatus and large size extractors are available. It is a matter of interest that the main work of the revision of the monographs on inorganic chemicals of the U. S. P. have been conducted during the periods 1900-1910 and 1920 to date at our college; during the earlier periods by Dr. Coblenz in the old, small laboratory and since 1920 by Dr. Arny, first in the old building and latterly in our new laboratory.

The laboratory is therefore available to advanced students desiring to perform research work; a large number of subjects needing research are awaiting solution. Place, equipment and subjects ready, all that we need are men and women to take up the work.

Bacteriological Laboratory

By FANCHON HART

AT LAST a suitable laboratory for a class exceeding one-half dozen students! Had it not been for the increased capacity, due to the erection of the new building, we would at present, when we are being confronted by the ever-increasing demand for skilled laboratory technicians, be compelled to turn away many students.

Our evening class for the present session boasts of 24 individuals, earnestly at work each Monday evening. The proper instruction, new equipment, and increased laboratory space are of even greater importance to our large university classes than the benefits which our evening students may derive from the same.

Through the generosity of our Board of Trustees we have excellent laboratory furniture and the most modern apparatus. Each student is provided with ample locker space and individual work table with gas, water and electrical outlets. Not only is there an albarine sink in the center of each table, but a very large sink fitted with many hot and cold water taps is accessible to all the workers. One fourth of the wall space is utilized for blackboards. Other walls are shelved from floor to ceiling, providing adequate room for general apparatus, media, reagents and other chemicals. Adjoining the laboratory is the preparation room, where the students are able to sterilize their instruments and glassware, auto-clave media and incubate cultures. This room is likewise well-provided with lockers, shelves, gas, electric and water outlets. Each student is provided with a compound microscope, oil immersion lense and micro table lamp.

Last year, for the first time, the evening students in bacteriology were given a course in blood chemistry, which included the determination of the CO_2 combining power, urea nitrogen content, sugar and creatinine in blood. Samples obtained from hospital patients served to illustrate abnormalities in blood, determined by each student with the aid of hemoglobinometers, hemocytometers, counting chambers, etc.

This year we have purchased many scientifically prepared slides, showing the various parasites found in blood, and the blood in a pathological state due to chlorosis, secondary and pernicious anemia, leukemia and leucocytosis.

Our departmental library, which at present contains all the modern works on bacteriology, will shortly possess *The Journal of Bacteriology* and *Biological Chemistry*.

The Pharmaceutical Laboratory

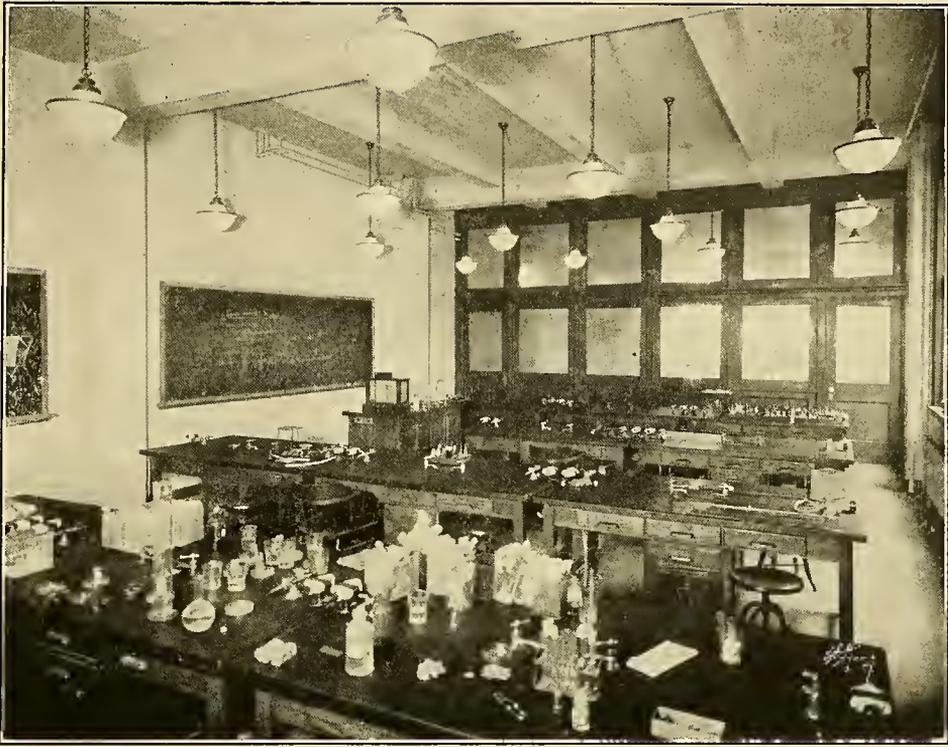
By CURT P. WIMMER

OUR GRADUATES of former years remember, no doubt, that the Pharmaceutical Laboratory was reached by walking upstairs to the fifth floor. On reaching this floor they would see the entrance door straight ahead; turning to the right, they would walk up another flight of stairs to the Chemical Laboratory. Now, the students assigned to work in the new laboratory turn to the left and enter through a heavy fire-proof door. The size of the room is about 25 by 80 feet; it has windows on three sides affording ample light. There are nine large desks which are arranged in a north to south direction, and one which is arranged in an east and west direction. Each of these desks has complete accommodations for 24 students. Special holders for percolators have been built into each desk. The desks are provided with water and gas. There is a large sink in the center of each desk.

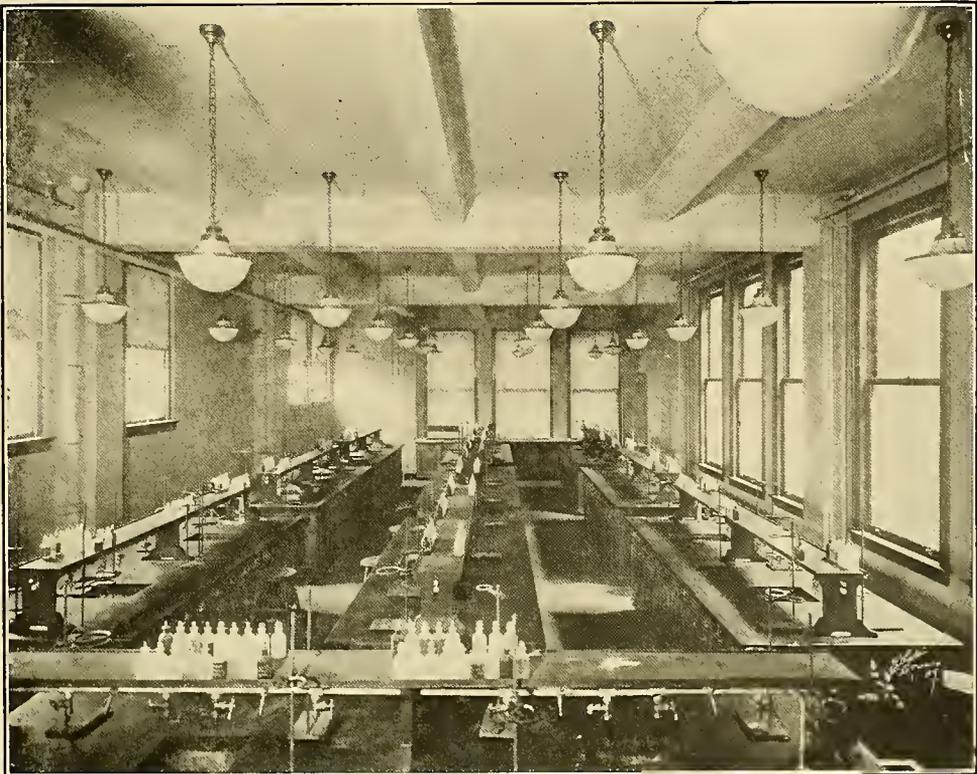
At the southerly end of the room, we find a large table provided with gas, water, steam and electricity. This table is to be used for carrying on a number of distillations simultaneously. At the easterly side, we find another desk similarly equipped. It may be used for Kjeldahl work. Right next to it is a large fume hood provided with water, gas and electricity. An electric suction fan on top quickly removes noxious gases. The lecture platform and blackboard are located at the northerly end of the laboratory. There are spacious lockers and closets under all of the fixtures.

Next to the general laboratory we find a smaller one, intended for the use of

PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORY



Bacteriological Laboratory, New Building



Pharmacy Laboratory, New Building

professors and research students. It is fully equipped with the latest devices for such work. It also contains a small fume hood. To the left of this room is a stock room, with drawers aplenty, and shelves reaching to the ceiling. Here we find, neatly stacked, glass and porcelain ware, filter paper and other materials used in large amounts by the students.

Directly adjoining the smaller laboratory is a large office occupied by the head of the department.

THE DISPENSING LABORATORY

The wall separating the old library from the original dispensing laboratory was broken down, and the entire space of the library was added to the laboratory. This gave room for desks accommodating 350 additional lockers. These added to the lockers of the old laboratory gave room for 758 individual lockers. One hundred and forty students can now work in this laboratory at the same time. All of the desks are fitted up with water and gas. A large sink is in the center of each one. There are over 15,000 individual stock bottles containing tinctures, etc., required in the compounding of the prescriptions. New ventilating and lighting systems have been installed.

The lecture and demonstration platform is located at the westerly side of the room. A good-sized stock and supply room has been built onto the east side of the laboratory.

The New Chemistry Laboratory

By JEANNOT HOSTMANN

THE TOP FLOOR of the new building is occupied by the chemical laboratory. The "Chem. Lab. Annex," (as it is known), is equipped with ten Kewaunee tables each one of which provides locker and drawer accommodations for twenty-four students. Four "college" students work at each table. In the case of the "university" students, since their work requires more space and apparatus, only two work at each table.

In addition to the above, there have been provided special side tables for Soxhlet apparatus, electric centrifuges, steam baths, gas and electric ovens, and a large fume closet with a very efficient exhaust. An additional special table, for the accommodation of advanced and research students, is located near the lecture platform. Twelve large windows on three sides afford sufficient light, and at night, when the evening course is being conducted, twenty-eight large electric lamps of the indirect type flood the room with shadowless light. The balance room is situated at the rear, on the eastern exposure. The nine balances, including three "chainomatics" each with individual lights, are placed upon wall shelves. In addition, tables are provided for six ordinary and two "chainomatic" specific gravity balances. The room also holds two polarimeters, a petrographic and ordinary microscope as well as the hydrogen-ion concentration apparatus. A small, well-equipped research laboratory, the director's private office and a stock room are situated at the rear of the building.

At the present time both "college" and "university" students work in the "annex." Beginning with the scholastic year, 1925, when there will be a large increase in the number of university students, the laboratory space will be so utilized as to bring about the much desired segregation of "college" from "university" students, and all of the accommodation which the "annex" affords will then be reserved for the latter.

Legislative Activities

"The College considers itself, in a measure, the guardian of the public health."

THIS FORCEFUL STATEMENT, made in a report of the New York College of Pharmacy by President Adamson, has characterized the legislative activities of the College for over seventy-five years. Today the College takes the stand that it should express an opinion on no political subjects other than those which affect educational matters. The College contributes to the protection of the public health by its thorough education of the pharmacist, and by the care taken to impress upon him the high moral obligations of his profession.

But a hundred years ago things were different. There was no State Pharmaceutical Association. No organization of pharmacists in New York was strong enough to accomplish much in the way of legislation; some apothecaries would meet and discuss their business and professional troubles, without arriving at definite results. While, no doubt, the greater number of pharmacists were complacently satisfied with the status quo, this was not true of those who were associated with the newly formed College of Pharmacy. In the early part of the nineteenth century there existed a Druggists' and Apothecaries' Association, the members of which, in 1829, when the College was founded, joined the institution in the hope that steps for the improvement of the conditions of their profession might then be taken. They were not to be disappointed.

In 1832, at an informal meeting of the Druggists and Apothecaries, it was decided to address a memorial to the legislature, asking for the passage of some law which would regulate the practice of pharmacy. Without delay, the President of the College, Mr. Lindley Murray called a meeting of the College to submit the matter and to sound the general feeling. There was but little difference of opinion. The following bill was framed by Messrs. Murray, Haviland and Hull:

An Act passed April 28th, 1832.

SECTION 1. From and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, no person shall be allowed to commence or practice the business of an apothecary in the city of New York without having previously attended two or more courses of the lectures and passed the examination required by the charter of the College of Pharmacy in said city, and obtained its diploma, or unless furnished with a diploma from some other regularly constituted college of pharmacy or medicine, or shall have passed an examination of the censors of the medical society of one of the counties of this state and furnished by such censors with a certificate of his qualification for the business of an apothecary.

SECTION 2. Any person offending against the provision of this law shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars, which may be sued for in the name of the College of Pharmacy of the city of New York, and on conviction the proceeds of said fine shall be paid over to and for the support of said college.

SECTION 3. This law shall not apply to persons who are now engaged in said business, nor to the preparation and dispensing of medicines by a licensed physician.

It was introduced into the legislature where it was passed, and was signed by the Governor the same year. This law provided, in short, that anyone opening an apothecary's shop in the City of New York, after 1835, must be a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy or of some Medical College. In case of violation of this law, a penalty of \$50.00 for each offense was to be imposed, on prosecution and conviction by the District Attorney. The fine imposed was to be paid into the treasury of the College of Pharmacy. From time to time, the Inspection Committee of the Board of Trustees, charged with the detection of violations, reported cases where persons not qualified had opened stores, but no prosecutions followed. In 1835, five violations were reported to the Board of Trustees, but at the same time, the committee stated that certain difficulties had presented themselves, in the enforcement of the law, and that it was advisable

*The College of Pharmacy of the
City of New York*

*The Petition of the Druggist and Physicians
of the City of Brooklyn— is for an exten-
sion of the act of the College of Pharmacy of
the City of New York. to extend to the
City of Brooklyn— with all its Provisions,
and to take effect, immediately, upon the
Passage of the bill — J. E. Borden*
Apr 20 - 1835

Petition from Brooklyn Druggists to New York College of Pharmacy

to consult an attorney in the matter. Although the report did not explain the difficulties alluded to, they consisted in the provision that the fine was to be paid to the College. This was pointed out by the District Attorney when the College endeavored to prosecute. It was not until 1839, that the obstacle was overcome by an amendment providing that the fine be paid to the Dispensary of the City. The following is the "Pharmacy Bill of 1839," which remained on the Statute Books until 1871:

LAWS OF NEW YORK—RELATING TO PHARMACY

An Act to Regulate the Preparation and Dispensing of Medicines in the City
of New York—Passed March 11, 1839.

Section 1. No person shall be hereafter allowed to commence or practice in the City of New York the business of an apothecary, or that of preparing or dispensing medicine, or of preparing and putting up physicians' prescriptions, without having previously obtained the diploma of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, or unless furnished with a diploma from some other regularly constituted College of Pharmacy or Medicine, or shall have passed an examination of the censors of the medical society of one of the counties of the state and have been furnished by such censors with a certificate of his qualifications for the business of an apothecary; which diploma or certificate he shall produce to the Secretary of said College of Pharmacy, to be by him registered without charge.

Section II. Any person offending against the provisions of this law shall be subject to a penalty of fifty-one dollars for each and every offence, which may be recovered with costs, in the name of the people of the State of New York, in any civil court of record and the said fines when collected, after deducting such reasonable counsel fees as the court shall allow, shall be paid by the district attorney to the Treasurer of the New York City Dispensary for the use of said Dispensary.

Section III. This law shall not apply to persons who now are in said business, nor to the preparation and dispensing of medicines by licensed physicians.

When the bill had been placed upon the books, a special committee of three was appointed by the Board of Trustees to see that this law was observed. Viola-

tors were to be promptly reported, and each member of the College was to feel this his especial duty. Shortly, thereafter, eight delinquents were reported. One of them, Joseph Nouille, had been a sailor for many years. Tiring of the seaman's life, he purchased his brother's drug store and immediately set himself to compounding medicines and dispensing prescriptions. When the committee called upon him, he informed them that he was as well qualified as any other person to practice pharmacy. The other cases were also flagrant. The reports were written up in great detail and submitted to Mr. F. Depuyster, Esq., the Chairman of the Trustees of the Dispensary, in the expectation that that Board would assist in the prosecution. But no action followed. Other instances of the vain attempts to enforce this law will be mentioned later.

In the matter of selecting and endorsing a Pharmacopœia the Trustees of the College took a decided stand. After a thorough investigation by a special committee, a resolution was unanimously adopted to recommend the Pharmacopœia published in Philadelphia, in 1830, as an official guide for the members of the College, as well as for all other apothecaries. A committee of six Trustees was appointed to call upon all of the apothecaries of the City to ask them to pledge themselves to adopt the formulæ of this Pharmacopœia, the committee consisting of Messrs. Haviland, Coggeshall, Dickie, Guion, Whaler and Feuchtwanger. In addition, a copy of the resolution was sent to the President of the Medical Society and the support of the physicians was, in this manner, secured.

In those years cases of poisoning by drugs sold by apothecaries were, unfortunately, not infrequent. Whenever such cases were reported, the Trustees of the College made it their business to investigate them. In a statement issued in the sixties, it was their proud boast that not one case of poisoning had been reported as having occurred in the shop of a College member.

The first case investigated was one of poisoning by oil of wintergreen. The report is so interesting and illustrative of conditions of the time that it is here reproduced verbatim.

"Your Committee of Inspection to whom was referred the investigation of the properties of Oil of Wintergreen in relation to the cases of poisoning by its being given in mistake to two men on Sixth Avenue in this City, respectfully report—That they obtained a copy of the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, setting forth the fact of its exhibition and the consequence thereof, also copies of the affidavit of Isaac Hammond, by whom the mistake was committed, of Levi Van Kleeck, the owner of the shop and of Oliver Holmes, a neighbour and acquaintance of Van Kleeck.

"That they went to the shop of "Doctor" Van Kleeck on Sixth Avenue, whom they saw and conversed with on the subject, that he produced the bottle whence the fatal potions had been taken, the contents of which appeared to your Committee to be Oil of Wintergreen of rather thinner consistence than is generally met with,—purchased by said Van Kleeck of J. C. Morrison in Greenwich Street,—and stronger than usually sold, but to two of your Committee who tasted it, it did not appear to differ materially from other parcels of that oil. The quantity taken by each of the persons who died, he endeavored to show by pouring into a tumblerglass, what he said was a similar quantity, appearing to be somewhat more than a fluidounce. He insisted that there was not any deleterious principle in the said oil, remarking also that he had sold many gallons of the Compound (which in the above instance was intended to have been given) strongly flavored with the oil in question and that he never had known any untoward symptoms to have been produced. He also mentioned several instances of the frequent use of the herb which accorded with facts within the knowledge of one of your Committee. He showed to the inquirers samples of his medicine and of his Spring Beer, the for-

mer of which tasted strongly of Wintergreen, and although by him called 'Bitters,' having very little besides it, and the spirit of which it was composed.

"Oliver Holmes, who was with a number of other customers present in the shop corroborated these statements so far as his knowledge permitted, informing your Committee that he had been benefited by the above medicine in a state of ill-health which he called "Dyspepsia"—to which Van Kleeck added that it was a cure for that disease, and for Dropsy and Gravel besides several others, and he pursued the subject by reprobating the treatment of the unfortunate persons by the Physicians called to their aid, particularly the blood letting which he said was carried to great extent and was of no use. As to him your Committee have only to remark, that they felt surprised that any person, however ignorant could place confidence in one seemingly possessed of so little intelligence.

"Of the oil in question, it is prepared in large quantities in the country from *Gaultheria procumbens*, or spicy Wintergreen, Class Decandria, described as possessing tonic, astringent and refrigerant properties. The usual color of the oil is deep red, of a rich spicy flavour. Its taste, at first bland and sweetish becoming quickly acrid on the tongue extending its heat quickly to the fauces, even when not swallowed, in some measure like the root of Mezercon but its effect not so durable. It was in general use among the Indians to the North and East as a medicine and was frequently used by new settlers in place of common tea.

"From all these circumstances, viz., the various affidavits leaving no ground to doubt the fact of the oil having been the cause of the death of the persons in the cases alluded to,—the quantity taken,—the appearance of the stomach after death which your Committee are informed by a member of the Faculty who was present at one examination, shewed strong marks of general inflammation,—the frequent use of both oil and herb from which it is produced, in a diluted state without any bad consequences ensuing, altogether led your Committee to think that it does not possess in itself any deadly principle—but simply caused the destruction of life in the above instances by the irritation it produced in the delicate tissues by the quantity and very concentrated form in which it was applied to it.

"Your Committee have to add that some further experiments are at present going on, the result of which if interesting, they will communicate at some future meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Committee on Inspection."

June 1, 1832.

No further comment is necessary. The report speaks volumes for the conditions in pharmacy and medicine at that time. Another case of poisoning with fatal results occurred on Long Island, in 1840. Powdered Magnesia had been sold which later was found to have contained arsenic. The Trustees of the College investigated all of the phases of this incident and, finally, adopted the proposal of a French pharmacist, Monsieur Grimaud, to advise and request wholesale dealers in drugs to mix every 100 pounds of arsenic "when sent to be ground" with 2 pounds of common copperas and 2 pounds of prussiate of potash. This admixture, they stated, would cause a color change when mixed with various liquids and would, thereby, make apparent any arsenic which might be present by "intent, design or neglect." Incidentally, they figured that the cost of white arsenic, as a result of this treatment, would be increased by only 1¼ cents per pound, while the advantages resulting therefrom "must be obvious to everyone."

Early in its history, the College attacked the problem of the "secret remedy" or the "nostrum." In 1833, a resolution was passed to the effect that no one could become a member of the College who was in any way allied with the "Nostrum Traffic." Preparations of that type were very numerous in the pharmaceutical market. Their manufacturers were interested in

keeping the composition of their products secret, since there was but little legal protection for them. The public had been educated, by unscrupulous advertisements and exaggerated claims, to buy and use these remedies freely; their number was on the increase and the apothecary felt that they were making inroads on his business. Many considered it their unquestionable right to prepare a medicine similar in appearance and action and substitute it for the secret remedy when it was solicited. But no two apothecaries made their preparations exactly alike. Consequently, physicians found that when they prescribed patent medicines they would, in some stores obtain the genuine articles, whereas in other stores they might receive imitations. The best way out of this difficulty, decided the members of the College, was to publish formulæ for these patent medicines, so that they would be compounded in the same way in all apothecary shops. A committee to investigate the entire matter was appointed in 1833, and in drawing up its extensive report, rendered in the same year, it availed itself of the work done at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1824, when formulæ for eight patent medicines had been published, namely, for Hooper's Pills, Anderson's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Dalby's Carminative, Turlington's Balsam, Steer's Opodeloc and British Oil. To this number, the committee added the formula for Balsam of Honey. It found also, that "*The directions and recommendations which accompany these medicines are, in some instances, of so marvelous and even absurd a nature that in our opinion, some reform in this particular is necessary. Since the statement, in these directions, that the medicines are prepared in London, carries as it does an unequivocal falsehood, it would appear proper at least to state that they are now prepared in New York after the formulæ recommended by this College. Your Committee cannot take leave of the subject which they have been appointed to investigate without expressing their decided opinion that measures should be adopted to prevent, if possible, the countenance now so readily given to nostrums, the constituents of which are concealed from the public. They are of the opinion that among the members of this College these secret medicines should be entirely ignored. The number of these pretended remedies is constantly increasing with perhaps no other merit to bolster them up than the unblushing quackery and exaggerated pretensions of their inventors, who for the most part are influenced by the most sordid motives, regardless of the public health.*"

This interesting report was ordered to be printed and two hundred and fifty copies were distributed among the apothecaries of New York. Twelve years after the report had been made, it was once more printed, sold to apothecaries for 25 cents a copy and advertised in the public press.

The year 1837 brought two movements along legislative lines which the College successfully opposed. Both were initiated by persons not connected with pharmacy. One was to establish state censorship over all of the medical and pharmaceutical colleges in the State of New York. This, being opposed by the physicians as well as the pharmacists, did not get very far. The other proposition was to reduce the four years' of experience, required of a drug store apprentice, to only two years; the charter of the College was before the Legislature for amendment, and outside pressure was exerted to have the four years' clause which it contained changed. The College, in its very first charter, had decided that anyone wishing its diploma must have had four years of experience in an apothecary's shop. Was this now to be changed to two years? A very strong resolution in opposition was adopted by the College. The attempt was declared to be "utterly destructive of the benefits resulting to the community from the establishment of the College." It was further stated, in the resolution, that "it is the result of the deliberate opinion of this College that the term of four years is the shortest possible in which an apprentice can qualify himself to conduct the profession of Apoth-

ecary with credit to himself and safety to those who confide in him as customers." The resolution was formally transmitted to the Hon. Morris Franklin, member of the Assembly from this City, who had interested himself in the College. When the charter was granted in 1839, the four year clause had not been changed.

These activities of the College, naturally, created considerable interest in pharmaceutical circles of the City. Small wonder, therefore, that physicians and pharmacists of Brooklyn sent a petition to the President requesting that the College extend its activities, both legislative and educational, to include their city.

The New York College of Pharmacy rendered what is probably its greatest service in legislative matters to the American people by its movements which led to the passage of the Federal Act requiring the inspection of drugs imported from foreign countries. Most of the drugs and medicinal preparations used in the United States were imported, for there were no manufacturers of medicinal chemicals of any account in our country in the beginning of the nineteenth century. Nearly everything used in the medicinal line, so far as raw products were concerned, came from England, London being the great source. Apothecaries and physicians alike knew that the medicinal preparations obtained were not pure; the varying results obtained from their use alone indicated the truth of this. The greatest possible uncertainty was felt as to the effect of drugs when administered. The College of Pharmacy soon undertook the investigation of the quality of the medicines sold in the open market.

In 1834, a sample of Epsom Salts was submitted to the Board of Trustees for inspection. It was brownish in color and certainly looked suspicious. It was referred to the Committee on Inspection for examination. Mr. Constantine Adamson subjected the sample to an analysis and found that in each 100 grains there were 3 grains of iron oxide. The paper upon this work, which was read, was referred to the Library Committee for filing. The following year, Mr. Oliver Hull, a Trustee, addressed the Board on the subject of adulterated drugs, and at the conclusion of his talk, was requested to furnish such information as he might have on the subject. His address was ordered printed in the American Journal of Pharmacy. A few months later, another of the Trustees, Mr. Rushton, submitted a sample of what he had purchased as morphine acetate and which he had found, on examination, to consist entirely of calcium sulphate; also, a sample of powdered colocynth which contained much foreign matter. All of these reports were published together with the methods of analysis employed, and the names of the various houses from which the articles were purchased. This caused considerable consternation and evoked vehement denials from the firms affected. But the College went further. In 1843, Mr. Adamson submitted a sample of opium which he had purchased in the open market, and which he had had analysed by a chemist, Mr. John H. Currie. The report showed that the sample contained only 43¼ per cent of morphine. The Committee on Inspection investigated the entire history of this opium, had it analysed once more at the shop of Messrs. Rushton and Aspinwall, in William Street, and reported that this opium was far below the average quality then sold,—which, as a rule, contained at least 8% of morphine.

Then, the Committee investigated a shipment of rhubarb. Thirty cases of this drug had been received from Canton, China, by two "very respectable" wholesalers in New York. Two members of the Committee called on one of them and inspected the rhubarb. They decided that it was not genuine Chinese rhubarb, but either French or English, which might have been shipped to Canton and thence re-shipped to the United States "to deceive."

New York May 21st 1885

Messrs Hull
 Robinson } Com. of Inspection N.Y. Col. of Pharm.
 Hart

Gentlemen.

At your request I have examined the substance labelled "Acetate of Morphine" which you furnished me for that purpose.

It was in the form of a powder of unequal fineness, but with no appearance of crystalline structure - It had a slightly yellowish colour, an acid taste, and an odour resembling that of Sulphuric Acid which has been contaminated with small quantities of vegetable matter. It was very slightly soluble in water, which liquid however, even in small quantities deprived it of its ~~acid~~ taste, and became itself acidulous - The acid ^{contained in the solution} matter was found on examination to be free sulphuric acid. The undissolved portion proved to be Sulphate of Lime -

No indications were obtained from experiments made for the purpose of the presence of Morphine or any other of the vegetable alkalies.

As nearly as I was enabled to determine from the small quantity of the article furnished me it consists of Sulphate of Lime mixed with from seven to eight per cent. of impure sulphuric acid.

I have the honor to be
 Very truly
 Yours

William H. Ellett

Report of Analysis by Dr. Ellett

They admitted that everyone was as yet ignorant of the variety of plant which produced the valuable article, and quoted Monsieur Sievers, an apothecary, who had been sent to China by the Russian Government, in 1790, to investigate the sources of rhubarb, as having said "*All that is said by the Jesuits is confused stuff, and all the seeds procured under its name are false; all the plantations we have will never produce true rhubarb, and I hereby declare all the descriptions in all the Materia Medicas are incorrect.*"

Being unable to decide upon the kind of rhubarb with which they had to deal, they decided to try it out on themselves and made an examination of its "aperient" effects! Again, no sacrifice was too great for science! In due time they reported that it was probably not more than one quarter as strong as true rhubarb should be. "*As it makes a very handsome powder,*" the report stated, "*we think the trade ought to be made acquainted with the fact of its being in the market, for very probably persons who wish to sell a low-priced article will grind this root and offer it for sale under the assurance that it is real China rhubarb.*"

In the following year, 1844, the Committee on Inspection devoted its energies to an examination of Blue Pill Mass. About twenty different samples of this medicinal preparation were purchased in various apothecary shops and subjected to analysis. Mr. Lawrence Reid, then Professor of Chemistry at the College, assisted in this work. All sorts of percentages were found, ranging from 46% of metallic mercury down to 19%; not one sample was 50% strong. Some of the samples had been sold "guaranteed" to be of pharmacopoeial strength, others had been sold as of "common commercial strength"; some were poorly mixed, others contained clay and Prussian Blue. In the report, the committee also pointed out that "*sundry other preparations in this market are equally faulty with those already examined. Your Committee particularly advert to the various Vegetable Alkaloids, Sulphuric Ether, Spirits of Nitre, Liquor Ammonia, Nitrate of Silver and various essential oils which are well known to be sold to retailers at prices far below what the cost to the maker would be, if of the requisite purity and strength.*"

"*These, your Committee would recommend to be subjected to similar examination, and the result made known in hopes that an evil exerting so powerful an influence on public health and recovery from disease may no longer baffle medical skill and consign to neglect or oblivion medicines which have until lately been considered appropriate and valuable remedies.*"

This report containing the names of all firms involved was also published. It caused considerable disturbance, especially since a number of American wholesale druggists were mentioned. A special report was made on a sample of Blue Pill Mass labeled to contain 25% of mercury. It was manufactured in England by Messrs. Bailey and Company, of Wolverhampton. On analysis, it was found to contain only 10% of mercury. This matter was referred to the President of the College who promptly wrote a letter to the firm asking for an explanation. The reply was a very definite denial coupled with a threat that the College would have to stand the consequences of any false accusation. The matter was investigated once more, when all of the findings of the first analysis were confirmed, and another letter was sent to the firm repeating the statements already made and inviting it to act in whatever manner it saw fit. Apparently nothing was done about it, since no further mention is made of the matter in the minutes of the Board of Trustees. The entire correspondence between the College and Messrs. Bailey and Company was sent to the New York Journal of Pharmacy for publication.

Then, the indefatigable Committee on Inspection, consisting of Messrs. Rush-ton, Adamson and Currie, requested Professor Reid to analyse a sample of Scheele's Acid. He reported that it contained 4.75% of hydrocyanic acid. This was criticized since Scheele's Acid should contain 6% of the acid; on the other hand, it was pointed out that this was more than twice as strong as the official

Philad: May 11th 1842

Dear Sir,

I have been requested by the Committee of Revision and Publication of the U.S. Pharmacopœia to have transmitted to you for the College of Pharmacy of New York, ~~a copy of the~~ an interleaved copy of the Pharmacopœia which has recently been published, as a slight evidence of the sense they entertain of the valuable aid of the College in the revision of the work. Messrs Gutz & Elliot, Booksellers of this City, inform me that they have sent a copy to your address, to be left with Messrs Harper & Brothers in New York, where it will probably soon be found.

Very respectfully Yrs

Geo. B. Wood

Chairman Com. of Revis.
and Publ. U.S.P.

L. Adams Esq.

President College of Pharm
of New York

Dr. George B. Wood's Letter, 1842

Hydrocyanic Acid, and that mistakes might easily occur on that account. A sample of Bicarbonate of Soda of English origin was found to be pure, as was a sample of Potassium Iodide of American manufacture.

In 1845, Mr. Rushton again heard of the importation of some ten cases of opium, and immediately proceeded to examine samples of it. Again, he found that it contained only 4% of morphine and that it was of an inferior Turkish variety. But shortly after he had reported on this lot, it was sold to a wholesaler in Boston. He suspected that after some months, this opium would come back to New York—and it did. But this fact did not elude the watchful Committee on Inspection. It was soon published in the press that inferior opium had come into New York. Some spurious specimens of Jalap Root were reported at the same time.

An examination of a sample of potassium iodide followed. It was labeled

"Hydriodide of Potassium," H.S. Carnes, 14 Rue Neuve St. Nicholas, Paris." In 1846, it was placed in the hands of Mr. Edward N. Kent, a chemist, who reported after a thorough examination that it was not potassium iodide, but potassium bromide. His report was submitted to the Trustees who promptly took action. One of the members of the committee called on the American representatives, Messrs. Carnes and Haskell, for an explanation, but he was not received very kindly. Several days after his visit, a firm of attorneys sent to Mr. Milhau the following letter:

"Messrs. Carnes and Haskell have consulted us in relation to a conversation in which you intimate an intention of publishing their names in connection with some medicines or chemicals alleged to have been sold by them and said to be adulterated. We are requested to give you notice that if you or any person, whether connected with the College of Pharmacy or not, make use of their names in any publication on the subject, you or such person will be held responsible for the consequences. They have of course no objection to any general caution against adulterated medicines or chemicals but will not permit their names to be referred to in connection with their importations or sales.

JOHN MILHAU, ESQ.

Yours Respectfully,

MOORE and HAVENS."

This letter was referred to the Committee on Inspection, which now undertook a thorough examination. Professor Reid and the members of the committee jointly analysed the sample and found it to consist of potassium bromide, and it was thereupon decided, by unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees, to publish the entire story and correspondence in the American Journal of Pharmacy. Nothing further was heard from the attorneys of the manufacturers.

These activities of the College had not failed to make a deep impression upon wholesalers, manufacturers and retailers. Nor was there any difficulty in obtaining the support of the medical profession to aid in the passage of a law which would require an inspection of all drugs before they could be brought into the country. The National Medical Convention, medical and pharmaceutical organizations throughout the United States, and many individual physicians and apothecaries supported the proposed law. It passed the Congress and was signed by the President, on June 26, 1848. It was the following:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That from and after the passage of this act, all drugs, medicines, medicinal preparations, including medicinal essential oils, and chemical preparations used wholly or in part as medicine, imported into the United States from abroad, shall before passing the custom house, be examined and appraised, as well in reference to their quality, purity, and fitness for medicinal purposes, as to their value and identity specified in the invoice.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all medicinal preparations, whether chemical or otherwise, usually imported with the name of the manufacturer, shall have the true name of the manufacturer, and the place where they are prepared permanently and legibly affixed to each parcel by stamp, label or otherwise; and all medicinal preparations imported without such names affixed as aforesaid, shall be adjudged to be forfeited.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if on examination, any drugs, medicines, medicinal preparations, whether chemical or otherwise, including medicinal essential oils, are found in the opinion of the examiner, to be so far adulterated, or in any manner deteriorated, as to render them inferior in strength and purity to the standard established by the United States, Edinburgh, London, French and German pharmacopœias and dispensaries, and thereby improper, unsafe, or dangerous to be used for medicinal purposes, a return to that effect shall be made upon the invoice and the articles so noted shall not pass the custom house, unless on a re-examination of a strictly analytical character, called for by the owner or consignee, the return of the examiner shall be found erroneous, and it shall be declared as the result of such analysis, that the said articles may properly, safely, and without danger, be used for medicinal purposes.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the owner or consignee shall, at all times, when dissatisfied with the examiner's return, have the privilege of calling, at his own expense, for a re-examination, and on depositing with the collector such sum as the latter may deem sufficient to defray such expense, it shall be the duty of that officer to procure some competent analytical

To the Board of Trustees of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York: The Committee of Inspection to whom was referred for examination an article purporting to be Iodide of Potassium but which from certain causes was supposed to be a sophistication respectfully report:

That in the presence of the Professor of Chemistry whose valuable aid is always ready upon such occasions the committee made the following minutes of the package submitted & the experiments upon its contents:

It was in an owned wide mouth vial of French pattern & appearance, cork stoppered & labelled:

"H. S. Carnes
Produits Chimiques et Pharmaceutiques
109, Hyd. Polass
114^{bis} Rue Neuve S^t Nicolas à Paris"

& sealed "H. S. C." (in old English letters)

"Paris" (in Roman letters, under the first) on black wax covering the top of the vial.

The article in general appearance & shape of crystals exactly resembled Iodide of Potassium. The taste was like that of common salt but a little more pungent.

It is readily soluble in water though it appears to require a much larger proportion than effects a solution of the Iodide probably as much as three parts but this

point was not accurately ascertained.

With Acetate of Lead it threw down a heavy white precipitate.

Sulphuric Acid poured upon it in a bent tube produced a brisk effervescence & at first an evolution of heavy reddish orange fumes which could be poured out & fell down in the air. The effervescence continued after the fumes had disappeared.

The solution treated with Starch & Sulphuric Acid presented a reddish orange colour.

From these experiments each of which was tried in comparison with a portion of Iodide of Potassium of known purity the suspected article was judged to be Iodide of Potassium & to decide this Mr Reid proposed to examine it quantitatively by means of Sulphuric Acid. As this proceeding required considerable time the matter was left in his hands. He informed the committee that the substance was treated with Sulphuric Acid & converted into Super Sulphate of Potassa the excess of acid was neutralized with Bi Carbonate of Potassa the amount of which was carefully noted & the Sulphate it would form deducted from the whole the remaining Sulphate indicated the equivalent of Sulphate of Potassa that Iodide of Potassium would give. The conclusion is therefore that the substance examined is Iodide of Potassium.

Respectfully submitted
New York 19th of Nov. 1846.

Geo. D. Loggishall
John C. Bussell
Jm. S. Ginn

Committee Report on Analysis of Potassium Iodide

chemist, possessing the confidence of the medical profession, as well as of the colleges of medicine and pharmacy, if any such institutions exist in the State in which the collection district is situated, (who shall make) a careful analysis of the articles included in said return, and a report upon the same under oath, and in case the report, which shall be final, shall declare the return of the examiner to be erroneous, and the said articles to be of the requisite strength and purity, according to the standards referred to in the next preceding sections of this act, the entire invoice shall be passed without reservation, on payment of the customary duties; but in case the examiner's return shall be sustained by the analysis and report, the said articles shall remain in charge of the collector, and the owner or consignee, on payment of the charges of storage, and other expenses incurred by the United States, and on giving a bond with sureties satisfactory to the collector, to land said articles out of the limits of the United States, shall have the privilege of re-exporting them at any time within the period of six months after the report of the analysis, but if the said articles shall not be sent out of the United States, within the time specified, it shall be the duty of the collector, at the expiration of the said time, to cause the same to be destroyed, holding the owner or consignee responsible to the United States for the payment of all charges, in the same manner as if said articles had been re-exported.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to carry into effect the provisions of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to appoint suitably qualified persons as special examiners of drugs, medicines, chemicals, etc., namely: one examiner in each of the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston and New Orleans, with the following salaries, viz: at New York sixteen hundred dollars per annum, and at each of the other ports above named, one thousand dollars per annum, which said salaries shall be paid each year quarterly, out of any monies in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to give such instructions to the collectors of the customs in the other collection districts, as he may deem necessary to prevent the importation of adulterated and spurious drugs and medicines.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, the special examiners to be appointed under this act, shall before entering on the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe the oath or affirmation required by the ninth section of the act of the 30th of July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled, "An act reducing the duty on imports and for other purposes."

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the special examiners authorized to be appointed by the fifth section of this act, shall, if suitably qualified persons can be found, be taken from officers now employed in the respective collection districts, and if new appointments shall be necessary, for want of such persons, then as soon as it can be done consistently with the efficiency of the service, the officers in said districts shall be reduced so that the present number of said officers shall not be permanently increased by reason of such new appointments.

Approved June 26, 1848.

During the campaign made for the passage of this law, the New York Academy of Medicine became a staunch ally and friend of the College of Pharmacy, and a joint committee of these two bodies held many meetings. Dr. Benjamin Drake, the most active representative among the medical men, made several addresses before the members of the Academy highly praising the splendid efforts of the College of Pharmacy and its work in the interest of the public health.

Naturally, the College members were elated with this signal service to the country. The following solemn preamble and resolutions were drawn up, printed and a copy sent to each college of pharmacy and of medicine. They appeared in many daily papers, as well as in the pharmaceutical press of the time, and show the usual high moral character of the acts of the College.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented by G. D. Coggeshall, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas: Upon the application of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York to the Congress of the United States at its present session, seconded with one accord by the Medical Pharmaceutical Institutions throughout the country, by the late National Medical Convention, by Physicians and Apothecaries, and sound-hearted men of all parties, with almost unprecedented unanimity, a law has been enacted and signed by the President on the 26th of June, 1848, entitled, "An act to prevent the importation of adulterated and spurious drugs and medicines;" which, in our belief, is calculated to arrest the criminal traffic in spurious and adulterated drugs and chemical preparations intended for medical use, so far, at least, as relates to their importation from abroad, (which to the honor of our country, we believe has hitherto been the chief source of this detestable species of fraud;) and whereas, it becomes our duty from time to time, as occasion presents, to adopt such measures as we may find expedient to carry out one of the prominent objects of our Institution, viz.: "to guard against abuses in the preparation and sale of Medicines," therefore

Resolved, That we will, collectively and individually, give our earnest aid to make this salutary law effective in all its parts.

New-York Academy of Medicine.

New-York, May 8. 1847.

Sir,—

I am directed to inform ^{the members of} the College of Pharmacy, of the City of New York, through their Secretary, that the communication made to the Academy of Medicine, on Wednesday last, was presented to it and accepted; and a resolution was passed appointing a Committee to confer with one from the College of Pharmacy, whom it should be appointed, and at such time as said Committee should designate, on the subjects alluded to in the Preamble & Resolutions transmitted by the College of Pharmacy to the Academy.

The Committee appointed by the Academy of Medicine consists of Dr. Bay State (Chairman), Dr. Roberts, Fitch, Fell and Rothera; and the said committee await further communication from the College of Pharmacy, to determine their future action.

I deeply regret that an unexpected series of professional and editorial engagements has compelled to postpone to this late date, this communication, a delay which I beg you will request the College to pardon, as being truly unavoidable.

John Snowden Esq.
Sec. N.Y. Coll. of Pharmacy.

With great respect, I am, Sir

Your obedient servant

John Roberts.

Sec. Gen. N.Y. Acad. of Med.

THREAT OF CHARTER REPEAL

Resolved, That in our judgment, cheating in Medicine is a great moral—and ought to be legal—felony, compared with which the counterfeiting of bank notes and of coin are venial offenses.

Resolved, That we will collectively and individually take all proper measures to expose publicly, and discountenance in every manner, all persons in this country who may be detected in the base crime of adulterating and sophisticating articles and preparations intended to be sold as medicines, and that we will report them particularly to all Colleges and Medical Institutions with which we correspond.

Resolved, That should any of our own members be guilty of such acts, we recommend the prompt application of the seventh section of the third article of the By-Laws of the College, which is as follows:

“Complaints may be preferred against any member of the College to the Board of Trustees, for misconduct in his business, either by the adulteration of articles, or otherwise. If the Trustees are satisfied that such complaints are well founded, they will appoint a sub-committee to remonstrate with the individual, and if he shall refuse or neglect to remedy the evil complained of, the Trustees may report the case to a meeting of the College, to be called by the President at their request, giving the offending member due notice thereof, and at such meeting he may be expelled, by a vote of three-fourths of the members present.”

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be presented to each of the Colleges of Pharmacy and of Medicine in the United States, that they be published in the newspapers at the discretion of the President and Secretary, and that copies of them be offered for publication to the journals of Pharmacy and Medicine in this country, and to “The Pharmaceutical Times and Journal of Chemistry,” and “The Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions” in London, and the “Journal de Pharmacie” in Paris.

In the campaign for the passage of the bill Dr. M. J. Bailey had been most active, and as he now desired the position of Drug Examiner for the Port of New York, the College supported him with the result that he was appointed.

That these activities of the College made many enemies for the institution is quite understandable. Resignations of persons once good members of the College were not infrequent. Even the individual Trustees had to suffer petty annoyances and persecutions. For example, Mr. Coggeshall, one of the founders of the College and an active member of the Committee on Inspection, called one day on one of the prominent wholesale firms to inquire for some preparations which he had ordered, when he was told very bluntly that the firm no longer cared to sell him any goods. He must have been very much annoyed by this for he made a very lengthy and detailed report of the entire matter to the Board of Trustees. He concludes, as follows: “*True, I acted as I did, under instructions from the Board of Trustees, yet I was accused of particular agency in the matter, as I would serve as a scapegoat for the College as well as anybody. For my own sake, I have no cause for repine. The general expression of indignant surprise shows a prevalence of the right feeling, and the hearty manifestations of good will by many friends. Even this affliction given as a grace is of more value to me than the profits of many dozens of Diamond Cement.*” The matter was fully discussed by the Board and, finally, a resolution was passed disapproving the action of the wholesale firm and calling upon all members of the College to purchase their supplies from only such importers and wholesale dealers “as vend articles of good quality.” The firm in question had been one of those whose Blue Pill Mass had been found deficient. A more serious attack, which had for its object the revocation of the charter of the College, was made in 1851.

An article appeared in the New York Tribune, of July 24, 1851, stating that a bill to repeal the Charter of the New York College of Pharmacy, had been introduced in the Legislature by Mr. T. H. Benedict. The Trustees quickly procured a copy of the article which was read at their regular meeting. In explanation of the action the Tribune printed the following:

The ground upon which this action for repeal of the charter of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York appears to be based is this: The College has not for several years past carried out the provisions of its charter, having neither rooms nor apparatus, and it has lost the confidence of the public. It has had but one student in the last two years, though formerly there were some twenty or thirty graduating yearly. We believe the object of the bill a good one, and regret that it was not reached this session of the Legislature. The bill provided for the granting of a new charter for a State institution. The present College appears to have entirely lost the public confidence, for while it has no students, there are

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

twenty or thirty graduating yearly from a similar institution in Philadelphia. Yet if there was a well conducted public institution in this city worthy of the public confidence, we feel confident that it would be well supported and that we should hear of fewer cases of poisoning by mistakes of druggists in putting up prescriptions.

This was a very serious matter, and Mr. Milhau, who never hesitated to act, and the eloquent Mr. Meakin were charged with the defense of the College. The following splendid letter was written by Mr. Meakin and forwarded to the Editor of the Tribune.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

In your paper of the 24th ultimo, after quoting from an Albany paper that Mr. T. H. Benedict gave notice of a bill to repeal the charter of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, you went on to speak unfavorably of that institution. It is evident from your remarks thereon that you have only heard an *ex parte* statement unsupported by the shadow of fact.

It is not my fortune to know the Honorable member from Westchester county, who presented the above notice, or to know with certainty the influences under which he acted; but I do know that legislative bodies have too often members whose particular ambition consists in attempting to gratify the private pique of some disappointed political friend, ignorant and perhaps regardless of the merits of the cause.

Allow me to give you a few facts.

The College of Pharmacy has never been without the necessary rooms and apparatus to carry out the objects of organization. True it has lacked the display of the more favored institutions that have received from \$5,000. to \$10,000. occasionally from the Legislature Fund of the State, and to which the College of Pharmacy is equally entitled, but owing to personal influence enjoyed by other colleges it has never been the recipient.

You state that the College for the past two years has had but one student, and then by way of contrast unfavorable to the College, though formerly there were some twenty or thirty graduating yearly. The College has never had less than fifteen to thirty-five students annually, and the largest graduating classes have never exceeded five or six, with one exception when the class numbered nine. The lectures of the last session were more fully attended than in any former year. For the lost confidence of the public to which you allude, I refer you to the medical profession and to all others who have given the subject a thought.

The mistakes of druggists which you would appear to attribute to neglect on the part of the College, is one of the strongest in its favor, for it is a well established fact that of the many fatal mistakes occurring annually in this City, not one has been committed by either a graduate or member of the College. The College is provided with professors of known character and ability and the doors are open to all who will avail themselves at a nominal fee; and if any persons through indolence or mercenary motives refuse to receive instruction appertaining to a business where health and lives of our citizens are at stake, the omission should not be chargeable to the College of Pharmacy.

As a graduate and member of the College, I shall deem it a privilege to furnish you with any information which your interest in the cause of truth may induce you to seek.

With respect Yours, Etc.

JOHN MEAKIM.

New York, Aug. 25, 1851.

No doubt, other steps were taken to ward off the threatening danger, for the matter did not go further; the bill was not introduced and the College again emerged victorious from its fight for existence.

That the Trustees felt seriously that it was their mission to protect the public health is evident from their action of the year 1851. Many of the patent medicines then on the market relied for their effect on the presence of opium; in fact, much of the medication then administered by physicians and pharmacists consisted of opium. But when the Trustees noted that on the wrapper and label of a widely used Elixir, on the market as a patent medicine, which they knew contained a liberal amount of opium, there appeared a special recommendation to mothers and nurses that the Elixir be given to babies and children, they felt it to be a distinct danger. A call upon the manufacturer to ask him to omit the offending recommendation from his wrapper in the future, resulted in his agreeing to change the wording of his labels, wrappers and other advertisements.

It had been the hope of the Trustees that the quality of the drugs imported into the United States from foreign countries would greatly improve after the passage of the Drug Inspection Law of 1848. But they soon found that this was not at all the case. The appointments of Drug Examiners had

been made a matter of politics, the positions being given to men of political influence rather than to men of ability and integrity. Dr. Montgomery Bailey, who had filled the position in the Port of New York, had been an exceptional man. Although he had done excellent work, he had suddenly been dismissed and replaced by a Dr. Van Wyck. Moreover, in the absence of any set standards for the imported drugs, there was great divergence of opinion among the Examiners of the various ports; one would pass a shipment of a drug that would be rejected by the Examiner in another port. It actually happened that a shipment refused entry into the Port of New York, after a time, appeared in that of Boston, where it was admitted, thence to be sold to New York.

Once more, the Nemesis of the importer of adulterated drugs, the Committee on Inspection of the College of Pharmacy, went into action. Charges were made against Dr. Van Wyck in no uncertain terms. He was accused of inefficiency and even of dishonesty. The Committee made an exhaustive report on the quality of certain drugs which had been permitted to pass through the New York Customs House. There was a shipment of precipitated chalk which, upon analysis, proved to be nothing but plaster of Paris. This had just been imported and was for sale as precipitated chalk in a number of apothecary shops. There was a shipment of potassium iodide which had been permitted to pass inspection although no name whatever of manufacturer or firm appeared on the packages; in fact, this shipment had been pronounced "especially fine" and "exceptionally pure" by the Drug Examiner, but on analysis, proved to be largely adulterated. There was a shipment of ipecac root which had been passed and which, on examination by the Committee, was pronounced absolutely worthless. When the Committee asked the importer how such a sample had been allowed to pass the Customs House, the answer was "Oh, there is the smallest possible difficulty about that!" This article was offered in the market for 56 cents a pound, whereas a good sample would ordinarily bring \$2.50 or \$3.00 a pound. There was a shipment of jalap root which was so poor in quality that even the importer rejected it, throwing it back on the hands of the underwriter, whence it was sold from the Customs House to someone else, thus reaching the market. The Committee concluded its report with the following words: "Many other facts of similar character might be set forth, but the Committee deem further specifications unnecessary as the above show a manifestly reckless disregard of the law's plainest provisions." Energetic and prompt action by the College followed the submission of this report.

A petition was sent to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury in Washington, to take such action in the matter "as would save the Community from such imposition and the Law's projectors and upholders from disgrace." This was accompanied by a copy of the report of the Committee on Inspection, with the request for the prompt removal of Dr. Van Wyck as Drug Examiner. Moreover, a copy of all this material was also sent to the President of the United States. A notice was sent to Dr. Van Wyck to the effect that these charges had been preferred against him, and that he might obtain a copy of the report and petition to the President by calling for them at the College. Dr. Van Wyck did not wait long; he obtained a copy and promptly instituted a suit for defamation of character against the College. His position of Drug Examiner was vacated by the Secretary of State and, upon the recommendation of the College, Dr. Bailey was re-instated. He served uninterruptedly until the year 1857, when again becoming the victim of politics, he was removed from office. Whereupon, the College adopted resolutions in which it stated: "*Whereas the office of Special Examiner of imported drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations at the Port of New York, has been taken from Montgomery J. Bailey, M.D., who had been a most efficient and useful officer*

under the law ever since its passage in 1848, (excepting during an interval of a few months), and has shut out over nine hundred thousand pounds of spurious and worthless drugs;

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this Board the office of Special Examiner of Drugs should not be regarded as a political prize but as a post of scientific duty intended to guard the safety and welfare of the Community at a most important point; a post which should be intrusted only to a man properly educated, energetic and trustworthy and that when the office is so filled, no change should be lightly made nor should any political reasons be allowed to jeopardize the full and faithful performance of its duty.

"Resolved, that with our practical and extended knowledge of the administration of the office by Dr. Bailey and of the salutary results, we much regret his removal and are of the opinion that he ought to be re-instated."

A committee was appointed to confer with Dr. Bailey as to the best way of supporting him, and it was decided that the resolutions be forwarded to the Hon. H. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury. The suit started by Dr. Van Wyck was vigorously defended, and owing to the firm stand taken by the College, it was not pressed. For some years the matter was pending in various courts, and it was discontinued without ever coming to trial. But it cost over \$900.00 in attorney fees, etc., a considerable amount of money which, as the Trustees later remarked, might better have been used for educational purposes.

In the year 1850, as the standards of the Drug Examiners in the different ports were widely varied, the College took steps to set more definite ones. This could, of course, be accomplished only through the coöperation of the pharmaceutical and medical organizations of the various cities. The matter was thoroughly discussed and, in April, 1851, it was decided by the College to invite representatives of the then existing colleges of pharmacy to a meeting. Accordingly, invitations were sent to the Colleges in Philadelphia, Boston and Cincinnati to meet in New York without delay, so that their propositions might be submitted to the United States Medical Convention, scheduled to be held in Charleston, S. C., in May of that year. But each college replied that no representatives could be sent at such short notice. Another appointment was then arranged for October, 1851, and on the 15th and 16th of that month, the meeting took place. The representatives of the New York College were Messrs. Coggeshall, Guthrie and Merrick, and the meetings were held in the College rooms. After much discussion, resolutions were finally adopted embodying the following ideas:

(a) That united action of all pharmaceutical agencies is absolutely necessary and that it is desirable that uniform standards be adopted;

(b) That pharmacists have and follow a rigid Code of Ethics, and

(c) That it is highly desirable that additional colleges of pharmacy be established in the larger American cities.

It was further decided that a meeting of all pharmacists be held in Philadelphia the following year, 1852, for the purpose of forming a national association. An important result of this meeting, therefore, was the foundation of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Despite the press of these weighty matters, the Trustees found time to take care of some less important details. And so, we find that a proposition was laid before them, in 1854, to sponsor a movement to close all apothecary shops on Sundays. The committee appointed to report in the matter did so adversely, and it was dropped. Again, in the same year, they found that a certain gentleman in New Jersey, who was widely advertising his medicines, styled himself a Trustee of the College of Pharmacy, although he was not even a member of it. Soon a committee waited on him and asked for an explanation. He replied meekly that it was a printer's mistake and prom-

ised to see that it did not occur again. The committee thereupon informed him that he would be fully exposed in the public press if he did not keep his promise. Apparently he did for the matter is not mentioned again.

Physicians had long been in the habit of purchasing from the pharmacists medicinal preparations which they dispensed directly to their patients and for which they received handsome fees. This seemed unfair to the Trustees, and, in 1856, a resolution was adopted requesting physicians to abstain from that practice. This resolution follows. "*Whereas the practice of purchasing medicines from Apothecaries by Physicians at wholesale prices to dispense to their patients, even if necessary in former times, is not so in the present advanced state of pharmacy and unfairly reduces the remuneration which the apothecary ought to receive for the practice of his profession, therefore Resolved, that Physicians be respectfully requested to consider the propriety of discontinuing the practice of dispensing medicines, and especially of purchasing the preparations of pharmacy at merely nominal prices to dispense to their patients, thus preventing the apothecary from receiving his fair remuneration for his labor and skill in the prosecution of his and only his legitimate art.*" This resolution was ordered printed in circular form and one thousand copies were mailed to the physicians of the City.

Shortly after its foundation, the College became active in the revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia. In 1839, a letter was addressed to Dr. George B. Wood, the Chairman of the National Medical Convention then in charge of that work, offering the assistance of the College. He replied that he greatly appreciated the proffered help and that certain recommendations made by the College would be taken under serious consideration by the revision committee. When the work of that committee had been completed, in 1842, it presented the Board of Trustees with an interleaved copy, accompanied by a letter from Dr. Wood. In 1849, the College elected two delegates to represent the institution at the National Pharmacopoeial Convention, held in Washington, D. C., on the 6th of May, 1850. Mr. J. Milhau was the chairman of the delegation, which, in accordance with the instructions of the College, did its best to have the Pharmacopoeia printed in Latin as well as in English, as had been done in the 1820 and 1830 editions. But the proposition was voted down on the "score of economy and the difficulty of finding names for new instruments and lately discovered medicines and chemicals."

Prior to the National Convention, an invitation from the Academy of Medicine had been received by the New York College of Pharmacy to appoint a committee to advise with a similar one from the Academy as to the changes and propositions to be submitted. Dr. Edward R. Squibb, who had been a member of the Academy of Medicine and very active in its affairs, was made the chairman of the joint meetings. These marked the first contact between Dr. Squibb and the College of Pharmacy. There were no less than eighteen of them, and a very elaborate report was drawn up and submitted at meetings of the members at large of both the Academy and the College of Pharmacy where it was adopted for submission to the National Pharmacopoeial Convention. In the report, gratitude to Dr. Squibb is expressed as follows: "*Your committee desire to express their sense of obligation to the respected Chairman (Dr. E. R. Squibb) of the joint committee for the time and talent that he has devoted to the undertaking.*"

The question of properly controlling the sale of poisons was taken up by the College in 1857, when a committee was appointed to "draw up some general rules to guide pharmacutists in vending poisons." President Meakim read a paper the same evening on certain regulations adopted by the College of Physicians in Ireland "on vending medicines in vials of different shape: viz., medicines for internal use to be sold in square vials, and those for external use in round ones." The matter was referred to the Committee on Inspection, consisting of Messrs. John Meakim and Eugene Dupuy, which reported, later in the year, that it had investigated the matter and was of the opinion that nothing short of legislative action would suffice.

College of Pharmacy, of the City of New York.

At a special meeting of the College of Pharmacy, held on the 20th Nov., the following resolutions were adopted —

That a Committee of three be appointed, by ballot, to examine and revise the last edition of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, and make notes of such alterations or amendments of the various formulæ, as their judgment and experience may dictate, and that they be instructed to give a circular, inviting Members, and such other Apothecaries as they may think proper, to co-operate with them, by furnishing suggestions which, if approved by them, are to be engrossed with their own, and that a report complete be made to the stated meeting of the College in March.

It was also resolved, that this Committee constitute the Delegation from this College to the National Convention, to revise the U. S. Pharmacopœia, which is to meet in Washington, on the first Monday of May next, and that they be reported forthwith to George B. Wood, M. D., Philadelphia, Vice-President of the Convention of 1849, in accordance with the notice published by him.

The undersigned, having been appointed as above, respectfully urge your early attention to the subject, and would be happy to receive any suggestions which you may deem proper to offer. As the meetings of the National Convention take place but once in ten years, you will readily perceive the importance of availing ourselves of this opportunity to unite our efforts in improving the U. S. Pharmacopœia.

John Methuen,
George D. Coggeshall,
James S. Aspinwall, } Committee

New York, December, 1849

Pharmacopœial Revision Notice

Also that they had referred the matter to a committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association for advice, and that they would await the meeting of that body, for the definition of the word "poison" troubled them. They also suggested that an amendment to the law of 1839 be passed, consisting of a list enumerating the poisons and providing that they should be sold only by pharmacists under the following restrictions—that the party receiving the poison shall be personally known to the pharmacist selling it; that he shall be required to keep a register in which he shall enter the date of the delivery, the name of the party receiving the poison, name and quantity of the poison, and the purpose for which it is to be used; that he shall be required to mark each package containing poison plainly "Poison:" also, that all containers of poisons shall have the manner of using them plainly marked on them.

While but little information can be obtained from the minutes of the Board of Trustees on the further progress in the matter of the regulation of the sale of poisons, we find that, in 1860, the State of New York passed a Poison Law, which was, no doubt, the outcome of the further activity of the Committee on Inspection of the College of Pharmacy.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE SALE OF POISONS. PASSED APRIL 16, 1860.

SECTION I. No person shall sell or give away poisons or poisonous substances without recording in a book, to be kept for that purpose, the name of the person receiving said poison, and his or her residence; together with the name and residence of some person as witness to such sale, except upon the written order or prescription of some regularly authorized practicing physician, whose name must be attached to such order. Such book shall be kept open for inspection.

SECTION II. No person shall sell, give, or dispose of any poison or poisonous substance, except upon the order or prescription of a regular authorized practicing physician, without attaching the vial, box or parcel containing such poisonous substance with the name and residence of such person, and the word, "Poison" all printed upon it with red ink; together with the name of such poison written or printed thereon in plain and legible characters.

SECTION III. The provisions shall apply to the following poisonous substances, except when sold in wholesale quantities of one pound or over, viz., arsenic and its various preparations, oxalic acid, corrosive sublimate, chloroform, sugar of lead, tartar emetic, opium and its preparations, oil of bitter almonds, cyanide of potassium, mercury, silver and zinc, deadly nightshade, henbane, poison hemlock, prussic acid, aconite and its various preparations, atropia and its salts, cantharides, croton oil, datura and its salts, delphinia and its salts, digitalis and its preparations, nux vomica and its preparations, elaterium, ergot and its preparations, veratria and its salts, cannabis indica and its preparations.

SECTION IV. Any person infringing any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

SECTION V. This act shall only apply to incorporated cities and villages having a population of 1,000 inhabitants and upwards in this state.

Another law passed, in 1860, affecting pharmacists was the following:

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE PREPARATION OF MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS—
LAWS OF 1860

SECTION I. No person employed or in attendance at any drug store or apothecary shop shall prepare a medical prescription, unless he has served two years' apprenticeship in a drug store, or is a graduate of a medical college, or a college of pharmacy, except under the direct supervision of some person possessing some one of the before-mentioned qualifications; nor shall any one having permanent charge as proprietor, or otherwise, in any store at which drugs are sold by retail, or at which medical prescriptions are put up for sale or use, permit the putting up of a prescription therein by any person, unless such person has served two years as apprentice in a retail drug store, or is a graduate of a medical college or a college of pharmacy.

SECTION II. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$100., or by imprisonment, not exceeding six months, in the county jail; and in case of death ensuing from such violations, the person offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000. nor more than \$5,000. or by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term of not less than two years, nor more than four years, or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

SECTION III. The act shall take effect immediately.

The close relationship between the Academy of Medicine and the College of Pharmacy is again shown by a letter received from the Academy by the College,

shortly after the passage of the Poison Law. The Academy wrote:

"Resolved, that the Academy of Medicine desiring to express its approbation of all proper measures designed to protect the Community against the evils liable to result from the unrestricted sale and use of poisons, hereby respectfully requests the New York College of Pharmacy to cause to be forwarded to every apothecary in this City a copy of the act relating to the sale of poisons passed by the last Legislature that strict adherence be given to the provisions of that law."

This request, no doubt, irritated the Trustees somewhat, for they replied that they would fully cooperate, at the same time calling the attention of the Academy to the clause of the law requiring the prescriptions to be written by "regularly authorized physicians" and soliciting the cooperation of the Academy in supplying a complete list of the physicians who were to be so recognized. This was difficult for the Academy to do, as almost anyone could call himself a physician, and many persons then practicing medicine were no more qualified to do so than many pharmacists. We are not informed as to whether the Academy ever furnished that list.

The Drug Inspection Law of 1848 did not operate satisfactorily even in 1860. The office of Drug Examiner had been given to political protégés of various parties without the least consideration of whether or not they knew anything about drugs. Now, the College linked forces with the medical profession. A committee, consisting of delegates from the Medical Society of New York, the New York County Medical Society, the Kings County Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine and the College of Pharmacy was formed to consider the matter. Dr. E. R. Squibb was chairman. Four long meetings were held and it was finally decided to appeal directly to the President of the United States, the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, and to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. Salmon P. Chase. Before the memorials were sent off, they were submitted to the various colleges of pharmacy for comment. That to President Lincoln was as follows:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States:

We, the undersigned Presiding Officers of the Medical Society of the State of New York, The New York County Medical Society, the Kings County Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine and the New York College of Pharmacy, beg leave to represent—

That by discussion in these several bodies, and by committees of conference, finally by a Joint Committee, these bodies are unanimously agreed to solicit your attention to the proper execution of the law, known as the Drug Law, passed by Congress in 1848, "to prevent the importation of adulterated and spurious drugs and medicines."

This law, if thoroughly and properly executed, is a great public safeguard and benefit; if administered through venality, incompetency, or carelessness, it becomes mischievous, and may increase the evil it aims to correct. Its execution according to its true intent and spirit demands the highest order of integrity, and a high standard of scientific and practical knowledge of medicine, pharmacy, and chemistry, as applied to the quality and value of drugs and chemicals.

In view, therefore, of the importance of selecting officers thus properly qualified, and the difficulty of deciding as to these qualifications without a critical examination, we respectfully recommend—

1st. That the candidates be graduates of a regular medical college or college of pharmacy; and,

2d. The reference of all candidates to the Medical Boards of Examination of the Army or Navy, whose competency for such duty is well established, who shall report their decisions or selections to the appointing power through their respective departments. It will be remembered that these Boards meet for the examination of candidates for the medical corps of the Army and Navy every year, generally in March, and always in some of the large ports of entry.

The comment of the Maryland College was that in its opinion a Board of Examiners should be appointed by the College of Pharmacy, this Board to examine the candidates for the office of Drug Examiner as to their qualifications. The Philadelphia College requested that no appointment to the office of Drug Examiner at Philadelphia be made without the official approval of that College, or of some competent medical body selected for the purpose.

But the New York Committee went ahead as planned at first. A number of the petitions were prepared and submitted to various bodies for signatures. The

medical and surgical staffs of the hospitals of New York and Brooklyn, and their medical societies signed. Other petitions were signed by prominent pharmacists, both wholesalers and retailers. Two of the largest wholesale firms refused to sign, stating that they were opposed to the law itself as being injurious to commerce, and that, as to the idea of having efficient drug examiners, they had just signed a petition recommending a certain broker in drugs for that office. Dr. Edward Squibb was requested to place the petitions in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury and to offer any explanations or give such information as the Secretary might require, which he did. In the meantime the American Pharmaceutical Association, and medical associations had shown an interest in the matter and now assumed responsibility for its successful materialization.

In 1862, the College sent a memorial to the Congressional Committee on Ways and Means, in the matter of the newly passed Federal Tax Law. This law imposed a tax on all vendors of alcohol or "distilled spirit." District Assessors had been appointed to collect the tax, but they did not, apparently, pursue a uniform course in the various districts, and were not certain about many of the points of the law. The matter was discussed at length, and a letter of inquiry sent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue brought the reply that anyone dealing in alcohol was subject to the law and apothecaries selling distilled spirits were considered "liquor dealers." The Commissioner pointed out that apothecaries, under a special provision of the law, were allowed to keep alcohol on hand to use when necessary in the compounding of medicines but for no other purposes. In other words, if they wished to sell distilled spirit, they were subject to the tax. In consequence of this letter, a memorial was prepared which stated, in part: "Your memorialists would represent that it has always pertained to the business of druggists and apothecaries to deal in this spirit and to supply it demands for use in the arts and for domestic and other economical purposes, and also that as one of those accommodations which the public are universally accustomed to require of the apothecary, the profits derived from its sale being in many cases less in amount than would be the cost of this license. And that, inasmuch as alcohol is not used as a beverage like other spirituous liquors and as a general rule is not vended by liquor dealers, it was probably without design included in the category of liquors when the government excise bill was framed." There followed a request that Congress pass a declaratory amendment to the Act exempting apothecaries from the tax. The petition was signed by Messrs. Henry T. Kiersted and Peter Pen-dover Bedford, but was unproductive of results.

Long before the State law requiring examination and registration of pharmacists was placed on the Statute Books, efforts were made to regulate the profession. These issued not from the apothecaries themselves, but from persons not at all connected with pharmacy. As early as 1864, a notice appeared in the public press that Mr. J. L. Smith, a member of the State Legislature, intended to introduce a law to license druggists. This came to the notice of the Trustees who took steps at once to inquire of Mr. Smith as to his intentions. He replied that he was about to introduce a bill, which would require retail druggists to take out a State License at an expense of not over \$5.00 and compel them to have a competent person in attendance at all times, day and night. The College decided to oppose that bill on the ground that it was unnecessary, since almost every store had a competent person in charge, even to answer night calls, and that no provision had been made in the bill as to the purpose to which the registration fee was to be applied. Later in the year, a bill embodying Mr. Smith's ideas was introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Oswald. The bill provided for a penalty of sixty days imprisonment and \$500.00 fine for non-compliance with the Act. But the legislative committee, to whom the bill had been committed, reported adversely, and that disposed of the matter for the time being.

Another effort was made in 1867, when Mr. S. J. Colahan introduced a meas-

ure in the Legislature the intent of which was to restrict the profession of the apothecary to properly qualified persons, but this also failed of passage.

The year 1868 was a critical one for the pharmacists of New York. Some accidents had occurred, not of a serious nature, but made much of by the public press. The Coroner arrested several pharmacists, but they were soon released for lack of evidence. The Trustees of the College saw that something had to be done. They discussed the question of introducing a pharmacy law, but decided to endeavor first of all to enforce the law of 1839, which was still on the Statutes. Inasmuch as the penalties, under that law, were to go to the support of the Dispensary, and there by this time were a number of such institutions, a committee was appointed to get in touch with the officers of the various Dispensaries and to ascertain whether they would assist in starting prosecutions under that law, or would favor the passage of a new law. But the committee received very little support from that quarter. Things began to happen, however, early in the year 1871. The campaign of the press against what had been termed "the murderous druggists" had centered the attention of politicians upon the apothecary. During the session of the Legislature of 1870-1871, a bill was introduced by Assemblyman Irving which was most obnoxious to all pharmacists. It became known as the "Irving Bill" and provided for a New York City Board of Pharmacy, to be appointed by the Mayor, and to consist of four persons—two physicians, one pharmacist and one druggist. This Board was to examine everyone who was engaged in compounding prescriptions, and the terms of the bill were such that even pharmacists of many years' experience, well-trained store owners, had to subject themselves to an examination. The proposed Board was to fix the cost of the certificate to be issued to the pharmacist who had been successful in his examination; a salary of \$2,500.00 was provided for the secretary, this to be raised by taxation upon the real estate of New York City, in the event that the activities of the Board did not provide a sufficient revenue. The salary of the Board members was to be determined later.

Shortly after the introduction of that bill, the Drug Exchange in New York City held a meeting at which it was decided that the Irving Bill be opposed, and another Pharmacy Bill was at once introduced into the Legislature, through the assistance of Assemblyman Nachtmann. This opposition bill was based upon the College bill of 1839, and the Drug Exchange now appointed Messrs. Daniel C. Robbins, William Wright and E. L. Milhau a committee to confer with the Trustees of the New York College of Pharmacy and seek their opinions and support.

The Trustees, after thorough discussion, stated definitely that they would oppose the Irving Bill with all their power. As to the Nachtmann Bill, they felt that it should be modified so as to exclude graduates of medical colleges from the practice of pharmacy, and so as to abrogate the power of the censors of the medical county societies to license persons for the practice of pharmacy. The very same gentlemen who had been appointed by the Drug Exchange to handle this matter, were also decided upon by the College of Pharmacy. Mr. Frohwein, who had corresponded with Assemblyman Nachtmann, was added to the committee in place of Mr. Milhau who requested that his name be withdrawn. Shortly after this committee had been appointed, Mr. William Hegeman, then President of the College, went to Albany, and in an interview with Mr. Nachtmann, was told that it was too late for amendments, and that the Irving Drug Bill would, no doubt, be passed owing to the support of powerful politicians. On March 28, 1871, the Irving Drug Bill was passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, and shortly afterward was signed by the Governor. It stated, as follows:

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Mayor of the City of New York is hereby authorized to appoint within ninety days after the passage of this act, a board to consist of one skilled pharmacist, one practical druggist, and two regular physicians of the City of New York, to hold office during the

pleasure of said Mayor, to act as an Examining Board, for the examination and licensing of all druggists and all persons now employed or hereafter to be employed as clerks by any druggist, keeper, proprietor, or superintendent of any drug store in said city who shall be engaged in preparing and putting up physician's prescription, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not longer than six months, or both at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 2. In case of a vacancy occurring by reason of the refusal of any person appointed as a member or officer of said Examining Board, or if after accepting he shall die, resign, or otherwise become incapacitated to act, the said Mayor shall fill such vacancy by the appointment of some other physician, chemist, or druggist, to act as a member of said Board.

SECTION 3. The persons appointed as such Examining Board shall, within ten days after receiving notice of such appointment, meet and organize as such Board, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and they shall appoint a person, who shall be a practical druggist, as Secretary of said Board.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of said Board to examine, on application, all persons now employed or hereafter to be employed in putting up prescriptions or dispensing medicine in the City of New York, and give a certificate of such examination to the person so examined if found competent to act in such capacity, and which certificate shall be deemed as a license for such person to engage in such employment.

SECTION 5. Such Board shall, with the approval of the Mayor, fix the sum to be paid for such certificates by the persons to whom they shall be issued, and all sums and fees for certificates raised by said Board shall be appropriated to the payment of the expenses and salaries of the members of said Board, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the balance, if any, to be paid into the city treasury; said Board shall cause a true and accurate account of its receipts and disbursements to be kept, and shall once in three months make a return of the amount received and expended to the Comptroller of the City of New York.

SECTION 6. The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New York are hereby directed to fix the compensation which each member of said Board and the Secretary thereof shall receive as they may deem reasonable for the service rendered by them, not to exceed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum for each Commissioner, and for the Secretary, said Board of Supervisors shall also raise annually by tax on the estates real and personal in the City of New York, such sum of money as may be necessary to pay any balance for expenses and salaries of said Examining Board which shall exist after the application as above provided, of the sum or sums of money received for the certificates issued by said first mentioned Board.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

The passage of that bill acted like a bombshell in pharmaceutical circles. It was generally feared that the licensing of druggists and clerks would now become susceptible of political corruption, and rumors of that danger were flying fast. If the pharmacists of New York were ever aroused out of their lethargy, they were at that time.

The Mayor of New York City, Mr. A. O. Hall, however, appointed a good Board,—at least a better one than the politicians had hoped for. He named the following: R. Ogden Doremus, M.D., Cornelius M. O'Leary, M.D., Theobald Frohwein, and William Graham. On June 18, 1871, this Board was organized; Dr. Doremus was elected President, Mr. Frohwein, Treasurer, and a Mr. Louis G. Branda, Secretary. An office was established at 72 Union Square and notice was given in the public press that every pharmacist, whether a store owner or clerk, had now to present himself for an examination, if he wished to continue in his profession. An examination fee of \$30.00 for proprietors of drug stores and \$10.00 for clerks was fixed. While these sums do not seem excessive according to our 1929 standards, the pharmacists of 1871 felt that they were entirely too high. In fairness to that first Board of Pharmacy it must be stated that it did its work with conscientious efficiency and sympathetic liberality. But the pharmacists of the City felt that a grave injustice had been done when the control of pharmacy was taken out of the hands of the apothecaries themselves and placed into those of a "political" commission.

The New York College of Pharmacy especially felt that a wrong had been done the institution which had faithfully worked for the betterment of pharmacy for so many years, and it decided to make itself the aggressive leader of the opposition, although somewhat hampered by the fact that the

Vice-President of the College, Mr. Frohwein, was a member of the City Board, which position would naturally make him the opponent of the College. In this endeavor, the College was supported by two pharmaceutical organizations, the "Druggist's Union" and the "German Apothecary's Society." The former was an organization formed especially for the purpose of opposing the Irving Drug Law; the latter, having been established in 1851, was the most powerful and influential pharmaceutical association in the City.

In the fall of 1871, the City Pharmacy Board, having heard that the opposition would take steps to have a different law passed, requested the College of Pharmacy to meet with it in conference. A meeting was held on November 13th, but the representatives of the College, Messrs. Hegeman and Cassebeer, stated that they had not been authorized by the College to enter into any agreement, or even discussion, in the matter of the amendments which the Board of Pharmacy might be willing to suggest. At a subsequent meeting of the College, it was decided to call together the representatives of the Druggist's Union, the German Apothecary's Society and the College to draw up a proposed law which, after full discussion by all bodies concerned, would be introduced into the Legislature. There were many meetings, and many differences of opinion. But a draft was finally made and submitted. The College committee reported as follows: "A wide divergence of opinions prevailed and the report may be considered a compromise among the members, as probably few of them would say that they approve of them entirely." In the proposed bill the supervision of pharmacists was vested in the College of Pharmacy which was to elect a Board of Pharmacy. There was some doubt expressed as to the legality of that provision, but it was agreed to by all members of the committee. Mr. William Wright, in his report to the College, stated: "*With its hand (the College's) properly strengthened by some such moderate enactment it will be evident to all that no other body is so competent to insure such proper qualifications or to impart the necessary instructions as this College, which has been the pioneer in scientific pharmaceutical education within the State and which, considering the apathy of the community (until recently) and its own struggles with a poor exchequer may fairly be proud of its graduates, for the education of which not a dollar has been subscribed by anybody but the much abused pharmacists of this City.*" The original draft of that bill is quite interesting, as it shows the intelligence of the members of the committee who composed it. The bill, as actually passed, differs quite radically from the following draft, for it went through the mill of the Legislature, where it was amended.

Report of the Conference Committee of the College of Pharmacy, the Apothecaries' Union,

The German Apothecary's Society, appointed to prepare the draft of the law for the regulation of the practice of Pharmacy and the sale of Poisons.

PROPOSED DRAFT

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, that, *whereas*, the rendering, compounding and dispensing of drugs, medicines and chemicals, and the sale of poisons by incompetent and unqualified persons, is attended with danger to the health and lives of the community; and *whereas*, existing laws are inconsistent and insufficient, therefore, from and after the first day of..... it shall be unlawful for any person, unless a registered pharmacist, or a registered assistant pharmacist, within the meaning of this act, to open or conduct any Pharmacy or store for retailing, dispensing or compounding medicines or poisons, except as hereinafter provided.

SECTION II. Any person, in order to be registered, must be either a graduate in Pharmacy, a Licentiate in Pharmacy, a Practicing Pharmacist, or a Practicing Assistant Pharmacist.

SECTION III. Graduates in Pharmacy must be such persons as have had four years' experience in stores where prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded, and have obtained a diploma from a college of pharmacy within the United States, or from an authorized foreign institution or examining board.

Licentiates in Pharmacy must be such as have had four years' experience in stores where prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded, and shall have passed an examination

DRAFT OF LAW TO REPLACE IRVING DRUG LAW

before the Board of Pharmacy, or such foreign Pharmacists as shall present satisfactory credentials or certificates of their attainments to the Board of Pharmacy.

Practicing Pharmacists are such persons only as at or prior to the passage of this act, have kept and continue to keep open store for compounding and dispensing the prescriptions of medical practitioners and for the sale of medicines and poisons.

Practicing Assistant Pharmacists must be such persons of not less than 18 years of age, as at or prior to the passage of this act, have had two years' experience in the compounding of prescriptions of medical practitioners, in the store of a Practicing Pharmacist, and shall furnish satisfactory evidence of the same to the Board of Pharmacy. Persons of less than eighteen years of age, or less than four years' experience, are as *junior assistants or apprentices*, to be under the immediate supervision of a registered Pharmacist or Assistant Pharmacist, until they have become *Graduates or Licentiates* in Pharmacy.

SECTION IV. The College of Pharmacy of the City of New York shall one month before the 1st day of....., and every third year thereafter, at a special meeting, elect and nominate ten of the most accomplished Pharmacists of the city of New York....., of which number the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall appoint on or before the first day of....., a *Board of Pharmacy*, which shall consist of five members. The members of this board shall within thirty days after their appointment, individually take and subscribe before the clerk of the Supreme Court an oath, faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties prescribed by this act. They shall hold office for the term of three years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified; and in case of vacancy, the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court shall fill the same from two nominees elected at a special meeting of the College of Pharmacy. The Board shall organize for the transaction of business in the city of New York, by the election for the whole term of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary and Registrar. Three members of the Board shall constitute a quorum. They shall meet at least quarterly, and have power to make *By-Laws* for the proper fulfillment of their duties. The duties of this Board shall be to transact all business pertaining to the legal regulations of the practice of Pharmacy and the retailing of poisons, and to examine and register all Pharmacists.

All persons applying for examinations shall pay to the Treasurer a fee of \$5.00; and on passing the examination shall be furnished with a certificate signed by the President and the Examiners.

SECTION V. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to keep a Book of Registration open at some convenient place, of which due notice shall be given through the public press, in which shall be entered under the supervision of the Board, the name and place of business of all persons coming under the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of all such persons to appear before the Board within a period of thirty days after its organization and be registered. The fee for the first registration shall be \$2.; assistants \$1. It shall be the duty of every person registered to have his registration renewed every year in the month of January, the fee for which shall be \$1; and upon changing his place of business or engagement, to notify the Registrar within thirty days. The Registrar shall make all necessary alterations in the Register; and notify all persons on or before the 10th of February, who shall not have renewed their registration, for which notification the Registrar shall receive a fee of 50 cents; and in case no answer shall be received within fourteen days, such name shall be erased, provided always that said name shall be restored on payment of \$50. to the Board within one year.

The Registrar shall give receipts for all moneys received by him, and pay said moneys to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor.

The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the Board, to be paid out of the registration fees.

SECTION VI. A Registrar guilty of any misconduct or malfeasance in office shall be removed, and he may be fined at the option of the court in a sum not exceeding \$500, to be paid to the Library Fund of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York.

SECTION VII. From and after the first day of....., every Registered Pharmacist shall be responsible for the quality and goodness of all drugs, chemicals and medicines he sells or dispenses, with the exception of those sold in the original packages of the manufacturer; and if he knowingly, intentionally and fraudulently adulterates, or causes to be adulterated, such drugs, chemicals or medicinal preparations, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be fined \$50 in the first, \$100 in the second and on conviction in the third case, his name be erased from the register.

SECTION VIII. And be it further enacted, that on and after the first day of....., it shall be unlawful for any person to retail any poison enumerated in schedules A and B, appended to this act, without distinctly labeling the bottle, box, vessel or paper, and wrapper or cover in which said poison is contained, with the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and place of business of the seller: nor shall it be lawful for any person to sell or deliver any poison enumerated in schedules A and B to any person, unless upon due inquiry it is found that the person is aware of its poisonous character, and that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose. Nor shall it be lawful for any registered person to sell or deliver any poisons included in Schedule A, without, before delivering to the buyer, making or causing

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

to be made, an entry in a book kept for that purpose only, stating the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the poison sold, the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the dispenser, said book to be always open for inspection by the proper authorities, and to be preserved for at least five years.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to the dispensing of poisons, in not unusual doses or quantities, upon the prescriptions of legitimate practitioners of medicine.

SECTION IX. Be it provided that nothing contained in the foregoing sections shall apply to or interfere with the business of any practitioner of medicine, who does not keep open shop for the retailing of medicines and poisons, nor with the business of wholesale dealers.

SECTION X. Any person who shall attempt to procure registration for himself or for any other person under this act, by making or causing to be made, any false representation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof, be fined a sum not exceeding \$500.

Any registered Pharmacist who shall permit the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions of medical practitioners in his store by persons not registered, except by junior assistance, under the direct supervision of registered persons, or any person not registered, who shall keep open shop for the retailing or dispensing of medicines and poisons; or who shall fraudulently represent himself to be registered; and any registered person who shall fail to comply with the regulations of this act in regard to the retailing and dispensing of poisons, shall for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined \$50.

SECTION XI. All and every penalty under this act shall be sued for and recovered in the name of and by the Board of Pharmacy, in an action of debt hearing on the practice of Pharmacy, and the keeping and sale of poisons.

SECTIONS XII. All previous acts and parts of acts bearing on the practice of Pharmacy and the sale of Poisons, are superseded by this act, and hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE A

Arsenic and its preparations, Corrosive Sublimate, White Precipitate, Red Precipitate, Bismuthide of Mercury, Cyanide of Potassium, Hydrocyanic Acid, Strychnia, and all other poisonous vegetable Alkaloids and their salts, Essential Oil of Bitter Almonds, Opium and its preparations, except Paragoric and other preparations of Opium containing less than two grains to the ounce.

SCHEDULE B

Aconite, Belladonna, Colchicum, Conium, Nux Vomica, Henbane, Sabine, Ergot, Cotton-root, Cantharides, Digitalis and their preparations, Croton Oil, Chloroform, Chloralhydrate, Sulphate of Zinc, Mineral Acids, Carbolic Acid and Oxalic Acid.

This draft was discussed at length, and was changed at a College meeting. The provision that the Board of Pharmacy be created by the election of ten "most accomplished pharmacists" by the College of Pharmacy, of which number the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was to appoint five to form the Board, was altered to a provision whereby the College of Pharmacy elected five "competent pharmacists" to form the Board, omitting the reference to an appointment by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Section VI, referring to punishment of the Registrar in case of misconduct or malfeasance in office was also eliminated, and the duties assigned to him were now turned over, in essentially the same form, to a "Secretary" of the Board of Pharmacy. Moreover, in the new draft, a repeal of former pharmaceutical laws was inserted. In its amended form the bill was introduced by Senator Augustus Weismann, a graduate of the College. It was referred by the Senate to the Committee on Public Health. Dr. Frederick Hoffman made a special trip to Albany to distribute printed copies of the bill among all of the legislators. Soon after its introduction, it was reported favorably by the Committee. Things seemed to be going smoothly, when the bill was suddenly returned to the Committee,—and then, its troubles began. Dr. Doremus had requested the re-committal, as he wanted to be heard before the Committee. Senator Weismann sent notice to the College that a hearing would be held, warning them to be sure to be on hand. Immediately, a meeting of the interested bodies was called in New York, and a committee of two, Messrs. William Wright and Daniel C. Robbins, was appointed to represent the College and other organizations before the Senate Committee. At the hearing, Dr. Doremus spoke at length in opposition. The essence

of his very lengthy address was that the Board of Pharmacy, as then in existence, was the very best Board that could be found to function; that it was an impartial Board, consisting as it did of two Republicans and two Democrats, of one Irishman, one German, one American and one Hollander (himself); that the ignorance and incompetence of the New York pharmacists could only be corrected by the Irving Drug Law; that those pharmacists who had passed the examination of his Board were entirely satisfied, and that it was most dangerous to allow the supervision of pharmacists to pass into their own hands. He also presented a petition, signed by about one hundred and seventy-five individuals, four of them members of the New York College. Mr. Daniel C. Robbins replied for the College. Dr. Doremus' remarks about the integrity of pharmacists and his "abusive remarks" had stirred Mr. Robbins to such an extent that he replied in a like manner concerning Dr. Doremus, going somewhat beyond the limits of diplomacy. The impression made on the Senate Committee was merely that there was very bitter personal feeling in the entire matter. It had not benefited either side. Professor Doremus requested that another hearing be held, and this was granted by the Senators. Again a committee of the College was on hand. This committee had firmly decided not to enter into any argument with the professor, but to submit a carefully prepared memorial together with a petition signed by many physicians in the City. At the second hearing, Professor Doremus brought the Secretary of the Board with him "loaded with books." He repeated what he had said at the first hearing, only in much greater detail, speaking for nearly two hours "to the annoyance of the Committee." The College representatives had only twenty minutes to present their arguments, and these they utilized by reading the memorial so carefully prepared by Mr. Paul Balluff. It made the following points: 1. The Irving Drug Bill constitutes an injustice and wrong against the College of Pharmacy and its graduates; 2. It does not provide for an educational standard for pharmacists nor does it fix any responsibility upon pharmacists for the quality of drugs which they dispense; 3. It is dangerous to entrust the examination of professional people to a political commission whose examinations are of doubtful value as to the protection of public health; and 4. It will entail unnecessary expense for the treasury of the City of New York.

The arguments of the College presented by Mr. Peixotto in an elegant manner made a very deep impression upon the members of the Senate Committee, and, although desperate efforts were made by the opponents, the bill was reported favorably and passed the Senate with the vote of seventeen in favor to one against it. Now it went to the Assembly and again was referred to the Committee on Public Health. Dr. Doremus appeared once more before the Committee, but Dr. Hoffman, for the College of Pharmacy, and Dr. Cook, for the Apothecaries' Union, were on hand to speak for the bill. The same memorial was presented, as well as a petition signed by one hundred and twenty pharmacists, and one signed by physicians. Dr. Doremus, who on that occasion was accompanied by Dr. O'Leary, launched an attack against the New York College of Pharmacy. He called the College a "Myth," an institution of no significance, consisting merely of members who least of all were fit to examine; he also asserted that the Faculty of the College was in favor of the Irving Drug Law, that Dr. Squibb and Dr. Chandler had expressed themselves as being opposed to the change. The report of the hearing states: "His language growing more and more bold and abusive, the Chairman of your committee could not help rising with excitement and indignation and violently protesting against it." Then Dr. O'Leary spoke. He tried to prove that it would be an illegal act to

permit the licensing of pharmacists to fall into their own hands. Dr. Cook answered his arguments by showing that a large majority of the physicians of New York City were in favor of having the Board of Pharmacy lodged in the College of Pharmacy.

The College Committee did not return to New York after the hearing, but Dr. Doremus did. The following day, the Committee received a request from Dr. Laughran, the Chairman of the Assembly Committee, to appear before the Committee of Public Health once more. This time the College Committee had things all its own way; a defense of the College was presented and the entire bill was gone over in detail. The Committee returned to New York with high hopes and good spirits, feeling that victory was now assured. It requested Drs. Squibb and Chandler to declare their stand in reference to the bill, as their names had been mentioned before the Committee. Dr. Squibb at once wrote a letter, as follows: "*Professor Doremus is under a serious misapprehension, if he regards me as being now, or ever having been, an advocate of the present law for regulating the practice of pharmacy; and I told Dr. Doremus in person that I was opposed to the law and gave him my reasons. With best wishes for the success of the College at Albany, I remain, E. R. Squibb.*" Professor Chandler also wrote along similar lines, directing his remarks to Dr. Laughran.

After some time, the bill came out of committee, but it was a changed bill! The medical men on the legislative committee had altered it to permit graduates of medical colleges to take the examination, and also, had changed the composition of the Board of Pharmacy to consist of three physicians and two pharmacists, instead of five pharmacists, as stipulated. In that form it had been favorably reported. This was a disappointment but it had to be accepted. However, when the bill returned from the government printer to the Legislature, some one with good intentions had changed the wording to read "three pharmacists and two physicians." Dr. Brown, who had been responsible for the original change, at once protested and the bill nearly collapsed in its entirety. It was, once more, sent back to the Public Health Committee. Again, it was the faithful Senator Weismann, who notified the College that there was renewed danger and that a committee must come to Albany at once to take up the matter with prominent assemblymen. Mr. D. C. Robbins went at once, and with Mr. Weismann, conferred with Drs. Husted, Alvord, Twombly and Laughran, all of whom were willing to support the bill with or without that clause. But Dr. Brown could not be swayed,—the clause had to be changed, and, in fact, was changed to read "three physicians and two pharmacists." For nearly six weeks nothing was heard of the bill, when it suddenly came up in the Assembly, was read three times and, on the evening of May 8, 1872, was passed. Notice of this event was sent at once by Mr. Weismann.

Now came the last phase of the struggle—to have it signed by the Governor. The Legislature had adjourned. The Governor had some two hundred and fifty bills before him, and the College of Pharmacy bill was somewhere near the bottom of the pile. First Senator Weismann called on Governor Hoffman but could obtain no definite information from him as to his intentions. A close, personal friend of the Governor's, Dr. Watson, was appealed to, and being in favor of the bill, he interceded for them. Moreover, Professor Chandler made a special trip to Albany for a conference with the State Executive, at which he presented many arguments for the signing of the bill. Finally, news arrived that the Governor had gone to New York City, that no more bills would be signed and that the pharmacy bill was among those not acted upon. Mr. Balluff, Chairman of the College Committee, accompanied by Messrs. Hegeman, Kiersted and McIntyre, immediately proceeded to the Clarendon Hotel, where the Governor was staying.

and which stood "ominously" right opposite the headquarters of the Pharmacy Commission. But the Governor had departed just before their arrival. In this emergency, Mr. Balluff took it upon himself to write to Dr. Watson once more, enumerating the best arguments for the bill. On the next day, however, he paid the Doctor a visit, urging him to go to Albany at once to see the Governor. On the following day Dr. Watson had his talk with Governor Hoffman who, then and there, promised to sign the bill. On the very next day, this became an accomplished fact. The bill as passed was the following:

THE ACT OF 1872

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful from and after the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, for any person unless a registered pharmacist, known as a graduate in pharmacy, or as a licentiate in pharmacy, within the meaning of this act, to open or conduct any pharmacy or store for retailing, dispensing or compounding medicines or poisons in the City or County of New York, except as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 2. Any person in order to be registered, shall be either a graduate in pharmacy or a licentiate in pharmacy or a graduate having a diploma from some legally constituted medical college or society.

SECTION 3. Graduates of pharmacy, within the meaning of this act, shall be those persons who have had at least four years' experience in stores where prescriptions of medical practitioners have been compounded and who have obtained a diploma from any college of pharmacy within the United States or from some authorized foreign institution or examining board; and licentiates in pharmacy shall be those persons who have had at least four years' experience in stores where prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded, and who shall have passed an examination either before the board for the examination of and licensing druggists and prescription clerks in the city of New York, established by an act passed March twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, or before the board of pharmacy to be created by this act, or such foreign pharmacists as shall present satisfactory credentials or certificates of their competency and qualifications to the said board of pharmacy. Junior assistants or apprentices in pharmacy shall not be permitted to prepare physicians' prescriptions until they have become graduates or licentiates in pharmacy.

SECTION 4. The members of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York shall, on the first Monday of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and on the same day every third year thereafter, at a special meeting held for that purpose, elect five competent pharmacists, three of which shall be graduates of some legally constituted medical college, and the remaining two graduates of some legally constituted college of pharmacy, of the City of New York, and who shall form and be known as a board of pharmacy. The members of this board shall, within thirty days after their election as aforesaid, individually take and subscribe before the clerk of the county of New York, an oath, faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties prescribed for them by this act. They shall hold office for the term of three years and until their successors are duly elected and qualified; and in case of any vacancy, the trustees of the college of pharmacy shall fill the same from two or more nominees elected at a special meeting of the college of pharmacy. The said board shall organize for the transaction of business by the election, by them, from their number, for the whole term, of a president and a secretary. The board shall meet at least once every three months and three members shall constitute a quorum. The duties of the said board shall be to transact all business pertaining to the legal regulation of the practice of pharmacy in the City of New York, and to examine and register pharmacists. Any pharmacist applying for examination shall pay to the secretary a fee of five dollars, and should he pass such examination satisfactorily he shall be furnished with a certificate as to his competency and qualification, signed by the said board of pharmacy.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a book of registration at some convenient place, of which due notice shall be given through the public press, in which book shall be entered under the supervision of the said board, the names and places of business of all persons coming under the provisions of this act. It shall be the duty of all such persons to appear before the said board for registration, within thirty days after its organization; and the fee for the registration of pharmacists shall not exceed two dollars, and for assistants shall not exceed one dollar. The secretary shall give receipts for all moneys received by him and pay over the same to the treasurer of the college of pharmacy aforesaid, taking his receipt therefor, which moneys shall be used for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the board of pharmacy, and any surplus shall be for the benefit of the college of pharmacy. The salary of the secretary shall be fixed by the board, and shall be paid out of the registration of fees.

SECTION 6. Every registered pharmacist, from and after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall be held responsible for the quality of all drugs, chemicals and medicines, he may sell or dispense, with the exception of those sold in the original packages of the manufacturer, and also those known as "patent medicines," and should he knowingly,

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

intentionally, and fraudulently adulterate, or cause to be adulterated, such drugs, chemicals or medicinal preparations, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and, in addition thereto, his name shall be stricken from the register.

SECTION 7. It shall be unlawful for any person, from and after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to retail any poison enumerated in schedules A and B, as follows, to wit:

SCHEDULE A

Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, red precipitate, bi-iodide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnia, and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, essential oil of bitter almonds, opium and its preparations, except paragoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce.

SCHEDULE B

Aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cottonroot, cantharides, creosote, digitalis and their pharmaceutical preparations, croton oil, chloroform, chloralhydrate, sulphate of zinc, mineral acids, carbolic acid and oxalic acid, without distinctly labeling the bottle, box, vessel or paper in which the said poison is contained, and also the outside wrapper or cover, with the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and place of business of the seller; nor shall it be lawful for any person to sell or deliver any poison enumerated in said schedules A and B, unless upon due inquiry it be found that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character, and represents that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose. Nor shall it be lawful for any registered pharmacist to sell any poisons included in schedule A, without, before delivering the same to the purchaser, causing an entry to be made, in a book kept for that purpose, stating the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quality of the poison sold, the purpose for which it is represented by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the dispenser; such book to be always open for inspection by the proper authorities, and to be preserved for reference for at least five years. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the dispensing of poisons, in not unusual quantities or doses, upon the prescriptions of practitioners of medicine.

SECTION 8. Nothing contained in the foregoing sections shall apply to, or interfere with the business of any practitioner of medicine, who does not keep open shop for the retailing of medicines and poisons; nor with the business of wholesale dealers, excepting section seven, and the penalties for its violation.

SECTION 9. Any person who shall attempt to procure registration for himself, or for any other person, under this act, by making or causing to be made, any false representation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars. Any registered pharmacist who shall permit the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions of medical practitioners, in his store or place of business, by any person or persons not registered, or any person not registered who shall keep open shop for the retailing or dispensing of medicines and poisons, or who shall fraudulently represent himself to be registered, or any registered pharmacist or dealer in medicines who shall fail to comply with the regulations and provisions of this act in relation to retailing and dispensing of poisons, shall, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

SECTION 10. Each and every penalty recovered under this act shall be paid to the trustees of the college of pharmacy, and shall form and be known as a library fund of said college of pharmacy, and shall be expended for the purchase of books for the library of said college.

SECTION 11. Chapter two hundred and two of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one entitled "An act to establish a board for the examination of and licensing druggists and prescription clerks in the City of New York," passed March twenty-eighth eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and all previous acts, and parts of acts relating to the city and county of New York relating to the practice of pharmacy, and the sale of poisons, are superseded by this act, and are hereby repealed.

SECTION 12. This act shall take effect immediately.

There was much rejoicing at the College when the bill was passed. It was felt that a signal victory for the cause of pharmacy had been gained. In a memorial presented by the committee in charge of the bill, it is stated "*That while our original bill was disfigured by amendments to amendments to which your committee had to submit, three great points were carried. First, the independence of New York pharmacists from any outside influence, especially from a political one. Within the broad limits of a just and reasonable law, the pharmacists can take care of and regulate their own professional affairs to the benefit of the public and the profession. Second, the injustice done by the Irving Drug Law to those who by the force of their diplomas and certificates were lawfully entitled to practice phar-*

CODE OF ETHICS

macy in the City of New York was undone, and their rights restored. Third, the Commission, the cause of all this excitement and dispute and differences is wiped out of existence. And so, the College and its friends have reason to be proud of and satisfied with their victory. Your Committee can state with satisfaction that during this whole campaign, and although often provoked by the insolence and arrogance of the leaders of the Commission, they never resorted to any ignoble or unfair means of defense. While they tried faithfully and conscientiously to accomplish the task entrusted to them, they never lost sight of the merits and principles of our cause, of the honor of the College and of their duties towards those who delegated them." Due credit was accorded those who had helped in the cause, Dr. Watson, Assemblymen Twombly, Kilian and Haight, and especially, Senator Weismann.

On June 3rd, at a special meeting of the College, the election of the first Board of Pharmacy was held. First, the three graduates of medical colleges were balloted for, and Drs. William Neergaard, William Manlius Smith and Francis H. Weisman were elected. As the two pharmacists, Messrs. Theobald Frohwein and Paul Balluff were elected. In organization, Dr. William Neergaard was made President, and Dr. William Manlius Smith, Secretary. The Board found its work arduous. Examinations were held for several months, from 2 to 5 P. M. daily, excepting on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Within a year and a half of its appointment it had examined and registered 466 proprietors of drug stores and 458 assistants, two hundred and seven examinations having been held. Among the 466 proprietors, there were 197 Americans and 194 of German origin, 20 of English and 33 of Irish; of other nationalities there were only 32. The Board received \$1,878.00 in fees, which sum it turned over to the Treasurer of the College of Pharmacy. No member had received any compensation, excepting the Secretary, and to him only \$550.00 had been paid. For nearly thirty years, the Board of Pharmacy was elected by the members of the New York College of Pharmacy, in the buildings of which institution, its office was located.

The historian, when perusing the minutes of the College meetings, can not but be impressed with the change for the better, apparent after 1870, in the keeping of its records and the reporting of its activities. This was in no small measure due to the fact that the College, as laws were passed entrusting the welfare of pharmacy to it, felt more and more the responsibility devolving upon it. On the other hand, the influence of certain individuals can not be denied.

Foremost among these was Dr. Charles Rice, who had become a member of the College in 1866 and was elected a Trustee in 1870. His first act in that office was to plan and bring before the College a Code of Ethics. This had been suggested and discussed as early as 1851, but had never materialized. On the 18th of October, 1871, however, the following Code of Ethics was, at a College meeting, formally adopted:

CODE OF ETHICS

PREAMBLE. The members of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, considering it necessary that some mutual understanding should exist in regard to the moral principles guiding them in their profession, hereby agree upon the following Code of Ethics.

1. We accept the U. S. Pharmacopœia as our standard and guide for all official preparations, and recognize a variance from its rules only in exceptional cases, where sufficient authority has proved some other process more reliable to attain the same end.

This section is not intended to interfere with the dispensing of Prescriptions or Medicines ordered in accordance with the foreign Pharmacopœias.

2. Although not a legitimate part of our business, custom and the necessity of the times warrant us in keeping the proprietary medicines of the day, yet we earnestly recommend Pharmacists, when called upon for an opinion of their merits, to discourage their use.

3. We discountenance all secret formulæ between physicians and pharmacists, and consider it our duty to communicate such to each other when requested.

4. We distinctly repudiate the practice of allowing physicians a percentage on their prescriptions as derogatory to both professions.

5. We will endeavor as far as lies in our power, to refrain from compromising the professional reputation of physicians, and we expect the same comity from them.

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

6. Since the professional training of the pharmacist does not include those branches which enable the physician to diagnose and treat disease, we should, in all practicable cases, decline to give medical advice and refer the applicant to a regular physician.

7. The growing demands of the age require that those who follow the profession of pharmacy should be educated up to a higher standard; therefore, we consider it our duty, individually and collectively, to encourage the advancement of knowledge in our profession generally, and particularly by stimulating our assistants to attend the lectures of the college, and by aiding and assisting them to do so.

8. Considering it expedient that some rule be adopted to enforce the provisions of our Code, we hereby agree, if any just cause of complaint of its violation be found against a member of this college, to bring the case before a special or the next general meeting of the college, when the accused, after being heard in his own defense, may be expelled by a two-thirds vote.

Despite the pressure of its activities, the College found time to participate in other pharmaceutical work. In 1870, a circular was received from the Maryland College of Pharmacy requesting the appointment of delegates to a conference to be held at Baltimore, in September of that year, simultaneously with the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. The purpose of this conference was *"to consult and determine upon the best uniform course of study for those learning the profession of pharmacy, and to recommend the same for adoption in the Schools of the several Associations they represent, to the end that there may be a uniform standard of qualification for all graduating in Pharmacy."* Of course, the New York College sent representatives who took active part. In their report they stated that a full discussion had elicited the following points which were adopted in the form of resolutions and published as the recommendations of the first meeting of the representatives of teaching colleges: 1. That more attention should be paid by colleges to the proper preliminary education of prospective students; 2. That four years of practical experience in a store where prescriptions are compounded be required of everyone who wishes to come up for examination; 3. That no apprentice be under sixteen years of age when accepted in an apothecary's shop; 4. That the subjects taught in colleges of pharmacy include general chemistry, elementary botany, materia medica and the general facts of the principles of pharmacy, and that, when practicable, the opportunity should be provided for teaching analytical chemistry; 5. That whatever method of examining be adopted, it should include both written and oral questions; 6. That a diploma should not be recognized as evidence of qualification unless based on a four year experience requirement. Each participating college was to act on these resolutions as it saw fit, and in the following year, reports on these actions were to be submitted. This meeting in Baltimore resulted, eventually, in the formation of a "Conference of Teaching Colleges" which later became "The Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties" and which, still more recently, has changed its name to "The Association of Colleges of Pharmacy."

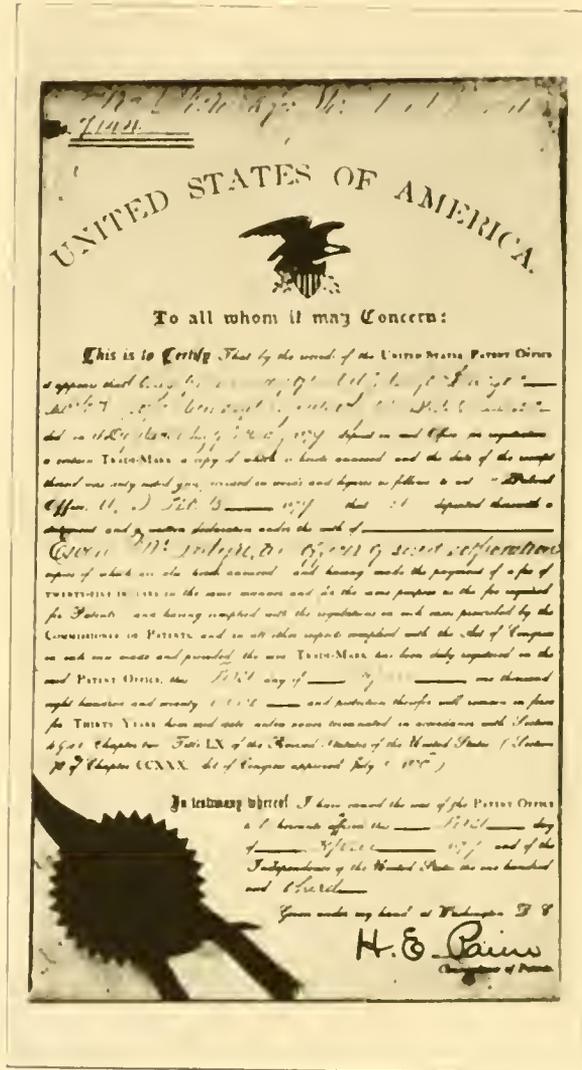
In 1873 an incident occurred which shows clearly that the College was determined to guard the good name of pharmacists, to investigate all loose charges against them, and, generally, to protect the reputation of the profession. There appeared in the "Medical Record" an article written and signed by a Dr. Fordyce Barker, in which the doctor charged certain pharmacists, whose names he did not disclose, with defrauding him by selling substitutes for quinine. The College decided to find out the truth in the matter. When the committee, appointed, called on the physician, he refused to divulge any names "for fear of getting himself into trouble." The committee, thereupon, informed him that the College, in the future, would not allow such accusations to go unnoticed, but would trace the identities of the accused and force the accuser to stand by his charge. Upon closer inquiry, the doctor stated that the quinine story had been told him by a student whose reliability he did not question. Whereupon, the committee informed him that the College thought it would be best for both the professions and the public if the respectable and conscientious physician and pharmacist would work hand in hand for the removal of existing evils. The doctor expressed him-

self as very much regretting the effect produced by his charges. Both the statements of the physician and the report made by the committee to the College were published in the "Medical Record."

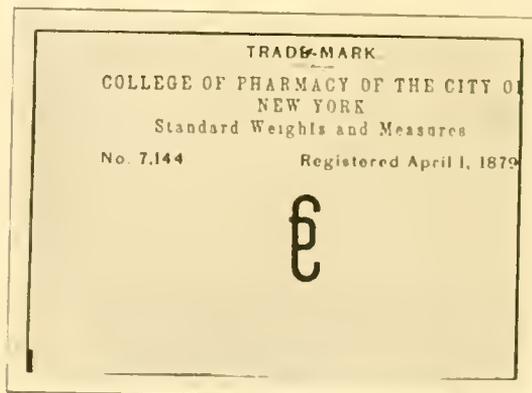
In 1872, the College made an earnest effort to have the pharmacists of the City agree to an early closing of their stores. Mr. Paul Balluff was the leader of the movement. In his address before the College, he stated that stores were kept open, in the evenings, until 11 o'clock, a custom which made it necessary for the proprietor and his assistants to work over sixteen hours a day; that at least two hours each day should be permitted them for rest and study; that sick persons could obtain their medicines from night clerks, and that the College should foster a movement to force pharmacists to close their stores not later than 9:30 P. M. daily, excepting Saturdays, from November to April of each year. The College decided to undertake the task, thoroughly realizing its difficulty. A committee of ten was appointed for the purpose, and many pharmacists were visited. Mr. J. J. Wenck, the chairman, reported, some months later, that 371 pharmacists had, by affixing their signatures to an agreement, pledged themselves to close their stores at 9:30 P. M. daily, and for the entire day, on either the first or seventh day of the week. He added: "Several pharmacists, although they had not signed the stipulation, closed their apothecaries; but several had not the moral courage to comply with the requirements after they had signed them cheerfully." There is no report as to how long the agreement was observed.

In the early seventies, considerable doubt was felt by both physicians and the public as to the correctness of the weights and measures used by pharmacists. In 1874, the College had provided a standard set of weights, announcing that any pharmacist in the City might come and check his own weights against them. But pharmacists had not taken advantage of the offer, and so in 1877, a proposed law made its appearance in the Legislature, providing for the appointment by the Mayor of an "Inspector of Druggists' and Apothecaries' Weights." The law had already passed the Senate, when the committee from the New York College appeared on the scene, and quickly had it killed in the Public Health Committee of the Assembly. Its report states as follows: "*Through the successful interference of your delegates the peril of vexation and blackmail threatening from the intended legislation has been averted and at the same time has our College had the great satisfaction of seeing its authority in the pharmacists' affairs in the City of New York again acknowledged and respected by the representatives of the people of this State. But the chief plea put in by your delegation against the passage of the proposed law having been the necessity of aiming at greater accuracy and uniformity of the weights used by the pharmacists for compounding medicines and the promise that the College would take the matter in its care, and try to accomplish by persuasion what the law was to accomplish by force, it now becomes the urgent duty of the College to take such measures as to secure as much as possible the object the passage of the proposed law was to attain.*"

There was no delay. The College at once acquired several sets of standard weights, in both the metric and English systems, and also two standard scales, "for the purpose of giving the pharmacists of the City an opportunity to have their weights compared and verified." Notice of this fact was sent formally to the Board of Pharmacy together with a request that the Board, in turn, send a notice to all apothecaries in the City to come to the College, have their weights tested and, if found correct, receive a certificate to that effect. The sets of weights purchased by the College were, thereupon, sent to the Bureau of Standards in Washington to be tested for accuracy. Apparently, however, there was no great rush on the part of pharmacists to have their weights standardized. For in order to make it more convenient for them, the College decided to purchase sets of weights, to standardize them and sell them to pharmacists for a nominal sum. Moreover, thinking it necessary to protect such sales against competing firms, a



Trade Mark Grant



Trade Mark

distinctive trade-mark was adopted and registered in the United States Patent Office, in April, 1879. This was described as follows: "*Said trade-mark consists of the capital letters C and P, meaning College of Pharmacy, in form of a monogram, as follows: The capital C being drawn out to a narrow elongated form, the curve of the capital P is inserted in the central stroke of the C, so that the central stroke answers at the same time for the perpendicular stroke of the capital P. This monogram may be of various sizes according to the size of the weights and measures to be stamped with it. It may also be affixed to weights and measures in any other way than by stamping. . . . It is also intended to have said trade-mark printed on labels to be pasted on boxes containing such standard weights and measures; and it may be used in any other manner calculated to give notice and guard against fraudulent imitations.*"

The next step in the matter was taken when the medical societies of the City were requested by the College to patronize only such pharmacists as had provided themselves with weights and measures certified to by the College. Some of the medical organizations passed resolutions to that effect and, in fact, were quite anxious to coöperate with the College of Pharmacy.

In 1879, upon the suggestion of Mr. Ewen McIntyre, a union with the University of the State of New York was effected. While this was, at the time, a mere formality, it gave a standing of importance to the College among the teaching institutions of the State.

The law passed in 1872 did not operate to the entire satisfaction of the College. The very next year, after lengthy discussion, a number of changes were proposed, one of which was to alter the membership of the Board so that it would be composed entirely of pharmacists. But it was, finally, decided not to introduce the law for amendment so soon after its original passage, as it was feared that still further amendments might be made by the politicians, so that even the benefits of the original law might be lost. Thus, the law was allowed to stand, and it was not amended until after the New York State Pharmaceutical Association had been formed, in 1879, when that body took over the initiative in proposing legal changes. The further developments along this line belong to the history of the State Association.

In 1877, another effort to obtain for the Hospital Stewards the rank and pay of Commissioned Officers was supported by the College and a petition to that end was sent to the Congress.

Once again, the College protected the pharmacists of the City against oppressive legislation. This was in the year 1880. It appears that the Board of Aldermen of New York City was about to pass ordinances which would prescribe methods for the keeping and selling of poisons by pharmacists, a committee having already been appointed by the New York Medical Society to coöperate with that body in the matter. To represent the city pharmacist, Mr. McIntyre, President of the College, immediately appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Balluff, Milhau, Robbins, Weismann and Chandler, with Dr. Rice as chairman. At a joint meeting held with the Committee of the New York Medical Society, it was decided to request the Board of Aldermen to pass no ordinances of this kind, since the New York State Pharmaceutical Association was just framing a State Law which would properly take care of the sale and keeping of poisons. Dr. Rice's address produced the desired effect for the Board of Aldermen passed no such ordinance.

The next piece of successful pharmaceutical legislation, sponsored by the College, and placed upon the Statute Books of the State, referred to the exemption of pharmacists from jury duty. In 1879, a committee was created to work jointly with one appointed by the German Apothecary's Society to the end that pharmacists might be exempt from this duty. Mr. George Inness became chairman and Mr. Von Der Emde secretary of the joint committee, and a petition to the legislature was framed. In March, 1880, the law was passed according to this jury exemption.

Chapter 67

An Act to amend the Code
of Civil Procedure.

Passed March 15 1880; three fifths being present

The People of the State of New York, represented
in Senate and Assembly, do enact (as follows:—

Section 1 Subdivision two of section one thousand
and eighty one of The Code of Civil Procedure:
is hereby amended so as to read (as follows:—

— 2. A practicing physician, surgeon or surgeon
dentist having patients requiring his daily pro-
fessional attention, and not following any other
calling, and a licensed pharmacist or
pharmacist while actually engaged in his
profession as a means of livelihood. —

Section 2. This act shall take effect
immediately. —

State of New York } ss.
Office of the Secretary of State }

I have compared the preceding
with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby
certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom
and of the whole of said original law. —

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the
Secretary of State, at the City of Albany this 24th
day of March in the year 1880.

Almon F. Wood
Secretary, Secretary of State



Note

Section 1081 of the Code of Civil Procedure reads as follows: —

§ 1081. (Either of the following persons, although qualified, is entitled to an exemption from service as a trial juror, upon his claiming an exemption as prescribed in this article. —

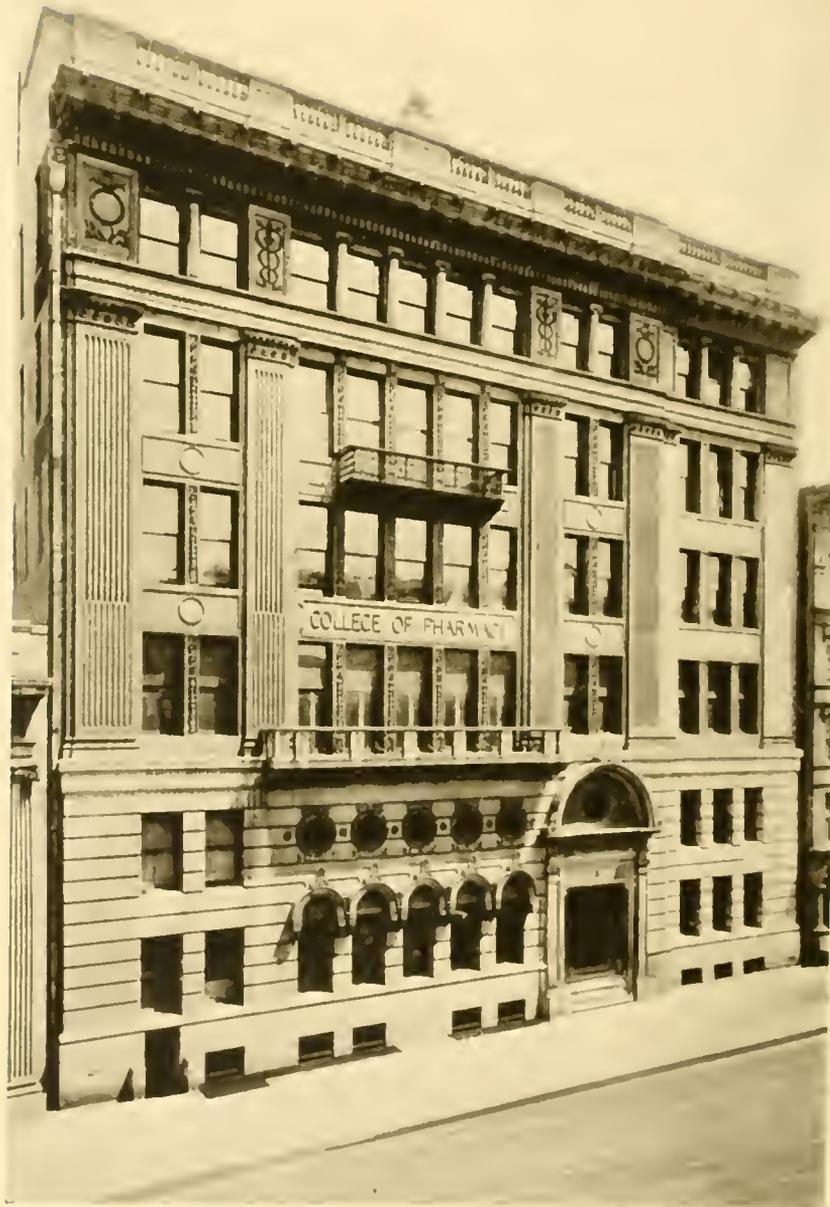
Subdivision 1 (Applies to clergymen) or —

Subdivision 2 (Applies to physicians) or as provided by the annexed bill.

Copy of Jury Exemption Law

The period into which we now enter, so far as pharmaceutical legislation is concerned, is one in which the College worked in harmony with other organizations which had assumed the leadership along those lines. From the year 1882, the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, the German Apothecary's Society, the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, the New York College of Pharmacy and several up-state pharmaceutical associations became jointly the proponents of pharmaceutical legislation, the details of which may be followed in the records of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



The College To-day

The College Today

THE PROGRESS which the College has made during the one hundred years of its existence is astounding, indeed.

Then, there were about 25 students of whom three presented themselves for examination; today, there is a student body exceeding 750 in number, of whom a graduating class of about 250 is normally to be expected.

Then, the total number of hours of instruction was 144 during the two years of their attendance; now, a minimum of 2250 hours attendance is required during a three years' course.

The expense for the entire course in pharmacy, then, was about \$22.00; now, an approximate sum of \$800.00 is the cost.

There were only two teachers, in 1829; now, there are forty-two active members of the Faculty.

The entire property value of the College was about \$100.00, then; now it is more than \$800,000.00.

The annual budget, then, amounted to about \$175.00. Now, it exceeds \$200,000.00.

The pharmacy student of 1829, had to take but two courses of instruction; now he must pass examinations in more than sixteen different courses.

From the status of an institution practically unknown to the public at large, the College has acquired world fame for the excellence of the professional training of its graduates.

The work of the institution for the welfare of the community and its influence upon the profession of pharmacy are inestimable.

The three years' course of instruction for the "Graduate in Pharmacy" was inaugurated, in 1927. Each student must be a high school graduate before he can be admitted; he must attend twenty-four hours per week during the first two years and twenty-eight hours per week during the third year of his college course.

The students pursuing University courses must comply with all of the requirements of admission to Columbia University. Their program is very much heavier than that of the College classes. It includes, in addition to the vocational courses required of the pharmacist, studies in cultural subjects such as English, German and Mathematics. They are privileged to take a fourth year of study devoted to subjects of an advanced character, namely applied pharmacognosy, botanical taxonomy, human physiology, biologic chemistry, inorganic quantitative analysis, food analysis and toxicology, advanced pharmacy, pharmaceutical and biological assaying. Graduation from that course entitles them to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.

The degree of Doctor of Pharmacy is awarded at present only upon the completion of research work and study for a period of at least two years after the B.S. degree had been earned. No more than two research students may be accepted at present, in any one department.

Simultaneous with the changes in the curriculum there has been a decided increase in the preparation required of the teachers employed. A Doctor's or Master's degree is expected of anyone of the grade of professor, associate professor, or assistant professor; a Bachelor's degree of anyone holding an instructorship. Every facility is offered instructors wishing to continue their studies for higher degrees and nearly every instructor is taking advantage of this opportunity.

Both, Trustees and Professors participate freely in all of the pharmaceutical movements of the day. National, State and City organizations function with their assistance. The Professors stand in the foremost ranks of



The College Entrance

research workers in pharmacy.

The social life of the College is also important. The meetings of the College are made interesting by lectures delivered by men of eminence; a collation served in the library afterward serves as a welcome opportunity for the exchange of reminiscences among alumni.

Nor is the social life of the student neglected. A Committee on Student Activities consisting of members of the Faculty, supervises their athletics, smokers, dances and other affairs, always working in harmony with the officers elected by and recruited from the student body.

What will be the future of our institution? 'Tis said that it is idle to speculate! Yet, there are even now certain indications and well defined lines along which the College will, no doubt, cut its future path.

A four years' course of instruction, already adopted in a number of States, will, no doubt, be instituted here in proper time. The preliminary requirements for University and College students, almost alike at present, will become identical and, then, there will be no further differentiation between the College and the University degrees. All graduates will be holders of University degrees. Research work in pharmacy will, no doubt, assume a greater importance, and the establishment of a postgraduate research department will be one of the problems of the near future.

And so the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York stands ready to perform her part in the development of the professional as well as of the commercial phases of pharmacy. It was established "for the purpose of cultivating, improving and making known a knowledge of pharmacy, its collateral branches of science and the best modes of preparing medicines and of giving instructions in the same by public lectures." It has fulfilled that purpose during the one hundred years of its existence, and it will continue to do so for all time to come.

The Alumni Association

By ABRAHAM TAUB

It may at first glance seem surprising that there should have been a lapse of forty-two years between the birth of the New York College of Pharmacy and the organization of the Alumni Association. The reason becomes apparent when it is realized that there were but one hundred and forty-one men and women graduated by the College during this long period.

Following a circular sent out to graduates of the College on May 10, 1871 by Professor P. W. Bedford, twenty-four men assembled for the organization meeting on May 24th in the rooms of the University building at Washington Square. George C. Close, class of 1831, the first man to be graduated by the College, was elected temporary chairman. A constitution was drawn up, and membership limited to graduates of the College, since there were at this time about ten times as many students enrolled for special courses only. It should be recalled that at this period neither a diploma nor a college education was required for the practice of pharmacy.

The aims of the organization were set forth as "the promotion of the interests of the College and student body and the elevation of the profession of pharmacy." D. C. Robins was elected president, Theodore Frohwein treasurer, and Thomas F. Main secretary; there were also three vice-presidents and six executive board members.

One of the first acts of the Association, in order to stimulate the students to greater effort, was the offer of a fifty-dollar prize for the best thesis presented at Commencement. In connection with the latter, action was taken to secure a public commencement for the graduating class; as a result, the first of these was held at Association Hall, March 19, 1872.

Conversational meetings were features of the earlier gatherings, where exhibitions of specimens, apparatus and books were held, and original papers of great value to pharmacists were presented. These papers had widespread interest and were recorded in the Annual Report of the College, a publication in which the Alumni took an active part and which included College news and the work of the Association.

During the first quarter of a century of its life, the Association functioned in the capacity of one of our present-day professional societies. It kept its members abreast of scientific advancement; it helped create and enforce pure food and drug laws; it contributed to the U. S. P. Revision Fund in its fight against adulteration; it fought against pernicious legislation and worked for better rewards and working hours for the employer as well as the employee. Its code of ethics, a precursor of our present-day more elaborate codes, decried the sale of nostrums, proprietaries and "fancy goods," and regulated the relations between pharmacist and public and pharmacist and physician, being especially emphatic in its opposition to counter-prescribing.

Another activity of the Association was the sending out of a series of pharmaceutical and related topics for research by pharmacists, to be reported at the quarterly meetings. These "Papers and Queries," as they were called, included many prescription difficulties, the detection of adulterants in commercial drugs, of which the pharmacist had many to contend with, and a few topics on the commercial and legal aspects of pharmacy. Many of our present U. S. P. standards and tests are based upon the results of these investigations.

The origin of the awards of the Alumni Senior Medals is really due to two factors: the return of the fifty-dollar prize by the first recipient, John Vanderveghe in 1873 with the request that the award be given to him in the form of a medal; and secondly, the withdrawal by the College in 1875 of its annual awards.

The Alumni Association thereupon offered a gold, silver and bronze medal for the three best final examinations. At this time the Senior Honor Roll was inaugurated, and included in addition to the three medalists the next highest ten, the idea being to dispel the bugaboo of the traditional unlucky thirteen. While designing the form of the medal, a seal for the Association was also worked out; it included the Alumni motto: "Alere flammam" (Cherish the flame—be always learning).



Alumni Seal

In 1875 the office of Registrar was inaugurated, in order that a record might be kept not only of the names and addresses of the Alumni, but of their services to pharmacy as well. Professor P. W. Bedford was the first to hold the office, and his first report showed that our alumni were represented in hospitals, laboratories, government assay offices, Boards of Pharmacy, editorial boards, and Colleges of Pharmacy, Chemistry and Medicine. A number had joined the medical profession and a few were pioneers in other states in pharmaceutical education and legislation.

With the increase in the number of students in 1876, the facilities of Washington Square were overtaxed, and the Association with Ewen McIntyre as President, suggested plans and aided in purchasing Grace Chapel at 209 East 23rd Street. The building was remodeled in 1877 and a room set aside for the use of the Alumni.

The Association began the second decade of its existence under the capable leadership of Thomas F. Main by setting out to improve the courses of instruction. It procured special lecturers for the Senior class, notable among whom was E. R. Squibb. It made a valuable addition to the equipment by the purchase in 1883 through Alumni subscription, of a set of plastic Botanical models. This set was imported from France and its continued use to the present day testifies to its excellent workmanship and educational value. Several years later, when Professor Elliot was appointed to the newly established chair of Physics, an elaborate set of physical apparatus was purchased, largely through the efforts and donations of the Alumni.

Since many graduates, desiring to further their knowledge, were leaving the profession of pharmacy for other fields, the Association in 1887 recommended that post-graduate facilities should be accorded by the College to its graduates. This led within a few years to the establishment of a year's graduate course, leading to the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy. The Alumni also took part in advocating the profession of pharmacy, sending out numerous circulars and having personal interviews with prospective students.

With a view towards having its actions and opinions carry greater weight in educational and legislative matters, the Association became incorporated on November 1, 1885. Under its charter it was now permitted to hold property up to \$50,000 and to receive bequests. Its control was vested in a board of seven trustees.

It might be supposed from the foregoing paragraph that the early life of the Association was all work and no play; its social affairs, however, were an important part of its activities from the first year of its existence. It inaugurated

an annual ball in honor of the graduating class, held outdoor meetings and outings in the summer months, and later held a series of monthly dances at the college, a piano having been donated by one of the members. Nor were the Alumni lectures all technical; many were quite entertaining; some dealt with travel. One of the most interesting lectures ever given at the College was Dr. Rusby's talk on his South American expedition. The impression he made at that lecture played an important part in his appointment to the faculty the following year, 1889, when he replaced the retiring Professor of Materia Medica, Dr. W. DeF. Day.

April 11, 1889 marked a red-letter day for the Association in the establishment of Alumni Night, a night not only of reunion for Alumni but of the conferring of honors upon Junior classmen. Its freedom from formality, its jovial air and its program of entertainment have continued to make this day the outstanding Alumni event of the year. The original method of selecting the honor students is quite interesting. All of the final examination papers of the Junior class were rated by the Faculty with the assistance of an Alumni Committee. The papers were then divided into three groups: the "very good," the "good," and the "no good." The first group was critically re-examined by the Alumni and highest three awarded the Alumni Junior Prizes. These prizes originally constituted two laboratory scholarships and a pharmaceutical reference work. They have since been changed to a torsion balance and two comprehensive texts. The highest thirteen students constituted the Junior Honor Roll. The continued success of these Alumni Nights have been due practically entirely to the Alumni Night Committees and especially to the Chairmen, the majority of whom have been instructors at the College.

The beginning of the third decade in the life of the Association once again found the College quarters crowded; the rapid growth of the student body necessitated the purchase of a larger and more permanent home. As usual, the Alumni took the initiative in planning, soliciting funds and contributing toward this project. The result was the completion in 1894, on the present site on West 68th Street, of what was then considered to be the finest and best equipped pharmaceutical institute in the world. A special room was again set aside for the Alumni Association and was substantially furnished through the courtesy of Mr. Fred Hohenthal, former secretary of the Association and later editor of the Journal.

In February, 1894, after discussions and negotiations which had begun a number of years back, the Alumni Journal made its first appearance. The editor, Dr. O. D. Harrison, died unfortunately just before the first issue was published, and Henry Kramer, former instructor in Materia Medica, took over the position. The Journal was devoted to scientific papers, abstracts of researches, newer remedies, pharmaceutical education, and news of the College, the Alumni and the student body. The editorials, reflecting Alumni opinion, were quite potent, particularly so in their fight against patent medicines and counter-prescribing. They opposed the licensing of druggists with full powers in the smaller towns, and decried the misuse of the Ph. D. for the Phar. D. degree. They fought for tax-free alcohol, and eventually saw the government grant this some ten years later.

The journal progressed for the next three years under editor Hays, Hohenthal, Mason and Henning and then expanded, its title changing to the Journal of Pharmacology. Its first editor, Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, was ably supported by the other faculty members as associate editors, producing one of the few scientific journals of Pharmacy then available. Not only were the most recent advances in the allied sciences both in this country and abroad published, but the Journal ran a number of comprehensive scientific articles in serial form in the nature of post-graduate work for pharmacists; notable among these was the long series of articles written by George C. Diekman in 1899 on Urine Analysis for Pharmacists. The Journal continued in this fine capacity under editors Björkwall and H. B. Ferguson for the next six years.

The close of the century found a good number of our alumni called to the

colors in the Spanish-American War, many of them in the capacity of naval apothecaries.

The year 1900 marked the first important step in the elevation of pharmacy as a profession, when the College Prerequisite Clause became part of the Pharmacy Law. It marked the successful culmination of a legal fight which was begun in 1895 when the Alumni took the initial step toward placing the practice of pharmacy under the operation of the New York State Board of Regents.

On February 6, 1904, the occasion of the affiliation of the New York College of Pharmacy with Columbia University, two of our prominent alumni, Mr. Charles S. Erb, President for the past six years, and Mr. Adolph Henning, holder of several Alumni offices in the past, were honored by their election as Trustees of the College under the new régime. Mr. Erb, on behalf of the Alumni Association, presented the College with a check for \$2,000. This was part of a movement, inaugurated in 1900, to help amortize the indebtedness of the College.

With the advent of other scientific pharmaceutical periodicals, the scope of the Alumni publication was limited to news of interest to graduates; and in 1904 its name was changed to the Alumni Journal of the College of Pharmacy of Columbia University. In this capacity it continued under editors Brewer, Lotz, Wimmer and Hostmann until 1918, when it was temporarily discontinued.

In 1904 the Association elected its first Honorary President, Mr. Ewen McIntyre, as a mark of appreciation for his noteworthy service both in the Alumni Association, of which he was a founder, and for his long period of activity in behalf of the College. He continued in this office until his death in 1913. The second honorary member, elected in 1911, was Dr. H. V. Arny, who had just been appointed to the chair of Chemistry as successor to Dr. Coblenz. In 1913, Mr. Thomas F. Main, a founder of the Association and constant friend and benefactor of the College, was elected as the Second Honorary President, which position he held until his death in 1917. Our present Honorary President, Mr. Adolph Henning, elected in 1921, has long been connected with the Association as secretary, treasurer, vice-president and chairman of the Committee of Prizes; he was also largely responsible for the establishment of the Alumni Journal.

During the hectic years, 1917-18, the Alumni activities were limited to establishing contacts with our two-hundred enrolled men. Alumni Journals were sent regularly to many of the men in the local cantonments as well as overseas.

The post-war educational urge taxed the College facilities once again. And once again the Alumni were ready to do their share. They contributed handsomely toward the building of the annex, which was completed in 1924, and paid for redecorating the Alumni Room.

About this time the College again felt the need of a publication, and with the support of the Board of Trustees, the first issue of the Messenger appeared in October, 1924. Dr. C. P. Wimmer, because of his long previous experience, was appointed Editor. The Messenger has continued as a monthly journal to the present day, supplying members of the College and Alumni with school and association news, special articles and a student section, edited by a student board.

In accordance with its policy of fostering student activities, the Association in 1925, appropriated sufficient of its funds to completely outfit a basketball team, and arranged for the procurement of a coach and gymnasium. The results of this action have been highly gratifying.

With the advent of the three year prescribed course in 1927, the Alumni readjusted its distribution of its prizes, advancing the award of the three medals to the third year, and awarding five prizes to the first and second year classes on Alumni Night.

In planning for the Centennial Celebration in June, 1929, the Association has arranged to have as its guests at an Alumni luncheon, all of the Alumni, members of the College and members of the third and fourth year classes.

As a fitting action on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the College,

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

the Association has resolved to perpetuate its prizes by placing sufficient of its funds in trust with the College, the interest therefrom to guarantee the annual award of the Alumni medals. Although this will make a serious inroad upon the Reserve fund, it is felt that no better disposal could have been made of the Association funds.

Its record completed, the Alumni Association can look back with pardonable pride upon many years of useful activity. It has served in advancing the interests of the College and of the profession of which it is a part. An important factor in the social life of the College, it has afforded an opportunity for reuniting classmates and establishing new friendships. In serving faithfully, it has merely expressed the loyalty which is due from the Alumnus to his Alma Mater.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF OFFICERS

PRESIDENTS	SECRETARIES
Daniel C. Robbins.....1871-1874	Thomas F. Main.....1871-1874
George C. Phillips.....1874-1875	Peter W. Bedford.....1874-1875
George C. Close.....1875-1876	Lucius M. Royce.....1875-1876
Ewen McIntyre1876-1878	Peter W. Bedford.....1876-1877
Starr H. Ambler.....1878-1879	H. Leber Coit.....1877-1879
Peter W. Bedford.....1879-1880	B. Frank Hays.....1879-1880
Thomas F. Main.....1880-1882	Frank H. Knapp.....1880-1882
George Inness.....1882-1884	Fred Hohenthal1882-1884
B. Frank Hays.....1885-1887	Charles F. Heebner.....1884-1887
Charles F. Heebner.....1887-1890	G. Arthur Palmer.....1887-1889
Charles W. Brunner.....1890-1891	William H. Madison.....1889-1891
Alfred Stover1891-1892	Herman Graeser.....1891-1893
Edward J. Milhau.....1892-1893	Harvey Heller1893-1895
Herman Graeser.....1893-1895	William A. Hoburg, Jr.....1895-1901
Alfred Stover1895-1896	Bruno R. Dauscha.....1901-1902
Arthur C. Searles.....1896-1899	S. J. Dürr.....1902-1904
Charles S. Erb.....1899-1904	Emil P. Wendler)
Fred Borggreve1904-1906	Rudolph C. Gies) 1904-1905
William A. Hoburg, Jr.....1906-1908	Rudolph C. Gies.....1905-1907
Hieronimus A. Herold.....1908-1910	Harry B. Ferguson.....1907-1909
Leo W. Geisler.....1910-1912	Curt P. Wimmer.....1909-1912
Joseph Weinstein1912-1914	George Hohman.....1912-1915
Jeannot Hostman1914-1916	Leo Roon.....1915-1917
John H. Steffins.....1916-1917	Lewis N. Brown.....1917-1918
Monroe H. Weil.....1917-1919	Fanchon Hart.....1918-1919
Curt P. Wimmer.....1919-1921	Lewis N. Brown.....1919-1921
Leo Roon1921-1923	Hugo H. Schaefer.....1921-1926
Lewis N. Brown.....1923-1925	Joseph E. Adams.....1926-1927
Robert R. Gerstner.....1925-1927	Abraham Taub.....1927-1929
Vivian K. Commons.....1927-1929	

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Ewen McIntyre1904-1913
Thomas F. Main.....1913-1917
Adolph Henning1917-1929

TREASURERS

Theobald Frohwein.....1871-1880
Starr H. Ambler.....1880-1882
Lucius M. Royce.....1882-1884

REGISTRARS

Peter W. Bedford.....1875-1876
Lucium M. Rolce.....1876-1883
John Ochler1883-1885

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Domingo Peraza.....	1884-1892	Lucius M. Royce.....	1876-1883
Adolph Henning.....	1892-1897	Herman Graeser	1890-1891
Charles S. Erb.....	1897-1898	Dudley T. Larimore.....	1891-1893
George C. Diekman.....	1898-1902	Newton D. Phillips.....	1893-1895
T. Bruce Furnival.....	1902-1903	Katherine C. Mahegin.....	1895-1898
Edward R. Pfaff.....	1903-1904	Charles H. Bjorkwall.....	1898-1901
Charles S. Erb.....	1904-1909	George E. Schweinfurth.....	1901-1902
George C. Diekman.....	1909-1912	George C. Diekman.....	1902-1909
Fred A. Leslie.....	1912-1917	Fred A. Leslie.....	1909-1911
George C. Diekman.....	1917-1929	Charles W. Ballard.....	1911-1914
		Curt P. Wimmer.....	1914-1916
		Jeannot Hostman	1916-1919
		Curt P. Wimmer.....	1919-1929

ALUMNI PUBLICATIONS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Editor</i>
1894—Alumni Journal	} Dr. O. S. Harrison
	} Henry Kraemer
1895—Alumni Journal	} B. Frank Hays
1895—Alumni Journal	} Alfred H. Mason
	} Adolph Henning
	} Fred Hohenthal
1897-99—Journal of Pharmacology.....	} Eugene Lohr
	} Smith Ely Jelliffe
1899 —Journal of Pharmacology.....	Charles W. Bjorkwall
1900 —Journal of Pharmacology.....	Harry B. Ferguson
1901-03—Journal of Pharmacology.....	Smith E. Jelliffe
1904-06—Alumni Journal of the Col. of Phar. of Columbia Univ....	Justin A. Brewer
1906-12—Alumni Journal of the Col. of Phar. of Columbia Univ.....	Charles A. Lotz
1912-14—Alumni Journal of the Col. of Phar. of Columbia Univ...	Curt P. Wimmer
1914-16—New York Journal of Pharmacy.....	Curt P. Wimmer
1916-18—New York Alumni Journal of Pharmacy.....	Jeannot Hostman

COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS

1852-1853—The New York Journal of Pharmacy.....	Benjamin W. McCready
1924-date—The Messenger.....	Curt P. Wimmer



The Alchemist

*The Officers and Trustees of the College of
Pharmacy of the City of New York*

1929



College Seal



Nicholas Murray Butler

President

Nicholas Murray Butler was born in Elizabeth, N. J., April 2, 1862. He was the son of Henry L. and Mary J. Murray Butler. From Columbia he obtained the degrees of A.B., 1882; A. M., 1883; Ph.D., 1884; University Fellow in Philosophy, 1882-1885. He was a student at Berlin and Paris in 1884 and 1885, and received honorary degrees from various other universities and institutions, as Cambridge, and Oxford, England; Glasgow, Scotland; Breslau and Strassbourg, Germany; Nancy, Paris, Louvain, France; University of Rome, and many leading Universities in the United States. He began his teaching experience as Assistant in Philosophy, 1885-1886; was Tutor, 1886-1889; Adjutant Professor, 1889-1890; Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Professor of Philosophy and Education, 1890; President of Columbia University since January, 1902; also President of Barnard College, and since 1904, College of Pharmacy; President of St. Stephen's College, 1928; first President of New York College for Training of Teachers, now Teachers College, 1886-1891; Member of the N. J. State Board of Education, 1887-1895; President, Paterson, N. J. Board of Education, 1892-1893. He has received many decorations and foreign orders, as Officer de la Légion d'Honneur, 1906; Cammandeur, 1912; Grand Officer, 1921; Grand Commander of the Royal Order of the Redeemer, 1st Class (Greece), 1918; Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Sava, 1st Class (Yugoslavia), 1919; Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold (Belgium), 1921; Grand Officer Order of Polonia Restituta, 1923; Commander of the Order of the Saints Mauritius and Lazarus (Italy), 1924; Grand Cordon of the Order of the Crown of Italy, 1927; Order of the White Lion, 1st Class, Czechoslovakia, 1927; Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Roumania, 1927; Commander Order of Red Eagle, (with star) of Prussia, 1910; Membre de l'Institut de France, 1923, etc. He belongs to a large number of clubs, as the Union, Century, Union League, Republican, Columbia University, Metropolitan (Washington), Bohemian (San Francisco), Athenaeum (London), and others. He was editor of the Educational Review, 1889-1920; The Great Educators Series, 1892; The Teachers Professional Library, 1894; Bibliothek d. Amerikanischen Culturgeschichte (Berlin), 1912; Columbia University Contributions to Philosophy and Education, 1888-1902; co-editor, International Pedagogische Bibliothek. He is author of True and False Democracy, 1907; The American as He Is, 1908; Education in the United States, 1910; Philosophy, 1911; Why Should We Change Our Form of Government? 1912; The International Mind, 1913; The Meaning of Education, 1898 (revised edition, 1915); A World in Ferment, 1918; Is America Worth Saving?, 1920; Scholarship and Service, 1921; Building the American Nation, 1923; The Faith of a Liberal, 1924; also many published essays and addresses.



Mr. Jay Schiffman

William Jay Schieffelin

Honorary President

William Jay Schieffelin was graduated from the Columbia University School of Mines in 1887. His degree of Ph.D. was earned at the University of Munich where he worked under Professor Von Baeyer. From 1889, when he returned from abroad, he was in complete charge of the analytical laboratory of Schieffelin & Company until 1898, when he served in the Spanish-American War as Regimental Adjutant of the 12th New York Infantry and in the Porto Rican Campaign on the staff of General Peter C. Haines. Upon his return to Schieffelin & Company, at the close of the War, was made Vice-President of the corporation. Later became President and now, having been succeeded as President by his son, William Jay Schieffelin, Jr., he is Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors. In 1890 was elected Trustee of the College of Pharmacy, serving later on the Library Committee as well as on the Finance Committee which raised the fund for the new building. In 1926, was elected Honorary President of the College. For the past eighteen years has been Chairman of the Citizens Union. Has served prominently as follows: Chairman of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, as President of the Chemists' Club, of the Drug and Chemical Club, and of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association; Chairman of the Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade. At the present time is officially connected as President of the Druggists' Supply Corporation, of the American Kitchen Products Company, of the Hampton Association of New York, of the American Mission to Lepers, of the American Church Missionary Society and of the Albanian-American School of Agriculture. He is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and in 1918, was commissioned Colonel of the 15th New York Infantry.



Henry C. Lovis

First Vice-President

Henry C. Lovis, Vice-President of the College, was born in New York City, August 10, 1870—educated in the Public Schools and the College of the City of New York. In order to prepare himself for a career with the drug firm of Messrs. Seabury and Johnson which had been founded by his Uncle, Mr. George J. Seabury, he entered the New York College of Pharmacy in 1888, graduating in 1890, when but twenty years old. At the same time, he served his apprenticeship as pharmacist in the stores of Messrs. Marsh, Fraser and Company and Carpentier. He then began the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and was awarded the M.D. degree by that institution, in 1893. He spent his vacations at the Chambers Street Hospital and served as its Assistant Superintendent until 1896. In that year, he entered the firm of Seabury and Johnson holding the office of Secretary and, later, of Treasurer. In 1909, Dr. Lovis was elected President of the firm continuing in that position until now. He is a life member of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, and is active in a number of civic, political and social organizations. He served as Treasurer and President of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association; Chairman of the War Service Commission, being made a Lieutenant Colonel in the Officers Reserve Corps. For the past twelve years, Dr. Lovis has been Vice-President of the College of Pharmacy in which he takes a deep interest. He founded the Seabury Scholarship in memory of his uncle, Mr. George J. Seabury.



Edward Plaut

Second Vice-President

Edward Plaut was born in New York City, November 9, 1891. From Lawrenceville School he entered Princeton University, graduating with A.B. in 1912; received A.M. from Columbia University in 1913 and Ph.D. in 1916, having done research in Chemistry. He entered the employ of Lehn and Fink in 1915 as Vice-President, became President in 1920 and now is President of the Lehn and Fink Products Company. He married Edith Newman of New Haven, Conn., February 2, 1916, and has three sons, Albert, Walter and Edward, Jr. During the War he served as Lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps. He is a Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, Director of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and Director of the Plaza Trust Co. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, Society of Chemical Industry, American Pharmaceutical Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Academy of Political and Social Science, New York Academy of Science, Bibliographical Society and Chamber of Commerce of N. Y. State. He is also a member of the Lotos Club, Chemists Club, Princeton Club, and others, and is a 32nd Degree Mason and Shriner. His special hobby is the collection of first editions and manuscripts.



V. Chapin Daggett

Vice-President

V. Chapin Daggett was born May 8, 1859, at South Weymouth, Mass, and served as a retail pharmacist's apprentice in Rockland, Mass. Was graduated from the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in 1883, and in the same year married Ione Daggett of Rockland, Mass. In 1885, he entered the employ of Emlen Painter, proprietor of the Brunswick Pharmacy, New York City. He remained for a year with William Wilson, Professor Painter's successor. Then with Clifford Ramsdell, he opened a store at 328 Fifth Ave., moving in 1895 to 17 West 34th Street, opposite the Waldorf-Astoria. There he brought out his cold cream preparation, which he began to advertise. He then rented a loft in West 32nd Street, where the Pennsylvania Railroad Station now stands, later moving to West 26th Street. In 1908, a building was erected at 314 West 14th Street, and subsequently sold, when he erected at 214 West 14th Street, his present building where the toilet preparations manufacturing business still continues. He has one son, G. T. Daggett, who has charge of the sales department. He is a Trustee of the West Side Savings Bank, member of the Executive Board of the American Manufacturers of Toilet Articles, Second Vice-President of the Central Mercantile Association, and a member of various clubs.



Marston Taylor Bogert

Representative of Columbia University

Marston Taylor Bogert was born on April 18, 1868, at Flushing, N. Y., the son of a well known New York lawyer. Received early education at Miss Susan Hoffman's School and at Flushing Institute, Flushing, N. Y. Entered Columbia College, there attaining exceptionally high standings in his studies and distinguishing himself in athletic sports; was offered a position at the College as Assistant in Germanic Languages, but declined it, to take up Chemistry, and in 1890 was graduated with honors. Immediately thereafter, entered the School of Mines, Columbia University specializing in Analytical and Applied Chemistry, and received degree of Ph.B. in Chemistry in 1894, having achieved an almost perfect scholastic record. Accepted position as Assistant in Organic Chemistry at Columbia; in July, 1897, promoted to Tutor, in October, 1897 to Instructor, finally reaching the full professorship ten years after graduation. Professor Bogert is the first and only Professor of Organic Chemistry at Columbia. Is a member of the Honor Societies of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi and Phi Lambda Upsilon, and received the honorary degree of L.L.D. from Clark University in 1909; is extremely active in University administrative matters, serving on many councils and committees; is very prominent in Chemical Societies, both foreign and American. By invitation of President Roosevelt, was a member of the First Conference on Conservation of Natural Resources in Washington, D. C., in May 1908, and of the Second Conference in December, 1908. Has been granted patents both in the United States and in Germany for inventions in chemistry. During the war, served the U. S. Government in the capacity of Chemist, and is a member of various organizations which were outgrowths of the War. Succeeded Provost Carpenter as representative of Columbia University on the Board of Trustees of the New York College of Pharmacy.



Clarence O. Bigelow

Treasurer

Clarence Otis Bigelow was born in Phoenix, R. I., in the year 1851. Receiving his early education in the local schools of his home town and in Massachusetts, he started his business career with Messrs. Frost and Dickinson, Springfield, Mass.

His first position in New York was with Mr. George L. Hopper, at 102 Sixth Avenue, where he remained for thirteen years, until 1880, when he purchased that store. In 1904, he moved to 106-108 Sixth Avenue, building the house in which he opened his new store. He is in the same location today.

Mr. Bigelow has organized the work in his business so well that he can take frequent trips abroad which he greatly enjoys. He was an early President of the New York Board of Pharmacy and was active in its organization. When the Board became a State Board, he served as Chairman of the Eastern Section and as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the entire Board. He joined the College of Pharmacy, in 1882; was elected Trustee in 1892 and Treasurer, in 1897. Is acting President of the West Side Savings Bank, serving as its Trustee for twenty-three years and as its Vice-President for thirty years. He is a member of many organisations, among them the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, the German Apothecary's Society. His home is in Allenhurst, N. J. Mr. Bigelow is a director of the Allenhurst Club.



Charles W. Holton

Secretary

Charles W. Holton was born in Newark, N. J., in November, 1882; received early education at Newark Academy, from which was graduated in 1900. Earned A.B. degree at Princeton University, and, subsequently, the Ph.G. and Ph.Ch. degrees from the New York College of Pharmacy. Thereafter, entered the drug store of his father, later becoming Secretary and Treasurer of the business which was incorporated shortly before his father's death; recently retired from active enterprise. Was President of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association in 1914, and has served for several years, and is now serving, as Secretary of the New York College of Pharmacy. Is extremely active in pharmaceutical association work, and was elected President of the American Pharmaceutical Association for 1924-1925. Is on the directorate of several Newark enterprises and holds membership in a number of clubs. He is President of the Board of Trustees of High Street Presbyterian Church. In 1907 married Louise Dohme, daughter of Charles E. Dohme; has two sons and three daughters, and resides at Essex Fells.



Arthur J. Bauer

Assistant Secretary

Arthur J. Bauer was born July 14, 1882 at Utica, N. Y., and was graduated from the Utica Academy in 1900 and from the New York College of Pharmacy in 1904. He served as apprentice for two years in the store of William Blaikie in Utica. In 1906 he first became engaged in business, in New York City, opening a store at 69th Street and Columbus Avenue, and afterwards acquiring and conducting in the City and Westchester County six different stores. He is Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the College of Pharmacy, member of the Mecca Shrine, New York Rotary Club and Camp Fire Club of America, and Director and Treasurer of the Defiance Button Machine Co.



Theodore Weicker



Irving McKesson



William S. Gordon

TRUSTEES

Theodore Weicker, Vice-President of Messrs. E. R. Squibb and Sons, came to America from Darmstadt, Germany. He had been connected with the house of E. Merck and, in New York, established the firm of E. Merck and Co. In 1901, he married Miss Florence E. Palmer, eldest daughter of Mr. Lowell Palmer and four years later jointly with Mr. Palmer purchased a controlling interest in the firm of E. R. Squibb and Sons. He reorganized this firm and remained ever since an executive of it. Mr. Weicker has always been an independent thinker, deeply interested in public affairs. He introduced into the drug business advanced methods and new ways of building it up. He has three sons and one daughter. Two of his sons are associated with him in the firm of E. R. Squibb and Sons.

Irving McKesson was born in New York City, July 26, 1872. Attended Everson's School and St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H. He is a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy. Was employed in the firm of Messrs. McKesson and Robbins and became a partner in that firm in 1900. In 1925, he resigned and is now a Director and Vice-President of the New York Quinine and Chemical Works, Inc. Married Mary Henderson, in 1902. His great grandfather was John McKesson, husband of Sarah Hull, daughter of General William Hull, a member of the staff of General George Washington.

William S. Gordon was born at Delhi, N. Y., February 27, 1870, and was educated at the Delaware Academy and the New York College of Pharmacy, graduating from the latter institution in 1892. He had come to New York City in 1888 and entered the employ of F. W. Schoonmaker in 1889. Having served for many years as manager, upon the incorporation of the business in 1914, he became Vice-President, and in 1927, upon the retirement of F. W. Schoonmaker, Mr. Gordon purchased his interest in the firm, and became President of the corporation.

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



Jacob Weil



Nathaniel Nicolai



Albert E. Stratton



David Costelo

TRUSTEES

Jacob Weil was born in Germany in 1863. He came to the United States in 1877 and entered the retail drug business in 1886. Became associated with Julius Zeller in 1888 in the wholesale drug business and in 1902 became a member of the firm of Britt, Loeffler and Weil retiring from active business in 1921. He was elected Trustee of the New York College of Pharmacy in 1910, and a member of the Board of Aldermen of New York City, for two successive terms. He is a member of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and served in the Army Selective Service in the World War.

Nathaniel Nicolai was born in Riga, Latvia, and was graduated from the Stuttgart Gymnasium. Emigrating to the United States in 1886, he was graduated from Rutgers College in 1890. In 1891 he became a naturalized citizen. After two years service with the Fraser Tablet Triturate Company, he became connected with Parke-Davis and Company, and as their special representative traveled all over the Western Hemisphere and Europe for about fourteen years. He then resigned to become the head of an export business which lasted until the outbreak of the World War. Studied Business Correspondence and Advertising at the University of Pennsylvania, and joined Hynson, Westcott and Dunning in 1915, as Eastern Sales Manager, which position he now holds. He is a member of a number of fraternities, and pharmaceutical associations, and of the New York Rotary Club. He has just concluded two years as President of the New York Veteran Druggists' Association.

Albert E. Stratton was brought up with an inherited interest in the College of Pharmacy, since his father, Thomas C. Stratton was a life member of the College of Pharmacy at the time of his death in 1912. Mr. Stratton has lived in New York practically all his life. He is President and a Director of the Purdue Frederick Company in this city and is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, The New York Club, The Town Hall Club, Bronxville Field Club. He is married and has two children.

David Costelo, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., November 9, 1856, and started in the drug store of George F. Traub in that city, in 1874. He matriculated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1877 and was graduated in 1879. He entered the employ of Caswell, Massey & Co., Newport, R. I., in 1880, and came to their New York store in the same year, remaining with them until 1908, when the Neergaard Pharmacy was bought, where he is now the proprietor, at the address, 6 West 51st Street.



Charles J. McCloskey



Charles S. Littell



Herman Walter



Charles Friedgen

TRUSTEES

Charles Jarvis McCloskey was born in Forest, Ohio, in 1869. After local schooling, devoted some time to school teaching. From 1886 to 1890 served as apprentice in the store of W. S. Richardson, then obtaining a position with D. S. Morgan, at 351 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J. On Mr. Morgan's death in 1896, he purchased the store, remaining at that address until the present time. In 1894 established store at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., now owned by J. A. Powelson. In 1903, established the firm of McCloskey & Graham, in Elizabeth, N. J., in which his interest was taken over, in 1920, by his son, C. Graham McCloskey, and the firm is now known as the Graham McCloskey Company. In 1910 opened two branch stores in Jersey City, both of which were sold in 1918 to their managers. In 1920 formed, of his Montgomery Street store, the corporation "McCloskey Drug Co." which still conducts the business at that address. In 1928, sold the controlling interest in the Company to Mr. Anthony J. Sisti, his associate for twenty years. In 1892 Mr. McCloskey married Leonora C. Davis, and they have four children, one son and three daughters. He is a life member of the N. J. Pharmaceutical Association, of which he has been President, a member of the Board of Trustees and now Treasurer, of the N.A.R.D. and the A.Ph.A. Since April, 1928, lives in retirement at Culver Lake, N. J.

Charles Stuart Littell was born in Manhattan, New York City. Educated in the New York public schools; 1870 entered the employ of R. W. Robinson and Son., wholesale druggists, became partner in 1884, continuing as such until 1904. He organized C. S. Littell and Co. in 1906 with George Thompson and Theodore W. Day as partners. The firm was incorporated in 1921, with Mr. Littell as President. He retired several years ago and has now no official connection with the firm. For fifteen years he owned and operated a drug store in Cranford, N. J., which he sold in 1895. He is a member of the N. J. Pharmaceutical Association, National Wholesale Druggists' Association, Drug and Chemical Section N. Y. Board of Trade, and several clubs and fraternities at Cranford, N. J.

Herman Walter, a pharmacist of New York City, has been in business for over thirty years. Entered the New York College of Pharmacy, and was graduated in the class of 1895. In 1896 he established the firm of Henry Walter and Brother. He is active in various pharmaceutical organizations, a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, The New York State Pharmaceutical Association. Was President of the New York County Pharmaceutical Society 1915-1926. He is a life member of the New York College of Pharmacy.

Charles Friedgen was born in New York City in 1878. He was graduated from public school in 1893, and four years later from the New York College of Pharmacy. At the age of twenty-four he purchased his present store, known as University Medical Hall, located in Columbia University's first dormitory, Whittier Hall, which is a part of Teachers College. After three years he doubled this store in size and three years later opened another, opposite Hartley and Livingston Halls. In 1924, he opened as an annex to his first store a modern and unusual gift and coffee shop. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club and of the Columbia University Club.



J. Leon Lascoff



W. W. Conley



Richard H. Timmermann



Adolph Henning

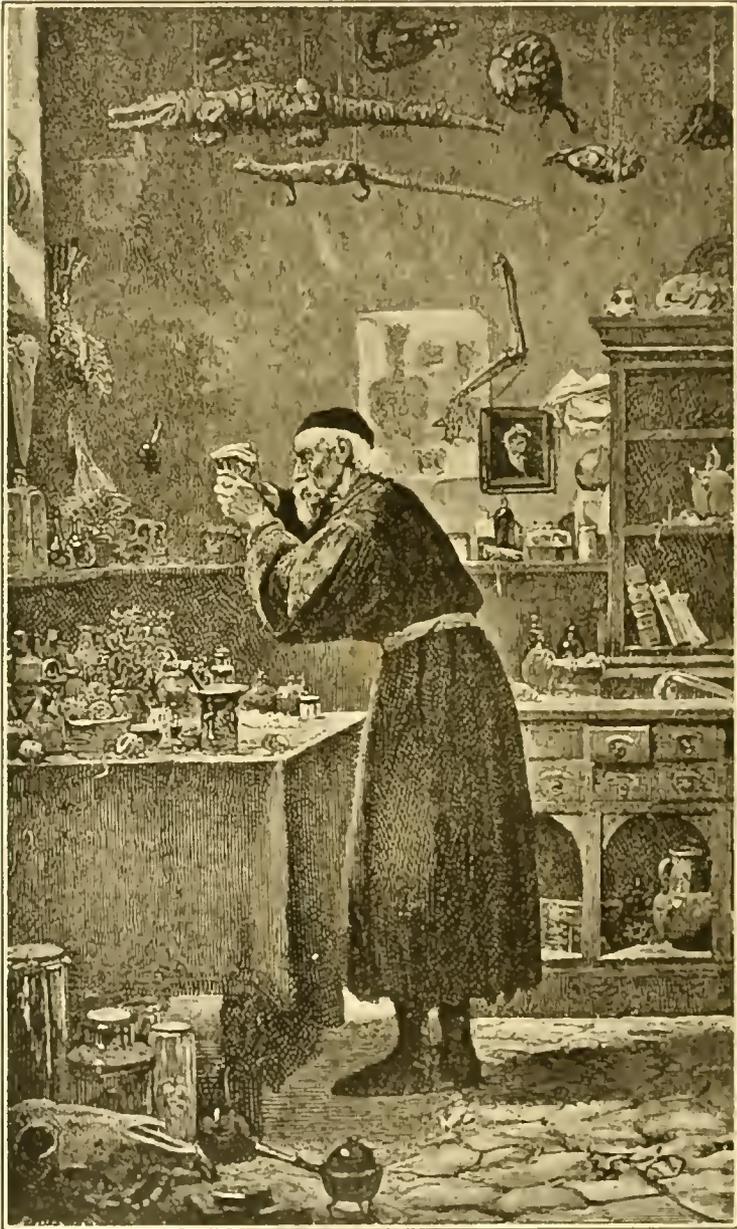
TRUSTEES

J. Leon Lascoff has been a professional pharmacist since 1899. He was educated in both Europe and this country and has been in business for thirty years. Since 1907 he has written 114 important papers on pharmaceutical subjects. He was appointed to the N. Y. State Board of Pharmacy in 1910 and was reappointed seven times. He was President of the State Board of Pharmacy in 1916 and 1920; Vice-President in 1928. Besides, he was organizer and President for two terms of the N. Y. County Pharmaceutical Society of which he later became Honorary Vice-President. Was President of the local branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Chairman of Committee on Propaganda of the N. Y. State Pharmaceutical Association since 1912. In 1920 he was elected Chairman of the Recipe Book of the A. Ph. A. He is a member and former Vice-President of the Yorkville Chamber of Commerce, and Chairman of the Drug Division of local philanthropic societies, as well as active member of various pharmaceutical associations.

W. W. Conley, a Trustee of the New York College of Pharmacy, has been associated for over twenty-five years with the Rio Chemical Company, 79 Barrow Street, New York. Mr. Conley for a considerable time was Vice-President of the company, but recently has been made President.

Richard H. Timmermann was born in 1877, in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he received his early education in the public schools. Served his pharmaceutical apprenticeship in the store of Otto P. Canis. Entered New York College of Pharmacy and was graduated with the class of 1896. In 1898, with his brother, he established the firm of C. & R. Timmermann and has been engaged in the retail business up to the present time. He is an active member of various pharmaceutical organizations; for many years served as Treasurer of the New York County Pharmaceutical Society, also as its President.

Adolph Henning was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on August 16, 1856. Was graduated from the Hoboken Academy in 1872, and in the same year began his pharmaceutical apprenticeship with Messrs. Balluff and Ramsperger. Entered New York College of Pharmacy in 1874, and was graduated with honors in 1876, the recipient of a silver medal of merit. From 1877-1879 was in employ of Messrs. Hall and Ruckel, and thereafter accepted a position as buyer with the firm of Lanman and Kemp, rapidly rising to that of chief buyer, and remaining with this firm for forty consecutive years. In 1919 resigned, to establish himself as a broker in drugs and chemicals. Mr. Henning has always been very active in the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy, having held the offices of Secretary, Treasurer and Vice-President, steadily refusing to become President although the office was offered to him on numerous occasions. Established the first Alumni Journal, serving as its first business manager and editor. Is a life-member of the College of Pharmacy and has for many years been a member of the Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Auditing and Property Committees. Mr. Henning married in 1886 and has one daughter. Is now retired from active business.



The Apothecary

The Faculty

1929



Henry Hurd Rusby

Professor of Materia Medica, Dean

HR. RUSBY was born in Franklin, Essex County, New Jersey, on April 26, 1855. His father, John Rusby, was of English parentage and was a man of remarkable industry, courage, fidelity and honesty, a devout Methodist and a stern disciple of severe discipline in the training of children. His mother's ancestry was a mixture of North-Ireland and Holland-Dutch. She was a woman of rare Christian virtue and passionately fond of nature. Mr. John Rusby was a country storekeeper, and a strong leader in neighborhood affairs. He was a staunch Republican until that party lost its virtue in the Reconstruction Period, when he became affiliated with the Prohibition Party. He was an ardent abolitionist, and when the Civil War broke out he became very active in the furtherance of the Union cause and in anti-slavery.

Henry, the second of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, was old enough to understand and enter into the spirit of the times. Three times, when about eight years of age, he started to run away to enlist in the army. Twice, after going a mile or two, his companions drew back and the plan failed. The third time, he went alone, but accidentally encountered his father. "And what," said his stern parent, "were you going to do when you got to the war?" "I was going to be a powder-monkey," was the reply; a "powder-monkey" being a boy who passed powder up to the cannoneers. "Well," said his father, "you come back here with me, and I'll make a powder-monkey of you without going to the war!" This chilled the boy's ardor for battle and the attempt was never renewed, but his father found an outlet for his activity in making him his assistant in maintaining a station on the "Underground Railway," by which slaves escaped into Canada. Very delightful are his present recollections of his visits, on dark and stormy nights, to the "nigger apple tree," where he passed baskets of provisions to the escaping slaves, and his soul is still stirred by the instructions of his mother, as she showed him a large colored picture of John Brown and told the story of his heroism.

Mr. John Rusby, in connection with his mercantile business, had always cultivated a small piece of land, where his boys came into a knowledge of growing plants. When Henry was about twelve years old his father bought a farm of about forty acres, including forests and a mill pond, where the family soon retired. Here skating, fishing and exploring the woods became the occupation of Henry's spare hours. His interest in plants, inherited from his mother, had always been almost phenomenal, and now, although he had no hint of such a study as botany, he became quite familiar with all the plants of the region. When about fifteen years of age, he had become the "bad big boy" that was typical of most country schools of that day, and this interested a new teacher who came to the school at about that time, Mr. Charles Henry Fuller, originally from Cheshire, Mass. Mr. Fuller, having some knowledge of botany, seized on the boy's interest in plants to lead him into the study of nature. He procured a copy of Gray's *Lessons and Manual of Botany* and began the study of vegetable taxonomy that has never since weakened or flagged.

In 1872, the young man went to the Westfield (Mass.) State Normal School, from which Mr. Fuller had graduated, to study pedagogy. Two years later, he attended the Centenary Collegiate Institute, a Methodist preparatory school at Hackettstown, N. J. The following year found him teaching a country school at Roseland, N. J., and country school teaching continued to occupy him until 1882, when he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In the meantime, he had devoted all his spare time to the study of botany and the accu-

mulation of a very considerable herbarium, acquired by collection and exchange. In July, 1880, he secured a commission as agent of the Smithsonian Institute, for botanical exploration in New Mexico. The position brought no salary, but secured assistance in the way of railroad passes and purchase of supplies from the forts, at officers' rates. At this time, the Apache Indians were in revolt in New Mexico, and the territory was an armed camp, with Indian parties raiding in all directions, the entire regular army of the United States being engaged in suppressing the revolt. The white and Mexican population, largely composed of fugitives from justice, were a greater and more present menace than the savages themselves. The money for the support of these activities was secured partly by tutoring in the winter months and partly by labor in the opening of new silver mines.

Returning home, Dr. Rusby matriculated as a medical student and supported himself by serving as clinical clerk on the medical staff of the Women's Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island. Here he learned of the medical research and promoting activities of Parke, Davis & Company, and entered upon an acquaintance with Mr. George S. Davis, its Manager, which resulted in a continuation of his botanical explorations during the following summer. At the close of the season, the firm offered to bear the expense of the completion of his medical course in this country and of a graduate course in Vienna, on a contract to devote the five following years to the service of the firm. This mortgaging of the future was gratefully declined, but the firm purchased the Doctor's now important herbarium, paying in monthly installments, which enabled him to continue his medical course and graduate in the spring of 1884. He then entered the employ of the firm as botanist and pharmacognocist. During the latter part of that year, the anaesthetic properties of cocaine were discovered, and the Doctor was sent to Bolivia by the firm to investigate the plant and to procure supplies of the leaves. While engaged in this work, he was sent to Chile to locate the Cheken plant and procure supplies. While engaged in this work, he learned of the medicinal uses of the drug pichi, and procured supplies for clinical investigation. In the late summer of 1885, he returned to the coca plantations of Bolivia and completed his work there. He now gave serious consideration to the idea of crossing South America, which he had contemplated since his first arrival in the tropics, but which everyone assured him was impracticable. He discussed the question with an Englishman whom he encountered in La Paz, Mr. Cyril F. Kiernan, who was also interested in certain features connected with South American routes of travel, and to him Dr. Rusby broached the subject of his contemplated expedition. His opinion that success might be possible was confirmed, and after a long-continued discussion, these two decided upon making the attempt. All arrangements having been completed, they secured a mule outfit and left the City of La Paz just after the Christmas holidays of 1885-'86. They reached Para, on the Atlantic, early in December, after incredible sufferings and hardships from famine, fever, wreck and obstruction by hostile savages. The United States flag was kept flying on raft and boat throughout the journey, and this was the first time that it was carried across this part of the continent.

At Mapiri, they abandoned land travel and engaged Indians, with rafts, to transport them through the turbulent streams of the eastern Andes. Two months were spent in Mapiri, in studying cinchona cultivation, and in making the finest collection of cinchonas ever brought out of that country, and now a part of the museum of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. At Guanai, on the Beni River, the first specimens of Cocillana or Guapi Bark, and of the tree producing it, were collected.

Dr. Rusby has sometimes been criticized for not having obtained more information concerning the inhabitants of the regions traveled, but as his objects were purely botanical, he concentrated all efforts in that direction, collecting a total of more than 45,000 species, a large part of them representing unknown spe-

cies of plants. He found time, however, to collect about 200 bird-skins, an account of which was published by Dr. J. A. Allen, of the American Museum of Natural History. The expedition was financed by the Doctor's medical practice in the settlements and at the rubber-gathering stations, before civilization was left behind.

The botanical collections made on this journey were the first collected over a large part of the region traversed, and they have formed the basis of studies by botanical specialists ever since, and will continue to do so. Contrary to general belief, neither salary nor expenses were paid by the firm for that year of exploration. In lieu thereof, it was agreed to pay a royalty of ten cents per pound on all the useful drugs introduced and used by the firm thereafter. This contract lapsed after the Doctor was appointed to a professorship, as he was unwilling to have a financial interest in articles on which he lectured, so that the expenses of the journey were never returned to him. After his return, the Doctor resumed his service with Parke, Davis & Company, and, under their direction, gave many lectures on the subject of his travels throughout the country.

In connection with this work, he was invited by Professor Bedford to deliver two lectures on *Cinchona* at the New York College of Pharmacy. The appreciation of these lectures was such that he was offered a professorship in 1888, which he accepted, on condition that he be allowed concurrently to complete his contract with Parke, Davis & Company.

In 1896, the Orinoco Exploration and Colonization Company, of Minneapolis, having obtained from Venezuela a concession of many thousands of acres south of the lower Orinoco, required the services of someone with experience in South American exploration. They applied to the Geological Survey at Washington and were advised by General Powell to secure the services of Dr. Rusby. This arrangement being made, the spring and summer of that year were occupied in this work. Dr. Rusby considers this to be one of the most hazardous of his experiences, and a number of stories relating to life in the Orinoco are included in his extensive collection that will sometime be published. The lands explored on this occasion were in part those which previously had been ceded to the Manoa Company. Many of the real facts regarding this transaction of the Venezuelan Government, aided and abetted by that of the United States, and which came so near to creating war between England and ourselves, were learned by Dr. Rusby on the spot.

In 1893, Dr. Rusby became greatly interested in the plans for a new building for the College, and was very active in the formation and highly successful execution of these plans. Just after the completion of the building, the Dean was at the Royal Botanic Gardens in Kew, England, studying his plants, when he was invited by Professor Remington to become the successor of Professor Maisch. The salary offered was very tempting, but there was an obligation to insure the success of the new building in New York, and Dr. Rusby was unable to accept.

In 1897, he was appointed Professor of *Materia Medica* in the New York University Medical School, a position which he retained when that school united with Bellevue Medical School. The salary was nominal and it became impossible to devote the proper time to both duties, and he withdrew five years later. For some years, he lectured on foddors and feeding, in the American Veterinary College.

Dr. Rusby, while still a public school teacher, became an active member of the Torrey Botanical Club of this City, and was for many years active in special courses of instruction offered by that association, and in conducting field meetings about New York. In 1905, he became President of the Club, and occupied that position for seven years. Although still a member, it is one of his great regrets that other duties prevent his active participation in the work of this organization. During the early years of his connection with it, many of his associates exerted themselves strenuously in endeavoring to establish a botanic garden in this city. When their efforts were finally successful, the Doctor was one of the incorporators and became one of the managers. Later, he became Chairman of

the Scientific Directors, and filled this position for several years, until he again resumed his work of exploration.

Dr. Rusby's work as the head of the departments of *Materia Medica* referred to, brought him into close co-operation with the work of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which he joined in 1889, and in which he has been active ever since. He served at various times as chairman of several of its sections, and was, in 1910, its first president under the present system of balloting by the entire membership. In 1890, he was elected to membership in the Revision Committee of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and served in the seventh, eighth and ninth revisions of that work. He also became a member of the Committee of the National Formulary and has served in that capacity for many years, and is still doing so.

As a result of his experience in all these capacities, the Doctor became deeply impressed with the poor quality of the drugs being used in medical preparations in this country and in 1907 he presented a paper before the A. Ph. A., supported by a trunkful of specimens, in which he denounced the situation in unmeasured terms, with the result that a committee was appointed to urge on Congress the pure food and drug act for which Dr. Wiley had been fighting for many years. This resulted in the drafting of the present law, which was largely the work of Dr. Wiley himself. Dr. Wiley being placed at the head of the administration of this law, selected Dr. Rusby to inspect drugs arriving at the Port of New York. This position demanded that the appointee have the title of Doctor of Philosophy, or undergo a successful examination based on the qualifications for that degree, at which examination the Doctor secured a general mark in the nineties. This position he filled for many years. During the latter part of President Roosevelt's term of office, a great conspiracy was organized among interested parties to get rid of Dr. Wiley's close supervision of foods, and drugs and especially of "Duffy's Malt Whiskey," in which business Vice-President Sherman was the moving spirit. Dr. Rusby, securing information of these proceedings, reported them to the President, which caused the vengeance of the conspirators to center on him. Charges of dishonest practices were filed against him, a pseudo-chemist who knew nothing of the matter being induced to sign such charges on the promise of being appointed to Dr. Rusby's position, after the latter was dismissed. A Congressional investigation was instituted, which occupied an entire season. Largely through the strong support of the cause of right by the *New York Times*, the investigation was made very thorough, and through the fine sense of judicial honor of President Taft, the conspiracy was defeated, and all parties were exonerated. President Roosevelt afterward told Mr. Wright, the publisher of the *New York Globe*, that the incident of his administration that he regretted most was that he did not fully accept the statements and advice of Dr. Rusby at the beginning of this controversy.

In, or about the year 1909, a new source of rubber was discovered in Mexico, in the investigation of which President Diaz became greatly interested. This latex was of quite a different character from any previously known, and required the development of new methods of preparation and extraction. A company was formed in New York for the purpose of prospecting this product, and Dr. Rusby was engaged to survey the Mexican forests, to determine the extent of the supply, the cost of collecting, and the methods of extracting the rubber. This work required several seasons of travel in the Mexican forests, and offered excellent opportunities of studying and collecting the flora, in which he actively engaged.

In 1916, conditions resulting from the World War resulted in the depletion of the supply of quinine, to such an extent as to produce a condition of semi-famine in that indispensable medicine. Not only were supplies of the quinine itself exhausted, but the available stocks of trees yielding the bark from which it is extracted were alarmingly reduced. He was consulted in regard to the discovery of farther supplies, and advised exploration of the forests of Colombia, with the result that he was dispatched on this mission. He stipulated that he should be

FACULTY

permitted to engage in general botanical collection while on this mission, and this work was carried on extensively during the entire season. This gave him an opportunity of studying the region of union of the western and northern South American Andes, to both of which he had already devoted considerable attention.

Some years later, he was called on by a party of German explorers, led by Messrs. Weiss and Schmidt, to advise them regarding an expedition to the upper Amazon and Rio Negro, on which they were about to start. Two or three years later, Mr. Weiss returned and brought him information concerning certain strange and very powerful medicines, which he had found in use by the savages and which interested the Doctor more than any of which he had previously known. He became very desirous of investigating these drugs. In the year 1919, Mr. Weiss wrote that he had become interested in the motion picture industry at Hollywood, and was planning a well-equipped expedition to the region of Caapi, the most important of the drugs referred to, and desired that the Doctor should connect himself with the party. He was only too glad to accept, and proceeded at once with the necessary arrangements for his absence. Before these plans could be consummated, Mr. Weiss fell a victim to cancer, and died in a hospital in Los Angeles.

Being very adverse to giving up his plans in this direction, Dr. Rusby interested the enterprising firm of H. K. Mulford, drug manufacturers, and more especially drug investigators, of Philadelphia, who most generously consented to finance the desired expedition. Severe and dangerous illness prevented the carrying out of the original plan, which was to start from Bogota, descend the rivers Uapes and Negro, and then ascend the Madeira and Mamoré. So greatly was the rainy season advanced at the time of starting, that travel was impracticable in the region north of the Equator, so the party was obliged to start from La Paz, descend the rivers Bopi and Beni, and travel thence by the Madeira and Amazon, much of the route being the same as that traveled in 1886 and 1887. Although very extensive botanical collections were made, and the little known Lake Rogagua region was visited, the principal interest of this journey lay in noting the changes that had occurred in the thirty-five intervening years. During this time, a vast region controlled by tens of thousands of hostile savages had become completely opened up to settlement and was as peaceful as our own country. Haciendas had become settlements, settlements had become towns, and villages cities. Very few of the settlers whom he had previously known were still living, those who were then children being now responsible men of affairs. Besides these human changes, evidences of topographical change, in the shifting of river courses, the subsidence of hills, and the washing out of valleys were not wanting. Probably, however, the greatest change was found in himself. No longer a young man of gigantic strength and regardless of difficulties or obstacles, he found himself in poor health and spirit, and "the grasshopper had become a burden." He was forced to return ahead of his party, being advised that his very life was in danger.

Notwithstanding all these obstacles, the journey proved a very great success from a scientific point of view. He was enabled to study and collect that most interesting flora that formed a connecting link between that of the lower Andean region and that of Brazil. With competent specialists in ichthyology and entomology as members of the party, collections in the animal kingdom were large and important, and will furnish interesting material for study for many years to come. The motion picture portions of the enterprise proved a disastrous failure, the films being unacceptable in the movie world, and a very considerable sum of money was lost in that enterprise.

Since his return from that expedition, the Doctor has been engaged in the study, not only of the plants of that collection, but of all those collected in Bolivia, of which the New York Botanical Garden has the most complete representation in existence. His publications on South American plants, and those of others connected with his collections, comprise about 1500 printed papers, and contribute about a thousand species to the known flora of that region.



George C. Diekman

Emeritus Professor of Pharmacy, Secretary of the Faculty

George C. Diekman was born on February 10, 1862, in New York City. He attended the public schools of Manhattan, graduating from what is now known as the Edward Bush School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Later continued his studies at private schools and academies; was graduated from the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York with the "Blizzard" class of 1888, receiving the first Alumni Prize, a gold medal. Received his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in 1891; practiced medicine until the fall of that year, when he became connected with the College of Pharmacy as instructor in the Department of Pharmacy; received full professorship in that department in 1897 and remained active in that capacity until, in the spring of 1927, at the age of sixty-five, he requested to be relieved from active work. This request was granted and the Board of Trustees of the College, in recognition of his services, voted to grant him a leave of absence for one year, at full salary, upon expiration of which he was made Emeritus Professor of Pharmacy and was again elected to serve as Secretary of the Faculty. In addition to his work as Professor, Dr. Diekman has served the College as Secretary of the Faculty, Associate Dean, and as member of the University Council. Has served on the Board of Pharmacy, both city and state, since 1895, continuously, having been its President for three years. At first he was elected to serve on the old city Board of Pharmacy by the College of Pharmacy members. In subsequent years, however, the election was made by the pharmacists of the city, until finally, the Education Department of the State, upon recommendation of the State Association, became the appointive body. Dr. Diekman is a member of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is an Honorary Member of the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, the Maine State Pharmaceutical Association and many other pharmaceutical associations. He is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity, The Elks, and the New York Rotary Club, and other fraternal bodies.



Virgil Coblentz

Emeritus Professor of Chemistry

Virgil Coblentz was born in Springfield, Ohio, on March 12, 1862, the son of an apothecary and one of five brothers all of whom, likewise, became apothecaries. Was graduated from the Wittenberg Academy in 1879 and from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1882, the recipient of three medals and two prizes. Received Ph.M. from the same college; Professor of Materia Medica and Toxicology at Cincinnati College of Pharmacy 1884-1887; studied natural sciences at Universities of Göttingen, Strassbourg, Munich and Berlin, receiving his Ph.D. degree abroad; Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy and Director of Pharmaceutical Laboratory at New York College of Pharmacy from 1891 to 1911; Chairman of New York Section of British Society of Chemical Industry, 1902-1904, and of the Verein Deutscher Chemiker, 1907-1912; member and sub-chairman of the U.S.P. Revision Committee, 1900-1910; awarded Ebert A.Ph.A. prize; author of "Handbook of Pharmacy," "Newer Remedies," "Volumetric Analysis," and co-author of Sadtler and Coblentz "Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry." Former contributor to Thorpe's Dictionary of Applied Chemistry.



Henry V. Army

Professor of Chemistry; Associate Dean; Librarian

Henry Vincome Army was born in Philadelphia. He became a resident of New Orleans at the age of three years, and when sixteen years old began his apprenticeship with his brother-in-law, F. C. Godbold. After graduating from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy with honors in 1889, he returned to New Orleans, and in 1892 left for Germany, where, after studying at Berlin and Göttingen, he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1896. In 1897 he was called to the chair of pharmacy in the Cleveland School of Pharmacy, and after a short time was appointed Dean of the institution.

In 1896-1897 he was Secretary of the Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association; in 1898-1899 as Secretary of the Scientific Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association. From 1903 to 1911 he was Secretary of the Northern Ohio Druggists' Association; from 1906 to 1911 held membership in the Council of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association. Is author of "Principles of Pharmacy," and acted as member of the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia and of the National Formulary. His contributions to pharmaceutical and chemical literature are many and varied.

In 1911 he was called to the chair of chemistry at the Columbia University College of Pharmacy and thereupon became very active in organization matters. The New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association chose him as its Chairman in 1912; since 1913 has been Chairman of the Committee on Weights and Measures of that association, and in 1915 was elected a member of the Council. From 1912 to 1914 he was the editor of the Druggists' Circular. In 1915 he became the President of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. In 1916, founded the American Metric Association and from 1916 to 1920 served as member of its Executive Committee. Editor of the Year Book of the American Pharmaceutical Association from 1916 to 1922. His present membership in the Revision Committee of the United States Pharmacopoeia dates from 1910 and since 1920 he has served as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Inorganic Chemicals. Has been a member of the National Formulary Revision Committee since 1908. In 1922 founded the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research, of which he was subsequently elected Chairman, and in the same year was awarded the Remington Honor Medal as the person who during the year had done the most for American Pharmacy. He founded, and became the President of the New York Veteran Druggists' Association in 1923, holding the presidency until 1925. In 1923-1924 he served as President of the American Pharmaceutical Association and, in the latter year, was awarded the Ebert Medal. In 1924 was elected Honorary Member of the German Pharmaceutical Society of Berlin and member of the Sigma Xi. Is an Honorary member of the following pharmaceutical associations:

New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association; Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association; Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.



Curt P. Wimmer

Professor of Pharmacy; Chairman, Student Activities Committee

Curt Paul Wimmer was born on July 2, 1879, in Salzungen, Thuringia, Germany. He attended the local Gymnasium, and, later, the Realgymnasium at Kassel, where he passed the "Abiturium" cum laude. Arriving in New York City in 1898, he entered the drug store of Milleret and Company, at Third Street and Second Avenue, to serve his apprenticeship. Matriculated at the New York College of Pharmacy, and was graduated in 1902, having held positions on the Honor Roll in both his Junior and Senior years. He then entered the employ of Mr. Julius Jungmann, who, at the time, owned one of the largest stores in the City, with a reputation for compounding more than two hundred prescriptions daily. Served as assistant chemist in the laboratories of Messrs. McKesson and Robbins, and returned to the College of Pharmacy for post-graduate study, receiving his Phar.D. in 1904, when the Faculty awarded him a special post-graduate prize for research work along microscopical lines. Re-entered the employ of Mr. Jungmann, assuming charge of the analytical and manufacturing laboratories. In 1906, accepted an instructorship in Pharmacy in the College of Pharmacy, at the same time studying anatomy, physiology and pharmacology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and organic chemistry in the School of Mines, Columbia University, under Professor Bogert, receiving his M.A. in 1909. In 1911 was appointed Assistant Professor of Pharmacy and, in 1915, Associate Professor at the College of Pharmacy. Acted as Professor of Pharmacy during Professor Diekman's sabbatical year, and was officially appointed to full professorship in 1928. Served in the Alumni Association as Secretary, Registrar and President; also, as editor of the Alumni Journal, 1911-1915, and of The Messenger, from 1924 to the present time. In 1927, received from the Connecticut College of Pharmacy, the honorary degree of Master of Pharmacy. Has written numerous papers of scientific interest, and served as President of the N. Y. Branch of the A. Ph. A., and for two years as Chairman of the Historical Section of the A. Ph. A. Is at present Chairman of the Historical Committee of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, and President of the German Apothecary's Society. Is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Pharmaceutical Association and the N. Y., N. J. and Connecticut State Pharmaceutical Associations. Is technical adviser to the Association of Manufacturers of Toilet Preparations and Perfumes, and is a member of various clubs. For many years, served as police justice, village trustee and village president of Ocean Beach, N. Y. Is author of this volume.



Charles C. Lieb



Carlton C. Curtis

FACULTY

Charles C. Lieb

Representative of Columbia University

Charles Christian Lieb was born in New York City on April 19, 1880, the son of Magdalena Stephan and Charles A. Lieb. Attended the public schools of New York City. Received the degree of A.B., in 1902, and of M.D., in 1906, from Columbia University. Served as interne in St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, 1906-1908, then continuing his studies at University College, London, 1908-1909 and 1914. Became Instructor in Pharmacology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in 1909, and Professor of Pharmacology in 1921. In 1928 was appointed representative of Columbia University on the Faculty of the New York College of Pharmacy.

Carlton C. Curtis

Representative of Columbia University

Carlton C. Curtis is a graduate of Syracuse and Columbia Universities; did graduate work at the University of Cambridge, England, and at Leipzig, Germany. When he returned, he became Principal of the Fayetteville Union School, N. C.; instructor at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; Professor at Columbia; Fellow, N. C. Academy of Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Phi Beta Kappa. Is a member of the Torrey Botanical Club, Botanical Society of America; Society of Plant Ecology, American Forestry Association, American Society of Naturalists.



Charles W. Ballard



Fanchon Hart

FACULTY

Charles W. Ballard

Associate Professor of Materia Medica

Chairman, Schedule Committee

Charles W. Ballard born July 6, 1887, in New York City. Attended public schools and De Witt Clinton High School. Served apprenticeship in pharmacy of Charles Friedgen, 1903-07. Entered the College of Pharmacy in 1905, receiving Ph.G. and Ph.Ch. in 1907 and Phar.D. in 1908. Recipient of Kappa Psi medal. Entered Graduate School of Columbia University 1908, receiving A.M. in 1911. Attended Medical School of Fordham University 1911-14. Entered Graduate School of Columbia University in 1922, receiving Ph.D. in pharmacognosy 1926. Appointed Instructor in Department of Materia Medica 1907 and Associate Professor in 1917. Microanalytical Chemist to Bureau of Foods and Drugs, Health Department, New York City. Author of several monographs on food and drug microscopy. Auxiliary member of Committees on Botany and Pharmacognosy of U. S. P., X. and N. F. V.

Fanchon Hart

Acting Associate Professor of Materia Medica

Fanchon Hart was born in Greenwich Village, New York City, on December 22, 1890. After attending a City High school entered the College of Pharmacy, receiving Ph.G. in 1910, graduating as Food and Drug Analyst in 1911, and, during her last year at the College, successfully pursuing work in Biological Chemistry and Bacteriology. In 1912, assisted Dr. H. H. Rusby with Dispensatory Revision, and in 1913, Dr. Murrell, at the New York Botanical Gardens, in classification of Fungi. In 1913-1914 served as laboratory assistant in the College of Pharmacy, in 1915 becoming Instructor in the Department of Materia Medica, receiving an Assistant Professorship in 1920 and, in 1927, an Associate Professorship in the same department. Continued her studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Extension School of Columbia University, and in 1926, entered School of Education of New York University, specializing in School Administration and Supervision. At present conducts evening courses in Bacteriology, Blood Chemistry and Parasitology of Blood and Intestines; Chairman of Referees of Committee on Pharmacology and Pharmaceutical Botany of International Research Council. Publications include "A Microscopical Method for Quantitative Determination of Vegetable Adulterants," "A Microscopical Comparison of Some Official Herbs and Their Substitutes," the Histology of "Species of Ephedra," and of "Manna Yielding Barks," etc.



Lewis N. Brown



Horace N. Carter

Lewis N. Brown

Associate Professor of Pharmacy

Lewis N. Brown was born at Sag Harbor, L. I., March 21, 1891. At the end of his third year of High School at Sag Harbor, he entered Williston Seminary, where he graduated with honor in 1912. In his senior year he won the Kennedy Championship Medal for largest number of individual points in the Annual Athletic Contest. He entered the University class at the New York College of Pharmacy in the fall of 1912, becoming an active member of the Phi Delta Chi fraternity, class reporter for the Alumni Journal, and winning numerals on the Columbia Junior relay team. In 1914 he graduated as Pharmaceutical Chemist and in 1915 as Doctor of Pharmacy. Was an Instructor in the Department of Pharmacy from 1915 until the war. He served in the Army Medical School at Washington, D. C., in the Army Laboratory at Camp Merritt, N. J., and was in Laboratory Service for Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., and Sergeant in charge of the Central Laboratory for the Port of Embarkation. He was honorably discharged April, 1919, when he was reinstated as Instructor in the College in which capacity he served until 1920 when made Assistant Professor in the Department of Pharmacy becoming Associate Professor in that department in 1927.

Horace M. Carter

Associate Professor of Pharmacy

Horace M. Carter was born in Salisbury, Vermont, in 1894. Received early education at Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vermont, from which was graduated in 1914. Entered Albany College of Pharmacy, receiving degree of Ph.G. in 1916, and that of Ph.Ch. in 1920. In 1927 was awarded the B.S. degree in Chemistry from Cooper Union, in which year accepted an Associate Professorship at the New York College of Pharmacy in the Department of Pharmacy. Has held the following positions: Manufacturing Chemist, United Drug Company, Boston, Mass.; Supervisor of Dispensary, McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass.; U. S. Naval Hospital Corps, Ph.M.-2, 1917-1919; Instructor in Chemistry and Physics Albany College of Pharmacy, 1921-1924; Control Chemist, William R. Warner-Richard Hudnut, Inc.; Chief Chemist, Marinello Company, Inc. Is a member of the Kappa Psi Fraternity and Honorary Member of various other fraternities.



Hugo H. Schaefer



Herbert C. Kassner

Hugo H. Schaefer

Associate Professor of Chemistry

Hugo H. Schaefer was born July 3, 1891, in Brooklyn, N. Y., where attended the grammar and high schools. Entered the New York College of Pharmacy in 1910, receiving Ph.G. and Ph.Ch. degrees in 1912, and Phar.D. in 1913; 1913-1914 did research work with Professor Arny, at the same time taking special courses in the School of Mines, Columbia University; 1914-1916 Chemist New York Quinine and Chemical Works; Appointed Instructor in Chemistry and Physics at New York College of Pharmacy in 1916, receiving Assistant Professorship in 1921. Married Elizabeth Louise Kish, B.S. in Pharmacy, in 1921. Awarded Ph.D. cum laude, University of Berne, Switzerland, in 1925. Appointed Associate Professor of Chemistry and Director of Chemical Laboratory in 1927. Children: George Theodore and Elizabeth Marie. Co-author of Schaefer and Bliss "Qualitative Analysis." Registered Pharmacist in New York and New Jersey. Member of American Pharmaceutical Association, American Chemical Society, New York and New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Associations and many local pharmaceutical associations. Third Vice-President A.Ph.A., 1921, and President New York Branch of A.Ph.A., 1928-9.

Herbert C. Kassner

Associate Professor of Chemistry

Herbert C. Kassner was born in Jamaica, N. Y., in 1899. He enrolled in the New York College of Pharmacy in 1917 and received the degree of Ph.Ch. and the Breitenbach Prize for highest proficiency in 1920, and in 1921 the B.S. degree and the Plaut Fellowship. He then became a research student at University College, London, and the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and in 1924, received the degree of Ph.D. in Science from the University of London. Returning to this country he was engaged by E. R. Squibb & Sons as a Research Chemist; while there accepted the position of Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Albany College of Pharmacy, Union University; a year later he became Associate Professor of Chemistry there and in 1927 returned to the New York College of Pharmacy as Associate Professor of Chemistry.



Jacob Dorfmann



Harry Taub

FACULTY

Jacob S. Dorfman

Assistant Professor of Pharmacy

Jacob S. Dorfman was born in Slutsk, Minsk, Russia, on December 14, 1897. Received early education in the Hebrew Schools and at the School of Commerce in the same city. In 1915 entered the Harbin Gymnasium, Manchuria, China, graduating in 1918 with honors and a medal. From 1918 to 1920 studied in the Polytechnic Institute and Oriental College in Vladivostok. In 1920 became Senior Instructor in Latin at the Harbin Gymnasium and member of the Jewish Council, at the same time teaching in the Harbin Talmud-Torah, Theological School. In 1921, arrived in the United States and the following year matriculated at Columbia University, receiving his M.A. in 1926. Was awarded his Ph.G. from the College of Pharmacy in 1925, and was in that year appointed Instructor in the Department of Pharmacy; received an Assistant Professorship in the same department in 1927. He a member of several pharmaceutical organizations and an honorary member of various fraternities.

Harry Taub

Assistant Professor of Materia Medica

Harry Taub was born on March 15, 1899, at Riga, Latvia, son of Richard and Emma (Druck) Taub. Graduating from the public schools of New York City and Stuyvesant High School, he received the degrees of Ph.G., 1920, Ph.Ch. 1921, and B.S. 1922, from the New York College of Pharmacy and A.M., 1927, from the Faculty of Pure Science, Columbia University. In 1922 he was appointed Instructor of Materia Medica at the College of Pharmacy, and Assistant Professor in 1925. He was awarded the Kappa Psi Medal in 1921, has been a member of the Executive Board of the Alumni Association since 1922, Secretary of the Students' Activities Committee since 1927. He is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, of the N. Y. State Pharmaceutical Association of the National Research Council, and the American Public Health Association.



Abraham Taub



William Macsata

Abraham Taub

Assistant Professor of Chemistry

Abraham Taub was born on September 21, 1901, in New York City. Was educated at the New York public schools and Stuyvesant High School. Received, from the New York College of Pharmacy, the degree of Ph.G. in 1920, of Ph.Ch. in 1921 and of B.S. in 1922. Matriculated at the School of Pure Science, Columbia University, receiving his M.A. in 1927, and subsequently pursued courses of study at Teachers' College and the School of Engineering. From the College of Pharmacy he was the recipient of the following awards: First Prize for Scholarship, in 1919, Silver Medal, 1920 and Seabury Scholarship, 1921. Was appointed Instructor of Chemistry in 1922, and Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Physics in 1927. In 1923, was co-winner of the A.Ph.A. Ebert Medal. He is Secretary of the College Alumni Association, and member of the A.Ph.A., National Research Council, American Chemical Society, New York State Pharmaceutical Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science; was special assistant of the U.S.P. 10th Revision Committee, and is an honorary member of various fraternities.

William Macsata

Assistant Professor of Chemistry

William Macsata was born January 8, 1896, in Torrington, Conn. He attended the public school as well as the high school of his native town. After spending one year at the Medic-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, Pa., he came to New York to study pharmacy and registered at the New York College of Pharmacy for the University course. In 1920, the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist was conferred upon him, and shortly afterwards, he was appointed an Instructor in the Department of Chemistry. During the World War, he served in the Experimental and Developing Section of the Ordinance Department of the United States Army. He was appointed Assistant Professor of Chemistry in 1927.



Frederick D. Lascoff



Isidore Neustadter



George D. McJimsey



Arthur H. Ingenhuet

FACULTY

Frederick D. Lascoff

Assistant Professor of Pharmacy

Frederick Dudley Lascoff, son of J. Leon Lascoff, was born on September 21, 1900. Early education received in New York City public schools and De Witt Clinton High School. Was graduated from Columbia University, receiving A.B. from Columbia College in 1921, and B.S. from the School of Business, in the same year. Attended New York College of Pharmacy, receiving Ph.G. in 1923. Member of the firm of J. Leon Lascoff & Son. In 1925 was appointed Lecturer in Commercial Pharmacy at the College of Pharmacy, becoming Assistant Professor in charge of work in Commercial Pharmacy in 1926. Is a member of several Alumni and Pharmaceutical Associations, and of the Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity.

Isidore Neustadter

Lecturer in Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence

Isidore Neustadter was born in Austria on July 31, 1877; early education received at Primary Normalschule; came to New York when ten years of age and attended the public schools of the City. Studied at City College for two years and then entered the New York College of Pharmacy, receiving his Ph.G. degree in 1898, having been a first prize man in both his junior and senior years. Did post-graduate work at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy where, in 1901, was awarded his Phar.D. degree. Was graduated from the New York University Law School in 1902, receiving his L.L.B., and has been practicing law since 1903. Has served as Lecturer in Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence at the New York College of Pharmacy since 1925.

George D. McJimsey

Lecturer in English and American Government

George Davis McJimsey was born in 1894 at Marshall, Texas. Received A.B. degree in 1922, and M.A. degree in 1923, from Columbia University; Lecturer on English and American Government to the University classes at the New York College of Pharmacy, 1928-1929. Is at present candidate for the Ph.D. degree from Columbia in English.

Arthur H. Inghuett

Lecturer in German

Arthur Hilmer Inghuett received his B.A. in 1922 and his M.A. in 1926, both from the University of Texas; Instructor of Spanish at State Teachers College of Texas, 1922-1923; Assistant Professor of Modern Languages at State Agricultural College of Texas, 1923-1926; Instructor in German, University Extension of Columbia University, 1926-1929; Lecturer in German at the New York College of Pharmacy, 1928-1929. Is at present completing his residence requirements for the Ph.D. degree in the Department of Germanic Languages at Columbia University.



Walter B. Simpson



Eleanor Kerker

Walter B. Simpson

Registrar

Walter Booth Simpson was born in New York, July 22, 1880; attended a private German-American school and graduated from the College of the City of New York, 1900; D. K. E. and Phi Delta Chi fraternities. He was in the real estate business and wholesale dry goods business until the year 1909 when he became clerk of the College of Pharmacy and in 1920, Registrar. He married Margaret Byrd White in 1904 and has two sons, Walter White Simpson, Dartmouth 1928, and Donald Atwood Simpson, Dartmouth 1932. He is a member of the Council of the New Church (Sweden-borgian) of Orange, of the East Orange Lawn Tennis Club, the D. K. E. Alumni Association, and the Association of University and College Business Officers of the Eastern States.

Eleanor Kerker

Assistant Registrar

Eleanor Kerker joined the staff of the College of Pharmacy in January, 1912, as Assistant Clerk; became Assistant Registrar in 1920 and is now serving in that capacity.

INSTRUCTORS

Department of Pharmacy

Saul Kaye
Joseph P. Miale
Rudolf Hauck
Herman J. Amsterdam
Dominick Fanelli
Lester C. Dick
Horace T. F. Givens

Department of Chemistry

Leslie Jayne
Milton D. Sewell
Theodore Failmetzger
Samuel Liberman
Charles H. Soren
Edward Anzelmi
Marguerite C. Dimler

Department of Materia Medica

Philip Kerker
Frank Pokorny
Joseph E. Adams
William Keenan
Helen Timmermann
Victor Lewitus
Aleita Hopping
Maxwell Karshan

*The Officers of the College of Pharmacy
of the City of New York*

1829-1929

PRESIDENTS

1829-1831	John D. Keese
1831-1832	Henry H. Schieffelin
1832-1835	Lindley Murray
1835-1846	Constantine Adamson
1846-1851	John Milhau
1851-1854	George D. Coggeshall
1854-1861	John Meakin
1861-1866	Henry T. Kiersted
1866-1869	John Milhau
1869-1870	George C. Close
1870-1874	William Hegeman
1874-1877	Paul Balluff
1877-1890	Ewen McIntyre
1890-1896	Samuel W. Fairchild
1896-1900	Edward Kemp
1900-1904	Charles F. Chandler
1904-	Nicholas Murray Butler

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

1904-1913	Ewen McIntyre
1922-1926	Charles F. Chandler
1926-	William Jay Schieffelin

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

VICE-PRESIDENTS

1829-1831	I. Henry H. Schieffelin II. John L. Embree III. Waldron B. Post	1857-1859	I. William J. Olliffe II. Eugene Dupuy III. John Canavan
1831-1832	I. Lindley Murray II. John L. Embree III. Constantine Adamson	1859-1860	I. Henry T. Kiersted II. John Canavan III. Eugene Dupuy
1832-1835	I. Constantine Adamson II. Oliver Hull III. Henry T. Kiersted	1860-1861	I. Henry T. Kiersted II. William Hegeman III. John Milhau
1835-1836	I. Oliver Hull II. Henry T. Kiersted III. James H. Hart	1861-1862	I. John Milhau II. William Hegeman III. John Meakim
1836-1840	I. Oliver Hull II. John Milhau III. James H. Hart	1862-1863	I. John Milhau II. John Meakim III. John Carle, Jr.
1840-1842	I. James H. Hart II. Oliver Hull III. John Milhau	1863-1864	I. John Milhau II. John Meakim III. Isaac Coddington
1842-1843	I. John Milhau II. Oliver Hull III. James H. Hart	1864-1866	I. John Milhau II. George C. Close III. William Neergaard
1843-1845	I. James H. Hart II. Oliver Hull III. John Milhau	1866-1868	I. George C. Close II. William Neergaard III. Isaac Coddington
1845-1846	I. Oliver Hull II. John Milhau III. George D. Coggeshall	1868-1869	I. William Neergaard II. George C. Close III. Isaac Coddington
1846-1847	I. John Milhau II. Oliver Hull III. George D. Coggeshall	1869-1870	I. William Neergaard II. John Milhau III. Arthur W. Gabaudan
1847-1850	I. Oliver Hull II. George D. Coggeshall III. William L. Rushton	1870-1871	I. Theobald Frohwein II. Isaac Coddington III. William Neergaard
1850-1851	I. Oliver Hull II. George D. Coggeshall III. John H. Currie	1871-1872	I. William Neergaard II. Theobald Frohwein III. Isaac Coddington
1851-1852	I. John H. Currie II. John Meakim III. Oliver Hull	1872-1873	I. William Neergaard II. Isaac Coddington III. Paul Balluff
1852-1853	I. John H. Currie II. William L. Rushton III. Oliver Hull	1873-1874	I. Paul Balluff II. William Neergaard III. M. L. M. Peixotto
1853-1854	I. John H. Currie II. William J. Olliffe III. John Meakim	1874-1875	I. William Neergaard II. Bernard H. Reinold III. William Wright, Jr.
1854-1855	I. John H. Currie II. George D. Coggeshall III. William J. Olliffe	1875-1876	I. William Neergaard II. Ewen McIntyre III. Bernard H. Reinold
1855-1856	I. William J. Olliffe II. George D. Coggeshall III. Eugene Dupuy	1876-1877	I. Ewen McIntyre II. Bernard H. Reinold III. Henry J. Menninger
1856-1857	I. William J. Olliffe II. Eugene Dupuy III. Thomas T. Green	1877-1878	I. Henry J. Menninger II. Wm. J. Olliffe III. David Hays

ROSTER OF OFFICERS

<p>1878-1879 I. Henry J. Menninger II. Wm. J. Olliffe III. George C. Close</p> <p>1879-1880 I. George C. Close II. Henry J. Menninger III. M. L. M. Peixotto</p> <p>1880-1881 I. Henry J. Menninger II. M. L. M. Peixotto III. George C. Close</p> <p>1881-1882 I. Henry J. Menninger II. George C. Close III. M. L. M. Peixotto</p> <p>1882-1884 I. Gustavus Ramsperger II. Henry J. Menninger III. George C. Close</p> <p>1884-1888 I. Henry J. Menninger II. Gustavus Ramsperger III. George C. Close</p> <p>1888-1890 I. Henry J. Menninger II. George C. Close III. Wm. L. Vennard</p> <p>1890-1891 I. George Massey II. Wm. L. Vennard III. Thomas F. Main</p> <p>1891-1892 I. George Massey II. Wm. L. Vennard III. Charles Holzhauser</p> <p>1892-1893 I. Samuel J. Bendiner II. Wm. L. Vennard III. Adolph Tscheppe</p> <p>1893-1894 I. Wm. L. Vennard II. George Massey III. John R. Caswell</p> <p>1894-1896 I. Charles F. Chandler II. George Massey III. John R. Caswell</p> <p>1896-1897 I. Charles F. Chandler II. John R. Caswell III. Gustavus Ramsperger</p> <p>1897-1898 I. Charles F. Chandler II. Herman W. Atwood III. Gustavus Ramsperger</p>	<p>1898-1899 I. Charles F. Chandler II. John R. Caswell III. George M. Olcott</p> <p>1899-1900 I. Charles F. Chandler II. John R. Caswell III. Arthur C. Searles</p> <p>1900-1901 I. William M. Massey II. Gustavus Ramsperger III. Arthur C. Searles</p> <p>1901-1902 I. Wm. M. Massey II. Ernest Molwitz III. Reuben R. Smith</p> <p>1902-1903 I. William Jay Schieffelin II. Reuben R. Smith III. Ernest Molwitz</p> <p>1903-1904 I. Wm. Jay Schieffelin II. Herbert D. Robbins III. John R. Caswell</p> <p>1904-1908 I. Charles F. Chandler II. William J. Schieffelin III. Herbert D. Robbins</p> <p>1908-1909 I. Charles F. Chandler II. Herbert D. Robbins</p> <p>1909-1911 I. Charles F. Chandler II. Herbert D. Robbins III. William J. Schieffelin</p> <p>1911-1913 I. Charles F. Chandler II. William J. Schieffelin III. Thomas P. Cook</p> <p>1913-1916 I. Charles F. Chandler II. William J. Schieffelin III. Albert Plaut</p> <p>1916-1922 I. Charles F. Chandler II. William J. Schieffelin III. Henry C. Lovis</p> <p>1922-1923 I. Henry C. Lovis II. Reuben R. Smith III. Edward Plaut</p> <p>1923-1929 I. Henry C. Lovis II. Edward Plaut III. V. Chapin Daggett</p>
--	---

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

1908-1912	Gustavus Ramsperger
1922-1926	William Jay Schieffelin

SECRETARIES

1829-1832 Oliver Hull	1853-1855 F. A. Hegeman
1832-1834 Marshall C. Slocum	1855-1856 James T. Maxwell
1834-1835 James H. Hart	1856-1860 George W. Berrian, Jr.
1835-1837 George D. Coggeshall	1860-1870 Peter W. Bedford
1837-1838 James C. Hallock	1870-1872 Edward L. Milhau
1838-1840 William H. Milnor	1872-1874 Henry A. Cassebeer, Jr.
1840-1842 George D. Coggeshall	1874-1877 M. L. M. Peixotto
1842-1847 John Meakim	1877-1881 Henry A. Cassebeer, Jr.
1847-1848 John Snowden	1881-1882 P. Frederick Lehlbach
1848-1851 William H. Milnor	1882-1883 M. L. M. Peixotto
1851-1853 R. W. Bull	

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

1883-1884	George Inness	1896-1897	Alfred H. Mason
1884-1885	Charles Froebel	1897-1917	Thomas F. Mar
1885-1896	J. Niven Hegeman	1917-	Charles W. Holton

TREASURERS

1829-1831	Theodore Keese	1868-1873	William Wright, Jr.
1831-1832	William N. Clark	1873-1881	Theobald Frohwein
1832-1834	James C. Haviland	1881-1882	Starr H. Ambler
1834-1837	William L. Rushton	1882-1890	David Hays
1837-1841	Charles L. White	1890-1896	Horatio N. Fraser
1841-1857	James S. Aspinwall	1896-1897	Herbert D. Robbins
1857-1868	Thomas T. Green	1897-	Clarence O. Bigelow

TRUSTEES

1829-1830

Henry T. Kiersted
Patrick Dickie
Constantine Adamson
James H. Hart
Paul H. Lalouette
James C. Haviland
Lindley Murray

1830-1831

Henry T. Kiersted
Patrick Dickie
Constantine Adamson
James H. Hart
William N. Clark
James C. Haviland
Lindley Murray

1831-1832

Henry T. Kiersted
William L. Rushton
James C. Haviland
Walter B. Townsend
Frederick Place
James H. Hart
James H. Ray

1832-1833

William L. Rushton
William N. Clark
John Carle, Jr.
Edward N. Lawrence
George D. Coggeshall
James H. Hart
John Milhau

1833-1834

James H. Hart
John Milhau
William L. Rushton
John Carle, Jr.
George D. Coggeshall
N. B. Graham
John H. Currie
Edward N. Lawrence
George L. Guon

1834-1835

George D. Coggeshall
Marshall C. Slocum
Edward N. Lawrence
Charles L. White
John Milhau
William N. Clark
C. M. Oleott
Edward A. McLean
John Carle, Jr.

1835-1836

John Milhau
Marshall C. Slocum
John Carle, Jr.
Edward N. Lawrence
Charles L. White
Lindley Murray
C. M. Oleott
James W. Smith
James Crumbie

1836-1837

Charles L. White
Edward N. Lawrence
John Carle, Jr.
James S. Lewis
James Crumbie
Franklin Whiting
Marshall C. Slocum
James W. Smith
Lindley Murray

1837-1838

Henry T. Kiersted
John Carle, Jr.
James Crumbie
Franklin Whiting
James S. Lewis
James W. Smith
Marshall C. Slocum
George D. Coggeshall
Edward N. Lawrence

1838-1839

Marshall C. Slocum
William L. Rushton
John Carle, Jr.
Marcus Hurd
James Crumbie
George D. Coggeshall
D. T. Lanman
Bernard Souillard
Edward N. Lawrence

1839-1840

Bernard Souillard
John Carle, Jr.
D. T. Lanman
Marshall C. Slocum
George D. Coggeshall
Marcus Hurd
James Crumbie
B. Quackenbush
John Meakin

1840-1841

Daniel Clay

Bernard Souillard
Wm. Penfold
Marshall C. Slocum
James Crumbie
Marcus Hurd
James S. Aspinwall
John Carle, Jr.
William H. Milnor

1841-1842

Bernard Souillard
John Carle, Jr.
Marshall C. Slocum
Charles L. White
Marcus Hurd
Daniel Clay
Thomas T. Green
James Crumbie
William H. Milnor

1842-1843

George D. Coggeshall
Bernard Souillard
James Crumbie
William H. Milnor
William Brigham
Horace Everett
Marshall C. Slocum
John Snowden
James C. Hallock

1843-1845

Henry T. Kiersted
August Weismann
Horace Everett
John Snowden
James C. Hallock
William L. Rushton
John H. Currie
William J. Olliffe
George D. Coggeshall

1845-1846

Henry T. Kiersted
August Weismann
Horace Everett
John Snowden
James C. Hallock
William L. Rushton
John H. Currie
William J. Olliffe
William Brigham

1846-1847

John Snowden
William Hegeman
Robert J. Davies

ROSTER OF TRUSTEES

John Dascey
William J. Olliffe
John H. Currie
James C. Hallock
Henry A. Cassebeer
Thomas Allcock

1847-1848

William J. Olliffe
Robert J. Davies
John Meakim
William Hegeman
John H. Currie
Henry A. Cassebeer
John Dascey
Eugene Dupuy
Thomas T. Green

1848-1849

William J. Olliffe
John Meakim
William Hegeman
Henry A. Cassebeer
Eugene Dupuy
John Dascey
Thomas T. Green
John H. Currie
Robert J. Davies

1849-1850

William J. Olliffe
Thomas T. Green
John Meakim
Eugene Dupuy
Henry A. Cassebeer
John Dascey
Robert J. Davies
William L. Rushton
T. B. Merrick

1850-1851

William J. Olliffe
Thomas T. Green
John Meakim
Eugene Dupuy
C. B. Guthrie
Robert J. Davies
William L. Rushton
T. B. Merrick
Henry A. Cassebeer

1851-1852

William J. Olliffe
John Meakim
Thomas T. Green
C. B. Guthrie
T. B. Merrick
Robert J. Davies
William Hegeman
Eugene Dupuy
Henry A. Cassebeer

1852-1853

William J. Olliffe
George F. Wilson
Thomas T. Green
Robert J. Davies
John Meakim
T. B. Merrick
Eugene Dupuy
Junius Gridley
William Hegeman

1853-1854

Thomas B. Merrick
Thomas T. Green
William Hegeman
Alexander Cushman
Eugene Dupuy
James T. Maxwell
Junius Gridley
Robert J. Davies
B. W. Bull

1854-1855

Thomas B. Merrick
B. W. Bull
Eugene Dupuy
James T. Maxwell
Junius Gridley
Thomas T. Green
Isaac Coddington
J. Canavan
William Hegeman

1855-1856

J. Canavan
William F. Lindsay
F. A. Hegeman
Junius Gridley
Thomas T. Green
George W. Berrien, Jr.
William Fisher
Isaac Coddington
Thomas B. Merrick

1856-1857

George D. Coggeshall
J. H. Currie
John Canavan
F. A. Hegeman
William Hegeman
James T. Maxwell
Isaac Coddington
John Faber
Junius Gridley

1857-1858

John Milhau
George D. Coggeshall
James T. Maxwell
Isaac Coddington
John Faber
Frederick A. Hegeman
George W. Delavergne
Henry T. Kiersted
William Hegeman

1858-1859

Frederick A. Hegeman
George W. Delavergne
George D. Coggeshall
Alexander Cushman
Isaac Coddington
Henry T. Kiersted
F. V. Rushton
C. E. Tyler
James T. Maxwell

1859-1860

William Hegeman
George D. Coggeshall
Isaac Coddington
Edward A. Fraser
William Neergaard
Alexander Cushman

Alfred J. Shipley
James T. Maxwell
William Wright, Jr.

1860-1861

John Canavan
George D. Coggeshall
Isaac Coddington
William Neergaard
John Carle, Jr.
William Wright, Jr.
Eugene Dupuy
Alexander Cushman
Alfred J. Shipley

1861-1862

George D. Coggeshall
John Carle, Jr.
William Neergaard
G. W. Southwick
E. L. Milhau
Eugene Dupuy
William Wright, Jr.
J. W. Shedden
Isaac Coddington

1862-1863

William Wright, Jr.
Isaac Coddington
G. W. Southwick
J. W. Shedden
George C. Close
George D. Coggeshall
E. L. Milhau
J. H. Westerfield
William Neergaard

1863-1864

George D. Coggeshall
John Carle, Jr.
George C. Close
William Neergaard
William Wright, Jr.
J. W. Shedden
Arthur W. Gabaudan
G. W. Southwick
J. H. Westerfield

1864-1865

John Carle, Jr.
Arthur W. Gabaudan
Ferdinand F. Mayer
John W. Shedden
William Wright, Jr.
George D. Coggeshall
Theobald Frohwein
David Hays
William Neergaard

1865-1866

Gustavus Krehbiel
Arthur W. Gabaudan
Ferdinand F. Mayer
Isaac Coddington
Theobald Frohwein
William B. Little
William Wright, Jr.
George D. Coggeshall
John W. Shedden

1866-1867

George D. Coggeshall
John Frey

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Theobald Frohwein
Arthur W. Gabaudan
Gustavus Krehbiel
Ferdinand F. Mayer
Bernard H. Reinold
John W. Shedden
William Wright, Jr.

1867-1868

J. D. Button
John Frey
Theobald Frohwein
Arthur W. Gabaudan
Gustavus Krehbiel
Ferdinand F. Mayer
Bernard H. Reinold
John W. Shedden
William Wright, Jr.

1868-1869

Paul Balluff
John Carle, Jr.
Theobald Frohwein
Arthur W. Gabaudan
Thomas T. Green
David Hays
Henry T. Kiersted
Bernard H. Reinold
John W. Shedden

1869-1870

Henry A. Cassebeer, Jr.
David Hays
Adolph G. Dunn
John W. Shedden
Theobald Frohwein
Isaac Coddington
Edward L. Milhau
Augustus W. Weismann
John Frey

1870-1871

Paul Balluff
Henry A. Cassebeer, Jr.
Charles Rice
Peter W. Bedford
John Frey
John W. Shedden
George C. Close
David Hays
Augustus W. Weismann

1871-1872

Paul Balluff
Henry A. Cassebeer, Jr.
Charles Rice
Peter W. Bedford
John Frey
John W. Shedden
George C. Close
David Hays
Augustus W. Weismann

1872-1873

Peter W. Bedford
George C. Close
Albert C. Dung
David Hays
Edward L. Milhau
M. L. M. Peixotto
Charles Rice
Daniel C. Robbins
Augustus W. Weismann

1873-1874

George C. Close
Isaac Coddington
David L. Hays
Edward L. Milhau
Ewen McIntyre
Gustavus Ramsperger
Bernard H. Reinold
Charles Rice
Daniel C. Robbins
George G. Sands
William Wright, Jr.

1874-1875

Henry A. Cassebeer, Jr.
George C. Close
David Hays
Edward L. Milhau
Ewen McIntyre
Gustavus Ramsperger
Charles Rice
Daniel C. Robbins
John W. Shedden
William M. Olliffe
William Hegeman

1875-1876

G. Balser
Henry A. Cassebeer, Jr.
George C. Close
William Hegeman
Edward L. Milhau
William M. Olliffe
Gustavus Ramsperger
Charles Rice
Daniel C. Robbins
John W. Shedden
William Wright, Jr.

1876-1877

G. Balser
Henry A. Cassebeer, Jr.
David Hays
Frederick Hoffmann
Edward L. Milhau
William Neergaard
William M. Olliffe
Gustavus Ramsperger
T. Alfred Reichhardt
Charles Rice
Daniel C. Robbins

1877-1878

Paul Balluff
George C. Close
William Neergaard
Gustavus Ramsperger
John W. Shedden
G. Balser
Frederick Hoffmann
M. L. M. Peixotto
Charles Rice
Adolph Tscheppe
Augustus W. Weismann

1878-1879

Paul Balluff
David Hays
William Neergaard
Gustavus Ramsperger
Daniel C. Robbins
G. Balser

Frederick Hoffmann
M. L. M. Peixotto
Charles Rice
Adolph Tscheppe
Augustus W. Weismann

1879-1880

Starr H. Ambler
G. Balser
P. Frederick Lehlbach
E. P. Nichols
Gustavus Ramsperger
Adolph Tscheppe
Paul Balluff
David Hays
William Neergaard
William M. Olliffe
Charles Rice
Augustus W. Weismann

1880-1881

Starr H. Ambler
G. Balser
P. Frederick Lehlbach
E. P. Nichols
Gustavus Ramsperger
Adolph Tscheppe
Paul Balluff
David Hays
Byron F. McIntyre
William M. Olliffe
Charles Rice
Augustus W. Weismann

1881-1882

Paul Balluff
Henry A. Cassebeer, Jr.
David Hays
E. P. Nichols
Gustavus Ramsperger
Adolph Tscheppe
G. Balser
Theobald Frohwein
Byron F. McIntyre
William M. Olliffe
Charles Rice
Augustus W. Weismann

1882-1883

Adolph Tscheppe
Gustavus Balser
Hermon W. Atwood
Herbert Hazard
Paul Balluff
David Hays
Charles Rice
William M. Olliffe
Henry A. Cassebeer, Jr.
Byron F. McIntyre
Frank F. Knapp
Joseph B. Mauch

1883-1884

Adolph Tscheppe
Gustavus Balser
Hermon W. Atwood
Herbert Hazard
Paul Balluff
M. L. M. Peixotto
Charles Rice
William M. Olliffe
Byron F. McIntyre

ROSTER OF TRUSTEES

Henry A. Cassebeer, Jr.
Henry B. Parsons
Samuel J. Bendiner

1884-1885

Adolph Tscheppe
Gustavus Balsler
Hermon W. Atwood
Herbert Hazard
Byron F. McIntyre
Henry B. Parsons
Samuel J. Bendiner
Charles Rice
Thomas J. Macmahan
Domingo Peraza
Henry A. Cassebeer, Jr.

1885-1886

Hermon W. Atwood
Samuel J. Bendiner
Byron F. McIntyre
William M. Massey
M. L. M. Peixotto
Gustavus Balsler
Henry A. Cassebeer, Jr.
Theodore Louis
Thomas F. Main
Domingo Peraza
B. Frank Hays
Frank F. Knapp
Thomas J. Macmahan
Emlen Painter
Charles Rice

1886-1887

Gustavus Balsler
Henry A. Cassebeer, Jr.
Theodore Louis
Thomas F. Main
Domingo Peraza
B. Frank Hays
Frank F. Knapp
Thomas J. Macmahan
Emlen Painter
Charles Rice
Hermon W. Atwood
Samuel J. Bendiner
Byron F. McIntyre
William M. Massey
Henry Schmid

1887-1888

B. Frank Hays
Frank F. Knapp
Thomas J. Macmahan
Emlen Painter
Charles Rice
Hermon W. Atwood
Samuel J. Bendiner
Byron F. McIntyre
William M. Massey
Henry Schmid
Gustavus Balsler
John R. Caswell
Theodore Louis
Thomas F. Main
Domingo Peraza

1888-1889

B. T. Fairchild
Samuel J. Bendiner
Byron F. McIntyre

William M. Massey
Henry Schmid
Gustavus Balsler
John R. Caswell
Theodore Louis
Thomas F. Main
Domingo Peraza
Hermon W. Atwood
B. Frank Hays
Thomas J. Macmahan
Charles Rice

1889-1890

Gustavus Balsler
John R. Caswell
Theodore Louis
Thomas F. Main
Domingo Peraza
Hermon W. Atwood
B. Frank Hays
Thomas F. Macmahan
Charles Rice
George B. Wray
Samuel J. Bendiner
Byron F. McIntyre
Emlen Painter
Charles F. Schlessner
Henry Schmid

1890-1891

Hermon W. Atwood
B. Frank Hays
Thomas J. Macmahan
Charles Rice
George B. Wray
Samuel J. Bendiner
Byron F. McIntyre
Albert A. Merritt
Charles F. Schlessner
Henry Schmid
Gustavus Balsler
John R. Caswell
Theodore Louis
Ewen McIntyre
Domingo Peraza

1891-1892

Samuel J. Bendiner
Byron F. McIntyre
Albert A. Merritt
Charles F. Schlessner
Henry Schmid
Gustavus Balsler
John R. Caswell
Theodore Louis
Ewen McIntyre
Domingo Peraza
Hermon W. Atwood
B. Frank Hays
Thomas J. Macmahan
Charles Rice
George B. Wray

1892-1893

John R. Caswell
Theodore Louis
Ewen McIntyre
Domingo Peraza
Arthur C. Scarles
Hermon W. Atwood
B. Frank Hays

Thomas J. Macmahan
Charles Rice
George B. Wray
Charles Holzhauser
William M. Massey
William Jay Schieffelin
Charles F. Schlessner
Henry Schmid

1893-1894

Hermon W. Atwood
B. Frank Hays
Thomas J. Macmahan
Charles Rice
George B. Wray
Charles Holzhauser
William M. Massey
William Jay Schieffelin
Charles F. Schlessner
Henry Schmid
Samuel J. Bendiner
Theodore Louis
Thomas F. Main
Domingo Peraza
Reuben R. Smith

1894-1895

Charles Holzhauser
William M. Massey
William Jay Schieffelin
Charles F. Schlessner
Henry Schmid
Samuel J. Bendiner
Theodore Louis
Thomas F. Main
Domingo Peraza
Reuben R. Smith
Hermon W. Atwood
Thomas J. Macmahan
Gustavus Ramsperger
Charles Rice
George B. Wray

1895-1896

Clarence O. Bigelow
Theodore Louis
Thomas F. Main
Herbert D. Robbins
Reuben R. Smith
Hermon W. Atwood
Thomas J. Macmahan
Gustavus Ramsperger
Charles Rice
George B. Wray
Charles Holzhauser
William M. Massey
Albert Plaut
William Jay Schieffelin
Charles F. Schlessner

1896-1897

Hermon W. Atwood
Charles S. Erb
Thomas J. Macmahan
Charles Rice
George B. Wray
Horatio N. Fraser
Charles Holzhauser
Albert Plaut
William Jay Schieffelin
Charles F. Schlessner

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Clarence O. Bigelow
Samuel W. Fairchild
George Massey
Ernst Molwitz
Reuben R. Smith

1897-1898

Horatio N. Fraser
Charles Holzhauser
Charles A. Osmun
Albert Plaut
Charles F. Schleussner
Charles S. Erb
Samuel W. Fairchild
George Massey
Ernst Molwitz
Reuben R. Smith
F. W. Carpenter
Thomas J. Macmahon
William M. Massey
Charles Rice
Herbert D. Robbins

1898-1899

Charles S. Erb
Samuel W. Fairchild
George Massey
Ernst Molwitz
Reuben R. Smith
F. W. Carpenter
Thomas J. Macmahon
William M. Massey
Charles Rice
Herbert D. Robbins
Otto P. Amend
E. C. Goetting
Oscar Goldmann
Adolph Henning
David Master, Jr.

1899-1900

F. W. Carpenter
Thomas J. Macmahon
William M. Massey
Charles Rice
Herbert D. Robbins
Otto P. Amend
Walter E. Faber
Oscar Goldmann
Adolph Henning
David Master, Jr.
Charles S. Erb
Samuel W. Fairchild
George Massey
Ernst Molwitz
Reuben R. Smith

1900-1901

Otto P. Amend
Walter E. Faber
Oscar Goldmann
Adolph Henning
David Master, Jr.
Charles S. Erb
Samuel W. Fairchild
George Massey
Ernst Molwitz
Reuben R. Smith
F. W. Carpenter
Arthur H. Elliott
Felix Hirseman

Charles Rice
Herbert D. Robbins

1901-1902

Otto Boeddiker
John R. Caswell
Charles S. Erb
Samuel W. Fairchild
George Massey
F. W. Carpenter
Arthur H. Elliott
Felix Hirseman
Herbert D. Robbins
Otto P. Amend
Oscar Goldmann
Adolph Henning
Gilbert P. Knapp
Charles H. White

1902-1903

F. W. Carpenter
Arthur H. Elliott
Felix Hirseman
Herbert D. Robbins
Carl Schur
Otto P. Amend
Oscar Goldmann
Adolph Henning
Gilbert P. Knapp
Charles H. White
Otto Boeddiker
Max J. Breitenbach
John R. Caswell
Charles S. Erb
Samuel W. Fairchild

1903-1904

Otto P. Amend
Oscar Goldmann
Adolph Henning
Gilbert P. Knapp
Charles H. White
Otto Boeddiker
Max J. Breitenbach
Charles S. Erb
Samuel W. Fairchild
Henry Imhof
F. W. Carpenter
Thomas P. Cook
Arthur H. Elliott
Felix Hirseman
Carl Schur

1904-1905

Otto Boeddiker
Max J. Breitenbach
Charles S. Erb
Samuel W. Fairchild
Henry Imhof
F. W. Carpenter
Thomas P. Cook
Arthur H. Elliott
Felix Hirseman
Carl Schur
Otto P. Amend
Oscar Goldmann
Adolph Henning
Gilbert P. Knapp
Charles H. White

1905-1906

F. W. Carpenter

Thomas P. Cook
Arthur H. Elliott
Felix Hirseman
Carl Schur
Otto P. Amend
Oscar Goldmann
Adolph Henning
Gilbert P. Knapp
Charles H. White
William C. Alpers
Max J. Breitenbach
Charles S. Erb
Leo W. Geisler, Jr.
Henry Imhof

1906-1907

Otto P. Amend
Oscar Goldmann
Adolph Henning
Gilbert P. Knapp
Charles H. White
William C. Alpers
Max J. Breitenbach
Charles S. Erb
Leo W. Geisler, Jr.
Henry Imhof
F. W. Carpenter
Thomas P. Cook
Arthur H. Elliott
Hieronimus A. Herold
Albert Plaut

1907-1908

William C. Alpers
Max J. Breitenbach
Charles S. Erb
Leo W. Geisler, Jr.
Henry Imhof
F. W. Carpenter
Thomas P. Cook
Arthur H. Elliott
Hieronimus A. Herold
Albert Plaut
Otto P. Amend
Adolph Henning
Dudley T. Larimore
Robert S. Lehman
Reuben R. Smith

1908-1909

F. W. Carpenter
Thomas P. Cook
Arthur H. Elliott
Hieronimus A. Herold
Albert Plaut
Otto P. Amend
Adolph Henning
Robert S. Lehman
Reuben R. Smith
William C. Alpers
Max J. Breitenbach
Charles S. Erb
Leo W. Geisler, Jr.
Felix Hirseman

1909-1910

Otto P. Amend
Adolph Henning
Robert S. Lehman
Reuben R. Smith
F. W. Schoonmaker

ROSTER OF TRUSTEES

William C. Alpers
 Max J. Breitenbach
 Charles S. Erb
 Leo W. Geisler, Jr.
 Felix Hirseman
 Thomas P. Cook
 Arthur H. Elliott
 Hieronimus A. Herold
 Albert Plaut
 George H. Hitchcock

1910-1911

William C. Alpers
 Max J. Breitenbach
 Charles S. Erb
 Leo W. Geisler, Jr.
 Felix Hirseman
 Thomas P. Cook
 Arthur H. Elliott
 Hieronimus A. Herold
 Albert Plaut
 George H. Hitchcock
 Otto P. Amend
 Adolph Henning
 Caswell A. Mayo
 Reuben R. Smith
 Dr. Henry C. Lovis

1911-1912

Arthur H. Elliott
 Hieronimus A. Herold
 Albert Plaut
 George H. Hitchcock
 David Costelo
 Otto P. Amend
 Adolph Henning
 Caswell A. Mayo
 Reuben R. Smith
 Dr. Henry C. Lovis
 William C. Alpers
 Max J. Breitenbach
 Charles S. Erb
 Leo W. Geisler, Jr.
 Herbert D. Robbins

1912-1913

Otto P. Amend
 Adolph Henning
 Caswell A. Mayo
 Reuben R. Smith
 Dr. Henry C. Lovis
 William C. Alpers
 Max J. Breitenbach
 Charles S. Erb
 Leo W. Geisler, Jr.
 Robert S. Lehman
 Arthur H. Elliott
 Albert Plaut
 David Costelo
 Ernest Stauffen
 V. Chapin Daggett

1913-1914

William C. Alpers
 Max J. Breitenbach
 Charles S. Erb
 Jacob Weil
 Robert S. Lehman
 Arthur H. Elliott
 William P. Ritchey
 David Costelo

Ernest Stauffen
 V. Chapin Daggett
 Otto P. Amend
 Adolph Henning
 Caswell A. Mayo
 Reuben R. Smith
 Henry C. Lovis

1914-1915

Arthur H. Elliott
 William P. Ritchey
 David Costelo
 Ernest Stauffen
 V. Chapin Daggett
 Otto P. Amend
 Adolph Henning
 Caswell A. Mayo
 Reuben R. Smith
 Henry C. Lovis
 Max J. Breitenbach
 Jacob Weil
 Robert S. Lehman
 Frederick K. James
 Irving McKesson

1915-1916

Otto P. Amend
 Adolph Henning
 Caswell A. Mayo
 Reuben R. Smith
 Henry C. Lovis
 Max J. Breitenbach
 Jacob Weil
 Robert S. Lehman
 Frederick K. James
 Irving McKesson
 Arthur H. Elliott
 William P. Ritchey
 David Costelo
 Ernest Stauffen
 V. Chapin Daggett

1916-1917

Max J. Breitenbach
 Jacob Weil
 Robert S. Lehman
 Frederick K. James
 Irving McKesson
 Arthur H. Elliott
 William P. Ritchey
 David Costelo
 Ernest Stauffen
 V. Chapin Daggett
 Otto P. Amend
 Adolph Henning
 Caswell A. Mayo
 Reuben R. Smith
 J. Leon Lascoff

1917-1918

Arthur H. Elliott
 William P. Ritchey
 David Costelo
 Ernest Stauffen
 V. Chapin Daggett
 Otto P. Amend
 Adolph Henning
 Caswell A. Mayo
 Reuben R. Smith
 J. Leon Lascoff
 Jacob Weil

Frederick K. James
 Irving McKesson
 Theodore Weicker
 Edward Plaut

1918-1919

Otto P. Amend
 Adolph Henning
 Caswell A. Mayo
 Reuben R. Smith
 J. Leon Lascoff
 Jacob Weil
 Frederick K. James
 Irving McKesson
 Theodore Weicker
 Edward Plaut
 William P. Ritchey
 David Costelo
 Ernest Stauffen
 V. Chapin Daggett
 Henry S. Boisnot

1919-1920

Jacob Weil
 Frederick K. James
 Irving McKesson
 Theodore Weicker
 Edward Plaut
 William P. Ritchey
 David Costelo
 Ernest Stauffen
 V. Chapin Daggett
 Henry S. Boisnot
 Adolph Henning
 Caswell A. Mayo
 Reuben R. Smith
 J. Leon Lascoff
 Gustavus A. Pfeiffer

1920-1921

William P. Ritchey
 David Costelo
 Ernest Stauffen
 V. Chapin Daggett
 Frank L. McCartney
 Adolph Henning
 Caswell A. Mayo
 Reuben R. Smith
 L. Leon Lascoff
 Gustavus A. Pfeiffer
 Jacob Weil
 Frederick K. James
 Irving McKesson
 Theodore Weicker
 Edward Plaut

1921-1922

William P. Ritchey
 David Costelo
 Ernest Stauffen
 V. Chapin Daggett
 Charles A. Ricksecker
 Adolph Henning
 Richard H. Timmermann
 Reuben R. Smith
 J. Leon Lascoff
 Gustavus A. Pfeiffer
 Jacob Weil
 Frederick K. James
 Irving McKesson
 Theodore Weicker
 Edward Plaut

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

1922-1923

Frederick K. James
 Irving McKesson
 Albert E. Stratton
 Theodore Weicker
 Jacob Weil
 David Costelo
 V. Chapin Daggett
 Howell Foster
 Charles A. Ricksecker
 William P. Ritchey
 Charles Friedgen
 Adolph Henning
 L. Leon Lascoff
 Frank C. Starr
 Richard H. Timmermann

1923-1924

David Costelo
 Howell Foster
 Charles J. McCloskey
 Charles A. Ricksecker
 William P. Ritchey
 Charles Friedgen
 Adolph Henning
 J. Leon Lascoff
 Richard H. Timmermann
 Frank C. Starr
 Frederick K. James
 Irving McKesson
 Albert E. Stratton
 Theodore Weicker
 Jacob Weil

1924-1925

Charles Friedgen
 Adolph Henning
 J. Leon Lascoff
 Richard H. Timmermann
 Frank C. Starr

Robert M. McCutchen
 Irving McKesson
 Albert E. Stratton
 Theodore Weicker
 Jacob Weil
 David Costelo
 Howell Foster
 Charles J. McCloskey
 William P. Ritchey
 Herman Walter

1925-1926

Robert M. McCutchen
 Irving McKesson
 Albert E. Stratton
 Theodore Weicker
 Jacob Weil
 David Costelo
 Howell Foster
 Charles J. McCloskey
 William P. Ritchey
 Herman Walter
 Charles Friedgen
 Adolph Henning
 J. Leon Lascoff
 Frank C. Starr
 Richard H. Timmermann

1926-1927

David Costelo
 Howell Foster
 Charles J. McCloskey
 William P. Ritchey
 Herman Walter
 Charles Friedgen
 Adolph Henning
 J. Leon Lascoff
 Frank C. Starr
 Richard H. Timmermann

William S. Gordon
 Irving McKesson
 Albert E. Stratton
 Theodore Weicker
 Jacob Weil

1927-1928

Charles Friedgen
 Adolph Henning
 J. Leon Lascoff
 William W. Conley
 Richard H. Timmermann
 William S. Gordon
 Irving McKesson
 Albert E. Stratton
 Theodore Weicker
 Jacob Weil
 David Costelo
 Howell Foster
 Charles J. McCloskey
 William P. Ritchey
 Herman Walter

1928-1929

William S. Gordon
 Irving McKesson
 Albert E. Stratton
 Theodore Weicker
 Jacob Weil
 David Costelo
 Nathaniel Nicolai
 Charles J. McCloskey
 Charles S. Littell
 Herman Walter
 Charles Friedgen
 Adolph Henning
 J. Leon Lascoff
 William W. Conley
 Richard H. Timmermann

Courses of Study and Faculty

DEPARTMENT OF MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY

Stephen Brown, 1829-1830	Rev. J. F. Holton, 1849-1870 (Summer Course)
J. Smith Rogers, 1830-1841	George Thurber, 1856-1861
Christopher McLellan, 1840-1842 (Summer Course)	John M. Maisch, 1861-1862
Benjamin W. McCready, 1842-1856	Ferdinand F. Mayer, 1862-1863

DEPARTMENT OF MATERIA MEDICA

Professors

George Thurber, 1864-1865	Alphonso Wood, 1879-1881
Ferdinand F. Mayer, 1866-1867	Joseph Schrenk, 1882-1889
Francis E. Englehardt, 1868-1869	Smith Ely Jelliffe, 1894-1907
Walter DeF. Day, 1869-1889	D. S. D. Jessup, 1911-1924 (Bacteriology)
P. V. Leroy, 1871-1873 (Summer Course)	Henry H. Rusby, 1889-date
August Koehler, 1876-1878	

Associate Professors

William Mansfield, 1906-1917
 Charles W. Ballard, 1907-date
 Fanchon Hart, 1913-date

Assistant Professors

William J. Bonisteel, 1921-1924
 Harry Taub, 1923-date

Instructors

George D. Hays, 1883-1889	Philip Kerker, 1926-date
Henry Kraemer, 1890-1891	Frank Pokorny, 1926-date
O. G. Harrison, 1892-1893	Joseph E. Adams, 1926-date
Harry B. Ferguson, 1895-1905	William Keenan, 1926-date
Frederick A. Leslie, 1905-1907	Helen Timmerman, 1927-date
Leslie B. Barrett, 1924-1925	Victor Lewitus, 1927-date
Aleita Hopping, 1924-date	

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Professors

John Torrey, 1829-1830	Charles F. Chandler, 1866-1867
William H. Ellet, 1830-1832	Arthur M. Edwards, 1867-1868
Lucius D. Gale, 1832-1835	Charles F. Chandler, 1868-1910
John H. Griscom, 1835-1842	Charles Froebel, 1873-1882
Lawrence Reid, 1842-1848	Charles W. Parsons, 1883-1891
R. Ogden Doremus, 1848-1860	Arthur H. Elliott, 1886-1895
Ferdinand F. Mayer, 1860-1863	George A. Ferguson, 1891-1905
Alexander H. Everett, 1863-1864	Virgil Coblentz, 1891-1911
Ferdinand F. Mayer, 1864-1866	Henry V. Arny, 1911-date

Associate Professors

Jeannot Hostmann, 1910-1926
 Hugo Schaefer, 1916-date
 Herbert C. Kassner, 1927-date

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Assistant Professors

John Ochler, 1883-1915
Harold McAdams, 1920-1926
Abraham Taub, 1922-date
William J. Macsata, 1922-date

Instructors

Isidor Walz, 1872-1873 (Summer Course)	Bernard J. Flood, 1924-1926
Richard J. Reilly, 1893-1896	Milton D. Sewell, 1926-date
T. Bruce Furnival, 1898-1900	Leslie Jayne, 1924-date
Raymond J. Nestell, 1901-1905	Theodore Failmetzger, 1927-date
William Mansfield, 1903-1905	Samuel Liberman, 1927-date
Frederick D. Leslie, 1905-1916	Charles H. Soren, 1927-date
Brooke J. Davis, 1916-1917	Edward Anzelm, 1927-date
John M. Williams, 1917-1919	Marguerite C. Dimler, 1928-date
Augustus M. Maier, 1924-1927	

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY

(Separated from Materia Medica in 1861)

Professors

Peter W. Bedford, 1864-1867
Edward R. Squibb, 1869-1872
William M. Smith, 1872-1873
Peter W. Bedford, 1873-1891
Virgil Coblenz, 1891-1910
George C. Dickman, 1892-1928
Curt P. Wimmer, 1906-date

Associate Professors

Lewis N. Brown, 1916-date
Horace N. Carter, 1927-date

Assistant Professors

Jacob Dorfman, 1926-date
Frederick D. Lascoff, 1925-date

Instructors

Charles F. Heebner, 1884-1889	Jacob C. Olshansky, 1924-1925
Frederick J. Wulling, 1889-1890	M. Donald Cadman, 1924-1925
William W. Madison, 1894-1896	Saul Kaye, 1926-date
William A. Hoburg, 1896-1901	Joseph R. Male, 1927-date
Anton Vorisek, 1902-1906	Rudolph Hauck, 1927-date
George Hohmann, 1909-1912	Herman J. Amsterdam, 1927-date
Leo Roon, 1912-1914	Dominik Fanelli, 1928-date
Silvio Fasano, 1914-1915	Lester C. Dick, 1928-date
Vivian Commons, 1921-1927	Horace T. Givens, 1928-date

COMMERCIAL PHARMACY

Homer St. Clair Pace, 1915-1920	Paul J. McCauley, 1920-1921
Harry A. Haight, 1915-1916	Lewis H. DeBaun, 1920-1921
Frederick M. Schaeberle, 1916-1917	John W. Abney, 1922-1925
John T. Kennedy, 1916-1919	Edson L. Outwin, 1922-1925
C. B. Couchman, 1917-1919	Howell A. Inghram, 1922-1925

Various Instructors and Lecturers

Adelaide Rudolph, Instructor in Latin, 1892-1894
James Duff, Instructor in Food and Drug Inspection, 1909-1913
Jerome Steiner, Lecturer in Jurisprudence, 1922-1925
Isidore Neustaedter, Lecturer in Jurisprudence, 1925-date
Thomas F. Mayo, Lecturer in English, 1927-1928
George D. McJimsey, Lecturer in English, 1928-date
Arthur H. Ingenhuett, Lecturer in German, 1928-date
William J. Gies, Lecturer in Biological Chemistry, 1904-1921
Maxwell T. Karshan, Lecturer in Biological Chemistry, 1921-date

*Members of the College of Pharmacy of
the City of New York*

1929

- Adams, Joseph E.
*Althans, Charles H.
Altman, Joseph
*Amend, Edward B.
*Amend, Otto P.
Amsterdam, Herman J.
*Anderson, John
Anger, F. A. H.
Anselmo, Peter C.
Anzelmi, Edward
Aquaro, Joseph
Arcabasso, James C.
*Army, Henry V.
Austin, Richard A.
*Averbeck, Max J.
Avignone, Frank
*Bacon, C. Graham, Jr.
Baden, Fred
Bagoë, George
*Bakst, Abraham
*Ballard, Charles W.
Bauer, Arthur J.
Bauman, Fred J.
*Behrens, Herman
Benkendorfer, Carl
Berger, Louis
*Bigelow, Clarence O.
*Black, Franklin
Blomeier, H. H.
*Boeddiker, Otto
Boghen, D.
*Boisnot, H. S.
Bracker, Francis B.
Brand, J. Wm.
*Brandt, Max I.
*Brandt, William F.
Branigan, Thomas J.
*Breitenbach, Julius M.
*Brenwasser, Henry
Breuer, H. H.
*Brickelmaier, Paul H.
*Brower, W. L.
Brown, Lewis N.
Brown, Lewis W.
Brumley, H. V.
Bruns, George
Bruns, George, Jr.
*Burmeister, H. J. L.
Bush, Burton T.
*Butler, Nicholas Murray
Calcagno, Vito
Caracciolo, E.
Carter, Horace N.
Caruso, T. E.
Cassebeer, Frederick W.
*Coblentz, Virgil
*Commons, Richard H.
Commons, William H.
Conley, Wm. W.
*Costelo, David
*Crittenton, G. W.
Currens, Turner F.
*Daggett, V. Chapin
*Dahlbender, Joseph
Dallin, I. Newton
Davidson, David
Day, Theodore W.
*Decker, George
Delacy, George S.
De Sanctis, Albert
*De Zeller, L. W.
Diamond, Peter
Dick, Lester C.
*Diehl, A. F.
*Diekman, Clara K.
*Diekman, George C.
Dilberger, Louis P.
Dimler, Marguerite C.
*Diner, Jacob
*Ditman, A. J.
Dittmar, Moritz
*Dodge, Francis E.
Doelger, Richard J. G.
*Doherr, C. F.
Dorb, Abraham
Dorfman, Jacob
*Dougan, J. W.
Dunbar, Glenn E.
*Durr, George J.
Emelin, Emanuel J.
*Eberhardt, George
*Eckhard, Phillip
*Ehrmann, Francis
*Eimer, August
Everts, P. M.
*Faber, Sidney
*Faber, Walter E.
Failmezger, Theodore
*Fairchild, Benjamin T.
Fairchild, B. Tappan
Fanelli, Dominick
Feldman, Jacob
Ferguson, Ralph N.
*de Figueroa, y Marty, Dolores

*Asterisks indicate life members.

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

- *de Figueroa, y Marty, Eloisa
 *Fink, F. W.
 Finkelstein, Aaron
 Finn, William P.
 Fitz, Philip
 Foster, Howell
 *Foster, Macomb G.
 *Foulk, James
 *Fountain, George C.
 *Fraser, Horatio N.
 Fraser, Walter J.
 Freess, Louis P.
 Freess, Peter, Jr.
 *Friedgen, Charles
 *Fuller, Geo. A.
 Gales, George M.
 *Gardner, R. W.
 Geety, Wallace G.
 *Geisler, Leo W., Jr.
 Gerlinger, John J.
 Gerstner, Robert R.
 Gesell, Wm. H.
 Givens, Horace T. F.
 *Goetting, E. C.
 *Goetting, George
 Gold, Hyman B.
 Golding, George H.
 Goldschmidt, Harry
 Goldstein, Samuel A.
 *Good, Harry H.
 Gordon, William S.
 Grassi, Clement
 *Graeser, Herman
 *Gregorius, Louis F.
 *Griffin, Orange J.
 Guarini, Herman
 *Haas, Frederic
 *Haddad, S. F.
 *Hall, Augustus H.
 *Hall, H. J. S.
 *Hammann, Wm. A.
 Hammond, Earl L.
 Hans, Edwin D.
 *Harding, Herbert B.
 *Harkary, Samuel
 *Hart, Fanchon
 *Hart, Francis X.
 Hauck, Rudolf
 *Haynes, D. O.
 *Hays, Benjamin
 Hayunga, George E., Jr.
 *Heebner, Chas. F.
 *Henning, Adolph
 Herz, Pincus
 *Henrichsen, C. A.
 *Hepburn, John
 *Herold, H. A.
 *Hillier, Isaac V. S.
 *Hoburg, William A., Jr.
 *Holliday, Francis E.
 *Holton, Charles W.
 *Hopkins, Jesse L.
 Hopping, Alcita
 Hostomsky, Alois
 Hubbard, F. J.
 *Huber, Daniel, Jr.
 *Hudnut, Richard
 *Hull, Nelson Y.
 *Hutchens, James H.
 *Ihmels, H. William
 Ingenhuett, Arthur H.
 Ippolito, Frank A.
 Jacobs, Joseph S.
 Jacobs, W. Leshe
 *Jadwin, Paul O.
 *James, Frederick K.
 Jameson, A. Stedman
 *Jarchow, H. W.
 Jayne, Leshe
 *Jelliffe, Smith Ely
 Jerwan, Samuel
 Jaffe, Julius
 Joffe, Mendel S.
 Johnson, Eric P.
 Jones, John H.
 Jorgensen, Richard
 Kalish, Martin
 *Kalish, Oscar G.
 Karshan, Maxwell
 *Kantrowitz, Hugo
 Kassner, Herbert C.
 *Kaufmann, W. B.
 Kaye, Frederick W.
 Kaye, Saul
 Keale, Chas. F.
 Keenan, William
 *Kemp, Arthur G.
 *Kemp, Edward, Jr.
 Keogh, J. C.
 Kerker, Philip
 *Killgore, Charles
 Kirkpatrick, William
 Klingmann, Albert
 Klippert, G. C.
 *Knapp, Frank F.
 Koehler, Albert
 Krepela, Charles
 Krepela, Godfrey
 Krepela, Rudolph
 *Kreuder, Henry
 *Lampa, Robert R.
 Lascoff, Frederick D.
 Lascoff, Joseph D.
 *Lascoff, J. Leon
 Lazaroff, Isaac
 Lechner, Ludwig
 *Lehmann, R. S.
 *Leinecke, George
 *Lenz, Otto
 Leonhardt, F. H.
 *Leshe, Frederick A.
 *Levi, Emil
 Levine, Irving
 Levy, Louis Spencer
 Lewitus, Victor
 Littell, Charles S.
 Liberman, Samuel
 Loewenstein, Maurice G.
^cLovis, Henry C.
 Lowe, C. H.
 *Lubbers, E. H.
 Luft, George W.
 Luther, L. A.
 McBride, William J.
 *McCartney, Frank L.
 McCloskey, Charles J.
 McCrum, Edward
 McCutchen, R. M.

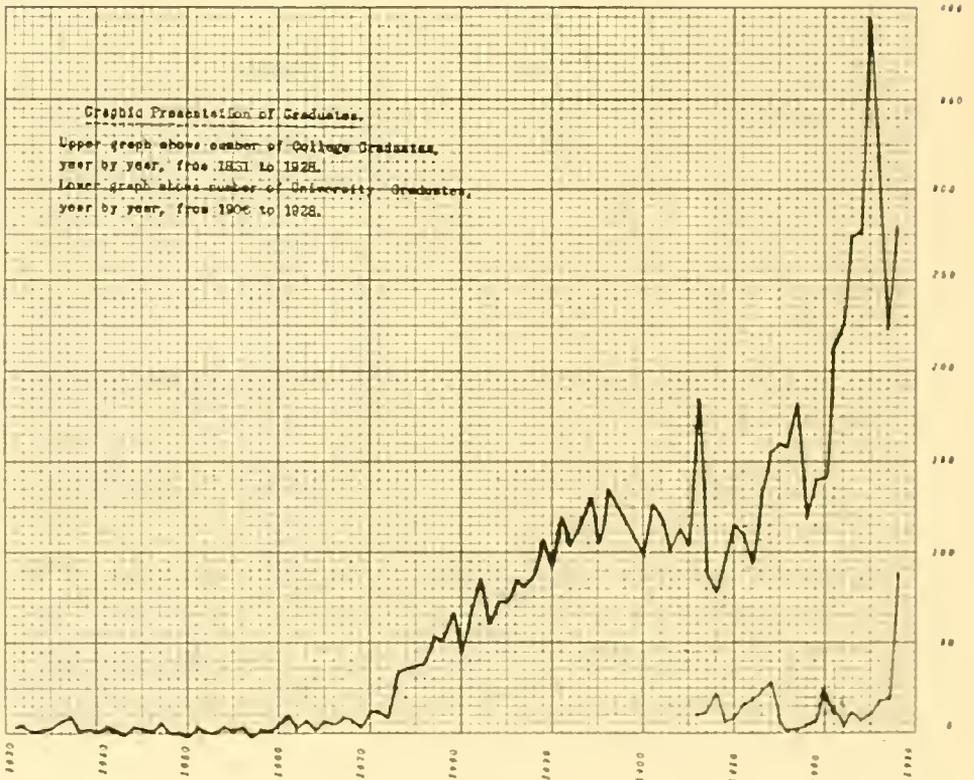
ROSTER OF COLLEGE MEMBERS

- McDonald, William A.
 *McIntyre, Ewen
 McJimsey, George D.
 *McKesson, George C.
 McKesson, Irving
 McNamara, James E.
 McNamara, James H.
 *Macmahan, Thomas J.
 Macsata, William
 *Mahegin, Katharine C.
 *Maier, Otto
 *Mansfield, William
 *Master, David, Jr.
 *Mears-Kemp, E. C.
 Mendel, Julius
 Medl, R. C.
 Metz, Herman A.
 Miale, Joseph P.
 *Millener, M. S.
 *Miller, Edward
 *Molloy, E. J.
 *Montague, E. P.
 Mudler, Edward A.
 Niemann, George
 Neustaedter, Isidore
 Nevin, Thomas
 Nocito, Antonio
 *Norris, F. W.
 *Nicolai, Nathaniel
 *Osborn, S. A.
 *Orlewitz, Herman
 *Owen, Samuel
 *Palmer, Carlton H.
 Pellerano, M. A.
 *Penick, S. Barksdale
 Personeni, Joseph
 Pfeiffer, Gustavus A.
 *Planten, H. Rolf
 *Plaut, Edward
 *Plaut, Joseph
 Pokorny, Frank
 Prote, Joseph C.
 Pugliese, Carmine C.
 *Quackinbush, B. F.
 Quintana, Felix S.
 *Ramsey, George
 *Raser, W. H.
 Ratner, David
 *Rave, E. G.
 Reaske, Herman
 *Redder, George
 Reed, J. W.
 *Reeder, Arthur James
 Regnault, Otto
 Rehse, H. L.
 *Reinschild, C.
 Resnick, Maurice H.
 *Reuter, Richard
 *Rheinboldt, Herman
 Ricksecker, Charles A.
 *Riederer, Ludwig
 *Riefflin, George G.
 *Ritchey, W. P.
 *Robbins, Herbert D.
 Robertiello, Alfred B.
 Robinson, Edward P.
 *Roediger, Louis F.
 *Roller, Emil
 Ronsheim, David
 Roon, Leo
 Rosen, Max
 Roosin, Julius H.
 Ruhl, Louis
 *Runyon, E. W.
 Ruth, Robert J.
 *Rusby, Henry Hurd
 Salomon, S. W.
 Solomon, S. W.
 *Sayer, R. W.
 Scavo, John
 Schaaf, William L.
 *Schaefer, Frederick C. A.
 Schaefer, George L.
 Schaefer, Hugo H.
 *Scherpich, Eugene
 *Schieffelin, William Jay
 *Schieffelin, William Jay, Jr.
 *Schlessinger, M. F.
 *Schleussner, C. F.
 Schleussner, Philip
 Schoenherr, Charles F.
 *Schmelz, Hugo
 *Schmid, Henry
 *Schoelles, William
 *Schoonmaker, F. W.
 Schwartz, David
 *Schweinfurth, George E.
 Sears, Charles B.
 Sewell, Milton D.
 Shaffier, James George
 Shapiro, John M.
 Sica, Alfonso F.
 *Sherwood, Theodore H.
 *Searles, O. C.
 Simetz, I.
 Sisti, Anthony J.
 Smith, Martin H.
 Snow, Nelson P.
 Soren, Charles H.
 Speckel, Jean E.
 Spiess, Charles J.
 Springer, Aubrey
 Starr, Frank C.
 *Stauffen, Ernest
 Stebbins, Harry A.
 *Stein, E. T. N.
 Steinach, E. C.
 Stoller, A. M.
 *Stone, I. Frank
 Strasswimmer, Gustav
 Stratton, Albert E.
 Stratton, Gerald
 Sturz, Henry T.
 Taub, Abraham
 Taub, Harry
 Teitelbaum, Harry
 Theis, Rudolph
 Timmermann, Charles T. F.
 Timmermann, Helen
 Timmermann, R. H.
 Tompkins, George R.
 Trivigno, John
 Trowbridge, F. W.
 *Tschette, A.
 Tucker, Thomas H.
 Tweedy, Irving
 *Uhe, Edward
 *Van Horn, Alfred

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Varga, John | *Wecker, Theodore |
| Velsor, Joseph H. | *Weil, Jacob |
| Villamena, Diodato | *Weiss, Emil O. |
| Wagner, Paul H. | *Werner, R C |
| Walter, Bernhard | *Wickham, W H |
| *Walter, Herman | *Williams, Seward W |
| Wassersheid, August A | *Wimmer, Curt P |
| Watermeyer, F. E. | *Witt, Abraham R |
| Watkins, C. C. | *Wrench, Henry E., Jr. |
| Walling, Arthur F. H. | *Wurthmann, J H |
| Watson, Charles W. | Zahn, P. E |
| Weeks, Arthur W. | *Zitz, Francis J. |

Graphic Presentation of Graduates 1831-1928



ROSTER OF GRADUATES

The College of Pharmacy of The City of New York 1831-1928

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1831 | Dascey, John | Hays, Benjamin E. |
| Close, George C. | McCloskey, David W. | Lalor, William |
| Lake, William W., Jr. | White, Philip A. | Martin y Piera, Eugenie |
| Thurman, Washington M. | | Morgan, James F. |
| 1832 | 1845 | Peyron, John B. |
| Coddington, James | Bull, Buekland W. | Pressinger, Augustine |
| Lewis, James | Riker, William B. | Scott, Horatio |
| Matras, John T. | Roberts, Joseph | Wheeler, Walter G. J. |
| Smith, James W. | | 1862 |
| 1833 | 1846 | Krehbiel, Gustavus |
| Carr, John | Parsons, Henry L. | Troillet et LeLievne, Ernest |
| | Tittle, Geo. A. | Waugh, George J. |
| 1834 | 1847 | Weismann, Augustus W. |
| Elderkin, John | Cushman, Alexander | |
| Hallock, James C. | McIntyre, Ewen | 1863 |
| | Sing, John B. | Figueroa, John F. |
| 1835 | Smith, Robert B. | Frohwein, Theobald |
| Brigham, William | Snowden, Thomas | Higgins, James S. |
| Hoper, Josiah | | Kimmel, Henry |
| Rubio, Felix G. | 1848 | Putnam (Jacobi) Mary C. |
| | Canavan, John | Smith, Charles E. |
| 1836 | 1849 | Villaverde, Emilio |
| *Green, Thomas T. | Nietsch, Adolphus | 1864 |
| Loines, William H. | | Sands, George C. |
| Mead, John | 1850 | Skelley, James J. |
| Meakin, Alexander | 1851 | |
| Meakin, John | Holland, Henry | 1865 |
| Robbins, Daniel C. | Samson, Procter C., Jr. | Best, John |
| Sams, Alexander B. | Shiels, George E. | Buceta, Ramon |
| | | Colby, Ferris W. |
| 1837 | 1852 | Etheridge, Frank |
| Downing, Thomas K. | Combs, Richard F. | Frohwein, Maximilian |
| Everett, Horace | | Kennedy, Robert C. |
| *Graverend, Raymond | 1853 | Xiques y Zebada, Emillio |
| Hallock, Allen C. | Gambrace, Thomas E. | 1866 |
| Hegeman, William | | Beach, James G. |
| Hilton, James | 1854 | Krehbiel, Hermann |
| Sanderson, Robert T. | Nolan, Patrick | Rano, Charles O. |
| Vail, Addison | Roeke, James | Rice (Royce) Lucien M. |
| | Wall, Charles E. | Weeks, Eugene J. |
| 1838 | Wright, William, Jr. | |
| Bailey, Lafayette | 1855 | 1867 |
| Hinsdale, Samuel J. | Berrian, Geo. W., Jr. | Arze, Frederick |
| Southwick, Geo. W. | Trenard, Julius | Dunn, John A. |
| | | Eberhardt, John H. |
| 1839 | 1856 | Ehlers, John H. |
| DuPuy, Eugene | Fougiers, Edmond C. | Musgiller, Frederick C. |
| Loines, John | Hamilton, George A. | Prowitt, Charles S. |
| Purdy, David M. | Milhau, Edward L. | Rogers, John |
| | | Vogel, Richard |
| 1840 | 1857 | 1868 |
| Clark, Nathaniel | 1858 | Cunningham, George P. |
| | Bedford, Peter W. | Green, William H. |
| 1841 | Carter, Chas. | Morse, Henry C. |
| Calam, Henry | | Osborn, Hampden |
| Coggeshall, Josias, H. | 1859 | Plessner, Paul |
| Fairchild, John | Figueroa, Raphael | Snelling, Alonzo F. |
| Snowden, John | Fogt, Francis | Wenzel, William |
| | | |
| 1842 | 1860 | 1869 |
| Hatch, Isaac S. | Ball, William | Covell, Thomas J. |
| Hegeman, Adrian | Canavan, George | Evans, Geo. A. |
| Ward, Samuel | Fairbrother, Charles M. | Neergaard, William, Jr. |
| | Lehn, Louis | Phillips, George W. C. |
| 1843 | Weinman, Oscar C. | |
| 1844 | 1861 | 1870 |
| Adamson, John C. | Creuse, Jules L. A. | Ballard, John W. |

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Brettman, Frederick J.
DeLeon, Thomas D.
Domas, John M.
Muir, William
Plum, Charles S.
Rafael, Enrique
Rains, Thomas B.
Rilms, Sebastian
Starr, Thomas
Stohlmann, William F.

1871

Brandt, William F.
Bung, Theodore M.
Henes, Edwin
Main, Thomas F.
Mauch, Joseph B.
McIntyre, Byron F.
Porter, Henry C.
Riegel, Louis
Schwartzel, Joseph A.
Webber, Joseph
Wlenges, Conrad

1872

Callé, Augustus G.
De La Calle, Pedro
Essig, George
Formel, Julio Z.
Frost, Thomas B.
Jones, Frank S.
Papst, Charles
Ringle, Charles F.
Tucker, John Henry

1873

Ambler, Starr H.
Ayres, Chester D.
Briggs, Alanson E.
Falke, William
Forbes, Victor E.
Gannon, John
Goode, Benjamin W.
Hasslocher, John B.
Henes, W. F.
Holzhauer, Charles
Kalish, Julius
Kissam, Warren S.
Kuehn, A. F. G.
Master, David, Jr.
Mayer, Emil
Meschenmoser, Wilhelm
Meyer, Joseph
Morje, Benjamin
Peraza, Domingo
Peterman, John F.
Robbins, Charles A.
Roth, William G.
Runyon, Edward W.
Schleussner, Charles F.
Schreck, Ernst A.
Seelbach, Gustavus
Shearer, Edgar T.
Slipner, Nicholas
Svavrh, Henry
Vanderbuegle, John
Van Name, Eugene C.
Watson, Jovett W.
Weberly, Charles H.

1874

Ashley, George N.
Beck, Alexander
Bond, Joseph R.
Boyken, J. Adolph
Braun, Louis E.
Broas, John S.
Buckhop, Louis F.
Cassebeer, Richard B.
Cassius, Max
Cohen, Louis S.
Cole, Frank O.
Dongan, John W.
Engel, H. Adolph
Eschmann, Clemens L.
Faber, Sidney
Ferrier, John W.
Griffith, William H.
Hussa, Jaroslav M.
Kuehne, Richard
Lagerstedt, C. Axel F.
Meier, Gottlieb

Mitzenlus, Charles
Nadler, Frederick C.
O'Neil, Henry M.
Perek, Charles
Smith, Albert C.
Townsend, William I.
Vetter, C. Ernst
Wendler, Bernhard
Werner, Gustav T.
Weyh, Robert G.
Wielchus, Frederick
Yatman, John L.
Zellhoefer, George
Zoeller, Robert G. L.

1875

Cook, Alfred W.
Cook, Frederico
Davren, James N.
Davis, David R.
Dithley, Frederick
Dudley, Oscar E.
Erhard, Albert C.
Gill, Henry S.
Griessmann, Monroe C.
Grossmann, Carl
Hays, Benjamin F.
Herman, Frederico F.
Herzog, Carl
Knapp, Frank E.
Kuehn, J. A. August
Lorenz, Carl
Mack, Adolph
Meyer, C. Justus
Minor, Cyrus W.
Morek, Albert W.
Newfield, Albert W.
Nichols, Stephen B.
Parsons, Matt, W.
Regan, John P.
Reuter, Richard
Safford, E. Earl
Sagarra, John B.
Stammler, Charles E.
Stevens, James T.
Stoner, George W.
Tolson, Joseph F., Jr.
Tindall, Graham McP.
Turner, Frederik W.
Van Buskirk, Luther
Walther, Edward
Wilms, George L.
Wurthmann, John F.

1876

Blumauer, Lewis
Booth, Clarence F.
Boyle, James P.
Castano, Augustus R.
Cott, H. Lieber
Dovell, Albert
Eberhardt, George
Falkenreck, Frank H.
Fontain, George C.
Frohwein, Otto T.
Guenther, Albert T.
Heldingsfelder, John E.
Hennlug, Adolph
Herdling, Victor
Kuehne, Frederik
Knapp, Gilbert F.
Lane, Otto G.
Lohman, Henry
Llell, William J.
Linnett, Alexander M.
Maass, William
Magee, Thomas I.
McIntyre, Ewen, Jr.
Mollar, James
Morridl, James K.
Paradls, Adrian
Payne, George F.
Pembleton, Henry F.
Onckenbush, Benj. F.
Rothe, Gustavus
Schranek, Henry C.
Schumann, Peter J.
Spear, Theodore A.
Staeble, Louis L.
Striker, Henry A.
Thieme, Theodore
Tomas, Joseph E.

Townsend, William H.
Wenzel, J. H.

1877

Avery, Abbott L.
Basora, Adolph
Benham, Edward S.
Boeckert, Otto
Boyken, J. Anton
Bradley, Slimeson C.
Breitenbach, Max J.
Broguet, Edward
Colby, Willis D.
Corwin, Fred. M.
Doepfner, Eugene
Duteil, Victor
Egge, K. Julius
Fries, Peter
Frost, William A.
Garrison, Frank
Getty, Wilmet S.
Goetze, Julius
Heldig, William
Heldt, Thomas P.
Henry, Ferris W.
Howe, Charles L.
Hund, Otto H.
Hunt, Edingham L.
Ier, Robert L.
Kingsston, Robert J.
Klippert, Charles E.
Kopf, Henry
Lawler, Charles J.
Leister, Ernest F.
Levy, Adolph
McMahon, Joseph
Montanus, Ernest, Jr.
Neubauer, William A.
Nowill, F. Herbert
Parker, John H.
Pauly, Christian N.
Rieger, Hugo
Rose, J. Thurston
Routh, Jenson P.
Schmid, Henry
Schuelles, William
Schoenchen, George T.
Schoenfeld, Conrad
Schrader, Herman von R.
Speck, Oscar O.
Stahl, Edward A. J.
Stogmar, Julius A.
Teschner, Jacob
Van der Ende, Henry
Van Duzer, William A.
Weber, Paul
Wells, Francis B.
Winkelmann, John G.
Zoeller, Edward Y.

1878

Bagley, George P.
Baxler, Albert P.
Behrens, Albert C.
Behrens, Herman L. F.
Bobs, Patrick B.
Brunner, Charles W.
Burgdorf, Theodore R.
Dougherty, Samuel E.
Drescher, Max F. C.
Edlich, Adolph A.
Evans, Henry W.
Gans, Gerson
Glatzmeier, William
Hays, George D.
Heller, Theodore F.
Huber, Daniel, Jr.
Inness, George
Jacobus, John B.
Koeler, William H.
Ketchum, Leander Y.
Koehler, Charles G.
Kunath, John B.
Leibe, Daniel
Llell, Edward N.
Laursen, Frederik W.
Melver, Silas
Metzger, John
Mott, Robert C.
Moore, Spas H.
More, Arthur J.
Mueller, William H.
Pothberg, Charles

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Reynolds, Charles E.
 Reynolds, Richard G.
 Riecker, William F.
 Roth, Edward
 Schelpert, John W.
 Schlesinger, Leopold J.
 Schofield, William H. H.
 Schreyer, George
 Smith, William A.
 Snelling, Andrew T.
 Stevenson, Alexander F.
 Thurn, Louis
 Uber, Adolphus G.
 Vandenbenden, Richard
 Walker, William M.
 Wiesmann, Louis F.
 Wimmer, John

1879

Abraham, Samuel
 Bangert, Louis
 Barbarow, Samuel M.
 Bartlett, Smith
 Draeutigam, Conrad W.
 Breiting, Ernst
 Breuning, John
 Brewer, Percival
 Brugman, Albert F.
 Burger, Christian F., Jr.
 Callaghan, Bernard F.
 Casey, M. Frank
 Cassebeer, Frederick
 Cassebeer, Herman F.
 Chagnon, Thelesphore
 Cutts, Foxwell C.
 Davidson, Charles N.
 Doepfner, Carl
 Dorestan, Hick
 Ebbitt, William H.
 Faber, E. Walter
 Feindt, Louis E.
 Fowler, William W.
 Frazee, George B.
 Freygang, Charles W.
 Frohwein, Paul L.
 Frohwein, Theobald R.
 Gerrity, Dennis
 Golm, J. Louis
 Heldt, Martin, Jr.
 Hendrickson, James L.
 Herdler, Frederick
 Herdle, August
 Hoerning, G. H.
 Isea, Hermagoras
 Kremer, John, Jr.
 Kuehne, Henry E. C.
 Mahler, Matthew
 Martin, George
 May, Charles H.
 Meseritz, Isaac
 Moll, Charles P.
 Morehouse, James T.
 Muellerbach, Robert
 Nauheim, Simeon
 Neergaard, Sidney H.
 Oehler, John
 Orlewitz, Herman
 Osswalt, Jacob
 Petri, Frederick
 Pfeiffer, Jonas
 Redder, George
 Rogers, Floyd W.
 Sawyer, Hilton H.
 Schick, Gottlieb
 Schleckfer, Henry J.
 Schlegel, Gustavus
 Smith, Frank A. D.
 Taylor, Mallory H.
 Vorhees, Greenleaf
 Washburne, W. W.
 Weidenfeld, Joseph
 Werner, Rudolph C.
 Wiener, Alfred W.
 Wilhelm, Alvin J.

1880

Albert, John, Jr.
 Bergara, Emilio
 Bisky, Julius A.
 Blair, Willis P.
 Breiting, Herman
 Comstock, James C.
 Dahlbender, Joseph

Denton, Eugene W.
 Disbrow, William S.
 Duffy, Charles H.
 Fell, Joseph
 Fiero, Frank W.
 Frank, Henry F.
 Grenzelbach, F. A.
 Herb, Joseph A.
 Julius, Ferdinand
 Kirschner, Albert A.
 Klinkenberg, Otto
 Koehler, Alvin G.
 Koertge, Albert T.
 Kolasky, Henry M.
 Kraft, George, Jr.
 Lahey, Salvador P.
 Lins, Albert H.
 Livingstone, B. H.
 Merritt, Albert A.
 Meyer, Charles
 Morris, Frank L.
 Nadler, Frank
 Nauheim, Samuel
 Paulsen, J. J. R.
 Proben, John A.
 Scheu, Philip
 Schmidt, H. C.
 Schneider, Charles J.
 Schultze, Felix T.
 Stiebeling, Oscar W.
 Strahlmann, F. G. E.
 Tack, William
 Thomm, H. C.
 Van Deirse, G.
 Whittet, John A.
 Wustrow, Max
 Zeuschner, H. P.

1881

Ayme, Edward L. E.
 Bodebender, William
 Bodenstab, Charles A.
 Braennlich, Henry U.
 Bruckmann, Charles G.
 Bruckmann, Frederick W.
 Brunswig, Ludwig
 Cahn, Benjamin
 Clark, Philip K.
 Cohn, Isaac
 Cuevar, Luis E.
 De Lano, William
 Dewender, William H.
 Dumond, William R.
 Fisher, Arthur
 Fridenberg, Eugene L.
 Funnell, Harry H.
 Geiger, G. J.
 Gundlach, Frank
 Hamerslag, Henry
 Hand, Thomas A.
 Hanke, Rudolph
 Hanmore, Louis E.
 Heebner, Charles F.
 Hess, Louis
 Hohenthal, Frederick
 Hothhusen, Emil T. Fr.
 Hooker, George Breck
 Hurd, Ellison W.
 Jones, Thomas J.
 Jones, William Th.
 Kahlenberg, Franz
 King, Joshua O., Jr.
 Klamer, Hugh
 Kordenat, Carl Fr. W.
 Lane, Johannes M. A.
 Leuschner, Abraham
 Linke, E. H. Oscar
 Lord, Charles F.
 May, Arthur F.
 Mayer, Charles F.
 McCann, Walter S.
 McEwen, Wellington C.
 Metz, Hugo L. M.
 Miller, Edward
 Monroe, Lucius M., Jr.
 Nicoud, Henry E.
 Pfeiffer, John
 Powell, F. L.
 Rauth, Emil
 Roerber, Gustavus W.
 Roenbeck, Charles
 Russell, J. H., Jr.
 Rosenkranz, Fritz
 Roth, Frank M.

Roth, Henry C.
 Ruppel, Frederick E.
 Sahner, George N.
 Snowden, Rene Ravenal
 Starr, David H.
 Theis, Rudolph
 Van de Bergh, Aloys J. H.
 Wernicke, Egon C. B.
 Wortmann, Herman
 Wurm, Carl

1882

Baker, Henry C.
 Beavers, John
 Bischof, Louis L.
 Kraft, George, Jr.
 Boehme, G.
 Bohmfalk, H.
 Bosch, Fred., Jr.
 Bradley, C. Cole
 Branigan, James E.
 Burrows, William A.
 Chapin, Henry A.
 Clarke, J.
 Cooke, G. H.
 Dahlbender, George
 Dakin, R. B.
 Denicke, E. A.
 Doring, J. F.
 Eckert, J.
 Ettinger, B.
 Everett, W. V.
 Fenn, F. W.
 Fieger, F. L.
 Fischer, Louis
 Foland, J. P.
 Gastmeyer, Robert
 Goemann, H.
 Hedenberg, J. M.
 Heffter, George O.
 Hoffmann, H. E.
 Hommel, P. E.
 Hoops, H. W., Jr.
 Huute, W.
 Hutchens, J. H.
 Jackson, J. E.
 Jantze, O.
 Johnson, W.
 Lesser, Louis H.
 Loewenstein (Lowen) J.
 Lutz, Theodore
 Manek, J. P.
 McLaughlin, W. J.
 Minrath, George
 Morgan, D. R.
 Moriarta, D. C.
 Nadler, H. G.
 Naseher, I. L.
 Newby, G. R.
 O'Connell, P.
 O'Reilly, Philip
 Parshall, W. J.
 Parsons, J. C.
 Passmore, Charles A.
 Petty, E. R.
 Purdy, H. R.
 Rafter, Michael
 Roese, Henry V.
 Ruppert, Ferdinand
 Schneider, G. E.
 Schoonover, J. Ray
 Sedgwick, E. M.
 Sickenberger, Ernst F.
 Sieburg, R.
 Siegenthaler, H. N.
 Simpson, W. E.
 Smith, T. A.
 Sterns, William
 Stolzenburg, G. C. P.
 Tallman, C. E.
 Teubner, Charles
 Tyler, W. H.
 Underwood, A. F.
 Vosseler, A. C. G.
 Wagner, O.
 Walker, R.
 Walters, Max L.
 Warsaw, M. C.
 Watkins, Fred. I.
 Wenzel, Fred., Jr.
 Westbrook, G. F.
 Winters, E.
 Wirth, F.
 Wischerth, J. G.
 Woelfel, J., Jr.
 Wray, George B.

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

1883

Abrams, Clarence S.
Averbeck, Maxmillian J.
Becker, F. W.
Blauw, Charles
Boyd, F. H.
Browne, Alfred L.
Bruning, G. H.
Buell, Daniel H.
Burns, William J.
Colp, J.
Cook, Ansel G.
Dankel, Julius A.
Dart, George
Hedel, G. A.
Dorr, Edward W.
Eberhardt, L. A.
Eschmann, A. R.
Ettinger, H.
Frey, Walter G.
Funnell, William S.
Gerstle, Edward G.
Goldmann, Oscar
Grafton, John
Grassmuck, F.
Halsted, Alfred T.
Haverstick, Willis N.
Heineman, Herman
Hubache, K. J.
Johnston, H. S.
Klein, H. E.
Kopf, J. L.
Kraemer, C. C.
Kraft, Joseph
Lamb, George
Lawall, W. S.
Lester, Otto
Link, Phillip
Mangold, W. G.
Manson, Frank H.
Putegnat, J. L., Jr.
Mascher, C. H.
Miller, Theodore
Needham, George G.
Proben, Charles I.
Putegnat, J. L., Jr.
Rauschenberg, A. Sidney
Richmond, E. A.
Roediger, Louis F.
Runkel, C. F.
Savage, Henry
Shields, William F.
Speck, William A.
Spillane, John
Stover, Alfred
Waekerbarth, J.
Warsaw, I. C.
Well, J. H.
Westermann, Philipp
Westermeyer, R. J.
Zitz, F. H.

1884

Bayer, Adolph, Jr.
Bechtold, Gallus W.
Behrens, Charles F.
Benton, Howard A.
Bowman, Clarence D.
Buggle, Henry
Burmester, Henry L. J.
Clark, Edward W.
Coleburn, Arthur B.
Conwell, C. Louis
Dalzell, Frank P.
Dauden, Clarence O.
Essig, Frank
Francke, Theodore H.
Fougera, E., Jr.
Gessell, Charles L.
Gress, Jacob J.
Gronshaw, Charles B.
Hahn, Edward F.
Halpne, W. D.
Hammann, Edward
Hartmann, Ferdinand J.
Heebner, H. E.
Hepp, Theodore L.
Higgins, Bertha
Hilbert, Wesley J. N.
Holt, Edward
Jappe, Chr. F.
Kemlage, Leopold L.
Kuehne, Charles
Laubenhelmer, Jacob H.

Lombriel, Manuel M.
Lucke, Reinhard J.
Merritt, Elmer H.
Meyer, Charles N.
Miles, J. Frank
Mitchell, Edward F.
Mooney, John J.
Musler, Abram
Muthner, George A.
Nathan, Leo R.
Race, Frank W.
Rauch, Henry
Releh, Adolph
Reuss, Emil A.
Rodemann, William C.
Rosenkranz, Ernst
Rouillon, Herbert W.
Russell, John B.
Ruzicka, Ladislav
Salle, Joseph C.
Schaeffer, A. E.
Sedler, W. F., Jr.
Shears, Joseph
Shuprline, Willard B.
Sommerhoff, Joseph F.
Spingarn, Henry D.
Stafford, William T.
Steinwedel, Mrs. A. Harris
Terrill, James H.
Thompson, Howard E.
Van Eerde, William
Walsh, Thomas A.
Weber, Herman
Weck, William F.
Wehman, Oscar K.
Widmann, Albert V.
Willard, Clayton H.
Wuersten, Fred.
Yager, Frank
Zimmerrmann, Albert

1885

Graduates in Pharmacy

Beck, Otto H.
Behrens, Alfred
Bergen, Johnson L.
Braunstein, H.
Briner, William L.
Brothers, Samuel
Bruen, George B.
Buck, C. H.
Buckelman, Arnold
Casselmann, J. M.
Cohrs, Adolph H.
Corwith, William H.
Deshecker, Daniel
Dohrenwend, Gustav J.
Dyson, George L.
Emels, Emil T. W.
Ettinger, Vivian I.
Eyssell, Emil
Faulke, Joseph S.
Froelich, F. G.
Gibbons, John T.
Griffin, Daniel B.
Haecker, Otto E.
Hall, W. F., Jr.
Hamilton, Albert H.
Heller, Phillip
Herzfeld, Herman
Holland, A. P.
Hollinger, William
Hl, Charles L.
Jordan, H. C. L.
Kamlah, William
Klippert, George
Klippert, Herman G.
Larimore, Dudley T.
Lush, Carman R.
Maler, Otto
Marucco, Eugene
Miot, Bryan Eason
Moschowitz, Alexis V.
Murphy, Thomas P.
Nason, Charles L.
Oberloerfer, George
Orazo, y Diaz, Gonzalo
Pamphilon, Frederick H.
Paeock, Arthur S.
Penfold, Charles E.
Pignol, Charles
Porr, William H.
Regnault, O. E.
Roberts, W. R.
Roethe, Charles H.
Roy, Albert M.
Rupp, Louis P.
Saul, William A.
Schleiff, F. A. M.
Schlesinger, Maurice
Schweinfurth, George L.
Seelcke, Frederick, Jr.
Shull, Willford E.
Stiert, Carl F.
Smith, Lauriston S.
Sorgatz, Francis F.
Spingarn, Louis
Stoeb, William
Stiles, Arthur R.
Thum, Fred W.
Tongue, Walter B.
Van Deryn, J. Du Bois
Wadsworth, P. C.
Walde, George C.
Wardle, A. H.
Wichlins, Henry O.

1886

Adelberg, Joseph Charles
Adgate, Miss Sarah J.
Ambrose, John T.
Bartels, Alfred
Bartruff, George L.
Beusse, Christian F. G.
Birkner, Charles
Bloch, Benjamin
Born, George H.
Bräunlich, Arthur R.
Buchbinder, William
Buderus, William
Rulson, Clarence P.
Campbell, Harry P.
Coburn, William Mills
Crawford, Charles E.
Des, William Vincent
Downey, James M.
Edler, Otto
Ellis, Edward M.
Erb, Charles Stephan
Figueroa y Marty, Miss
Dolores de
Figueroa y Marty, Miss
Eloisa de
Fleischmann, Frederick
Franck, Adolph
Frohwein, Walter M.
Glokler, William
Goetting, George A. C., Jr.
Green, Simon T.
Gron, Otto C. B.
Gross, William Otto
Hake, Caspar J., Jr.
Harrington, Clement D.
Haviland, Sanford Collier
Hecht, Max
Heller, George G.
Herd, William
Hitzel, August
Jones, Charles H.
Kessler, Eugene G.
Kleinau, George
Klopsch, Osmar E. H., Jr.
Koehler, W. C.
Koertge, Henry
Lehmer, August
Lehritter, George Peter
Leonhard, Rudolph
Ludewig, Charles H. G.
Mahnken, W. A.
Martens, Ino. O.
Morgan, Thomas F.
Mueller, Carl P. M.
Müller, Amandus
Noble, Ellsworth H.
Orlek, Frank B.
Osborn, S. Albert
Palmer, Robert S.
Palmer, G. Arthur
Pock, Jesse L.
Pfeuning, August C.
Potts, Arthur C.
Quintana, Felix Salvador
Redmond, John J.
Reinherr, Charles
Repper, Max A.
Rosenstock, Samuel
Schirmer, William C.
Schmidt, Charles H.

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Schneider, Herman B.
Schwab, Alwin H.
Searles, Arthur C.
Simon, Philip
Snyder, George St. John
Starr, William Stark
Stutzien, Frank C.
Syms, George N.
Thomson, John Browne
Traeger, F. W.
Whitcomb, Frederick E.
Wilkens, Ernst A. W.
Winters, John H.
Wolaneck, Charles
Wuensch, Charles
Wurm, Hermann C.

1887

Aitchinson, Thomas B.
Alvarado, Jacobo
Ammon, Adolph
Asher, Philip
Atwater, Fred. C.
Beagle, Lon F.
Behrens, John F.
Blanding, Edward L.
Bruning, John F., Jr.
Carr, Harry W.
Carroll, Charles H.
Dall, Frederick T.
Dietz, Charles W.
Dolmetsch, Richard
Domschke, Rudolph
Duryea, John
Eichacker, Henry G.
Ellison, Guy R. P.
Everest, Charles H.
Eyssell, August F.
Eyssell, Otto
Fendler, Eli L.
Fleischmann, Morris
Foster, Isaac M.
George, William
Goddard, Henry A.
Guck, Max E.
Haessig, Frank
Harding, Frederick L.
Herzfeld, Alfred A.
Heuser, William
Hollander, Max
Hopkins, Winfield S.
Huth, Edward
Hufefeld, Hans T.
James, Abijah S.
Kellogg, Charles L.
Knapp, Louis P.
Koechert, Paul H.
Koester, Henry F.
Kolbe, W. O.
Lawrie, James T.
Mayerhofer, William
McLeod, Daniel
Meeker, Frank B.
Metz, Abraham L.
Minrath, Robert
Motschenbacher, Chr.
Muldoon, Arthur J.
Mulvaun, Edward
Naumann, Augustus C.
Ost, Henry
Ottendorfer, John, Jr.
Pardington, A. Rayner
Reed, Herbert E.
Reeder, Gilbert T.
Rindermann, Emil
Roda, Frank A.
Roller, Emil
Sauer, John G.
Schimpf, Henry W.
Schlesiger, Robert
Schmidt, Henry
Schumacher, G. A.
Seither, F. C.
Settle, William S.
Shillinglaw, James
Suedeker, George W.
Stahl, John, Jr.
Sterne, Arthur A.
Thibou, Fred. P.
Uhlig, G. M.
Vahlteich, John
Vockroth, Emil A.
Vogt, Henry A.
Weller, Herman

Wenzel, H. G.
Wilhelm, Rudolph E.
Wilken, Charles
Wolley, U. B.
Wulling, Frederick J.

1888

Antz, Charles F.
Arnemann, Martin, Jr.
Baldwin, George S.
Bartlett, Charles W.
Betts, William R.
Bobata, Anthony
Bosch, George E.
Brown, Arthur T.
Brunner, Mrs. Rose S.
Buehler, Emil
Burr, Frank K.
Chase, Charles V.
Clark, J. Taylor
Couch, Francis G.
Crampton, J. Miller
Davis, Evan M.
Dickert, John G.
Diehl, August
Diekman, George C.
Dodd, Frederic E.
Doty, Cleon L.
Ely, Charles L.
Falvey, Denis A.
Fink, Henry
Frank, August
Freiwley, John P.
Freiberger, Leopold
Freund, Ferdinand
Guiney, Howard P.
Hahn, Leopold
Harding, John
Herbig, John Otto
Hoeltz, John Edward
Horton, John M.
Jansen, Louis W.
Johnston, Robert
Johnston, W. W.
Joye, William A.
Kalisher, John J.
Katz, Edward
Kerwin, John J.
Keyler, William W.
King, George G.
Leggett, J. Howard
Levin, Carl E. W.
Lockwood, Victor G.
Martini, R. A.
Matty, Philip
Miebling, Charles, Jr.
Miles, Harry S.
Miller, Edward F.
Miller, William P.
Muse, A. Eustace
Nicholson, W. H.
Niederer, Albert
Nowalk, Emil
Oetinger, William
Patterson, N. J.
Pichel, Gustav
Popper, Herman
Raubenheimer, Otto.
Reed, Walter S.
Reevs, John G.
Rich, William P.
Richter, Armin
Richter, Oswald
Ruzicka, Drahomir
Schurr, Albert
Scars, Charles B.
Seebass, Alfred R.
Shaffler, James G.
Simon, Maxwell P.
Slonaker, Andrew G.
Socarras, Miss Angela de
Sorrow, Gustav F.
Staudenmeyer, Albert
Strauss, David
Sundermann, Richard
Tuthill, Frederic P.
Viele, Fred. C.
Volland, August
Wedel, Louis
Weiss, Emil
Wernet, Leon
Wneffrath, Joseph
Ziebarth, Herbert T.
Ziegler, Arthur

1889

Amend, C. A. L.
Arndt, Theodore
Austiu, Richard H.
Bancker, William D., Jr.
Barskv, Joseph
Beardmore, William H.
Becker, Eugene F. W.
Beckmann, Henry G.
Benjamin, F. Everett
Bird, William H.
Bischof, Emil H.
Blatz, Charles L.
Boenau, Theodore C.
Boysen, Henry C.
Brandus, Gustav
Brown, Henry E.
Brown, Major C.
Brownell, Frank E.
Bru, Joaquin J.
Cahoon, Joseph H.
Cramstock, James T.
Cook, Alberto R.
Daly, Peter J.
Davis, Willis O.
Dinnick, Herman H.
Eckert, Frank H.
Eisenstrager, Henry F.
Elston, John M.
Evsden, Albert W.
Fels, Paul
Fendler, Amelia M.
Fincke, Harry S.
Fischer, Elbert E.
Flood, Ingolf
Foerster, Ernst
Gardner, Alexander
Gelbert, Daniel G.
Graeser, Herman H. R.
Hall, George E.
Hay, Edward H.
Hollinger, Aug.
Hough, Archibald E.
Hubbard, Alfred E.
Imhof, George J. M.
Jackson, Alfred A.
James, Fred K.
Joannes, Leon J.
Jones, Oscar F.
Kahrs, William
Kaiser, George H.
Kalish, Oscar G.
Keale, Charles F.
Knoepfel, William H.
Kugler, William G.
Kurtz, Harry G.
Leverty, John A.
Lutz, Charles
Madison, William H.
Magenheimer, Chrn H.
Mahegin, Katherine C.
Martin, John F. H.
Mathews, Henry
McDonald, Thos. H. A.
McDermott, James
Milligan, Robert E.
Mills, Henry M.
Millsbaugh, Willette
Monaghan, Seraphine
Morey, John H.
Murken, Andrew P.
Oettel, Felix A.
Oltmann, Henry A.
Overmiller, Noah A.
Plump, Frederick H.
Quencer, William J.
Rheineck, William M.
Roese, Jr., William
Schaefer, George J.
Sehne, Charles A.
Schmidt, Adolph
Schroeder, Frederick O.
Schwarz, Samuel
Seither, Louis C.
Sevin, Frank D.
Siemann, Fred. H.
Sniffen, Willard S.
Sowa, Charles
Spaeth, George F.
Spaeth, Otto C.
Stein, Otto Max
Steinhart, Albert P.
Stemmermann, Wm. H.
Strassberger, Gustave

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Terry, Alfred F.
Thum, George C. E.
Trautmann, Carl E.
Vorhees, Albert V. B.
Walter, Henry
Wedgand, Julius A.
Wheeler, William H.
White, William S.
Williams, Charles H.
Williams, George H.
Williams, George N.
Woldert, Edwin A.
Wolf, August S.
Yahulg, George E.

1890

Arnold, John P.
Badger, Gordon S.
Bailey, Charles S.
Boegle, Sumner L.
Benkendorfer, Carl
Bischof, Charles T.
Bracklein, Hugo A.
Brann, Samuel
Braunlich, Hugo G.
Brown, Charles H.
Brown, Lewis W.
Carpenter, Marius A.
Carver, Conrad G.
Cline, Raoul B. D.
Crosby, May V.
Dennis, William E.
Dickinson, Arthur L.
Du Bois, Arthur
Doolittle, Frederic D.
Dubus, Alphonse
Epstein, Harry B.
Everett, William G.
Flaws, Robert, Jr.
Goerdes, William C. F.
Hardenbergh, Abram J., Jr.
Harrison, Oscar G.
Hassler, William C.
Heckel, Frederick C.
Hiltz, Louis F.
Hoygate, Homer H.
Hubschmitt, John J.
Huntton, Louis D.
Hynard, Eugene R.
Ise, Louis
Jennings, William E., Jr.
Jung, August G.
Katz, Gustave
Keller, Joseph F.
Kellner, Rudolph G.
Koehler, Louis J.
Kunz, Hugo
Lennon, James T.
Lovis, Henry C.
McCall, James
Moeschowitz, Joseph
Muelher, Edward A.
Mund, Adolph
Nolte, Henry W.
Orlich, William A.
Peiter, Frederick
Perry, Earl F.
Peterson, Lavinius W.
Pisanl, Antonio
Power, Hearn J.
Preston, Henry K.
Ratner, Leo
Reeder, Arthur J.
Renton, Joseph E.
Ree, Charles E., Jr.
Richtmyer, Frank W.
Robinson, Charles R.
Robinson, William J. M.
Rockey, Walter S.
Roese, Charles H.
Rosenblum, Leo
Ryan, John E.
Scanlan, James H.
Schroeder, William
Sheldon, Mowry
Shell, James L.
Sipperly, Norman H.
Small, Frank M.
Smith, Clarence I.
Smith, Clarence P.
Snow, Nelson P.
Stafford, Andrew G.
Steck, Edward
Stelle, Abraham L.

Stewart, Charles C.
Sterle, Adolph, Jr.
Stuermer, Louis
Trostler, Joseph
Tubelmann, Louis H.
Vogt, Dietrich W.
Walp, H. W.
Walsh, Michael A.
Warth, Louis
Washburn, Le Roy
Woolston, Grant J.
Zeman, Isaac S.
Zoller, Albert P.

1891

Abrams, George Walton
Albert, Henry F.
Alhelmer, Benjamin
Bancroft, Olin Francis
Becker, Oswald
Bischof, Albert Henry
Blasser, Phillip
Boylan, James Joseph
Bracklein, Edward W.
Breen, Timothy B.
Britten, Cornelius
Brody, Morris
Browne, George A.
Bryant, I. Corwin, Jr.
Buck, Louis L.
Burkhart, William R.
Butler, J. Elmer
Cafferata, David
Congleton, Fred L.
Cook, James J.
Copelin, John Logan
Dennin, Edwin Clinton
Dohrman, Augustus C.
Du Bois, Henry R.
Ehlder, William
Fanning, Wilnot E.
Farrington, Frederick
Faulkner, Robert C.
Fielding, Edward F.
Fitzpatrick, T. George
Fowler, Samuel W.
Fraser, Walter J.
Friedlander, Arthur
Fritsch, Louis
Frueh, Gustav D.
Galpin, Harry T.
Geist, Augustus C.
George, Charles R.
Gleser, John J.
Goodman, Abraham L.
Groehl, Henry
Hart, Glentworth B.
Hertwig, William A.
Higgins, Thos. George
Hitchcock, Edgar T.
Hoffman, Gustav P.
Hollinger, Thomas H.
Holm, Otto P.
Hornung, Louis P.
House, Jared Lausing
Huber, Charles
Johannes, Henry
Johnson, Winfield
Jones, George B.
Jorgensen, E. Bernard
Judson, George E.
Kahrs, William H.
Kesseler, Anthony A.
Knappe, Curt W.
Koch, George H.
Kruenger, Max
Landon, Wm. Bradley
Lieberenz, Otto P. M.
Link, Joseph
Luff, J. Homer
Maring, Emil J.
Marx, Fr. Wm
McKeown, E. W.
McNulty, Henry L.
Meytrott, John J.
Milhan, Edward John
Miller, Alfred
Miller, John F.
Monroe, Jas. Harrison
Montger, Max
Moore, Frederick D.
Nahers, Frank E.
Nelson, Stuart W.
Nielsen, John C. E.

Oatls, Charles P.
Oltner, Daniel Postors
Paddock, George G.
Phillips, Newton D.
Plate, Frederick H.
Pyne, John Benjamin
Ravich, Charles M.
Reed, Geo. William Jr.
Rebske, Herman
Rice, Arthur J.
Ridley, James C.
Riley, Charles B.
Ripston, William
Salisbury, Orlando B.
Sayre, James L. H.
Schnaf, William L.
Schumann, George
Scherer, William F.
Schlemer, Abram
Schmitt, Martin Joseph
Sessions, Charles M.
Shipman, Harrie B.
Smith, Alfred K.
Spaeth, Louis A.
Stone, Edward F.
Tee, Herman A.
Timmermann, C. J. F.
Tohey, Frank W.
Townley, S. Bertram
Trites, L. Carl
Truerke, Charles W.
Van Sickle, Albert M.
Vogt, Adam Charles
Wagner, James Cesarre
Wagner, Helen Marguerite
Waterman, Ezra L.
Wells, Charles
White, James Francis
Williams, Simon E.
Wygant, Samuel

1892

Ambos, William
Arndt, Frederick J. P.
Arteaga, Angel M.
Bailey, James A.
Bartholomew, Henry Smith
Beatty, John C.
Becker, Martin Frank
Beltman, Emanuel
Boettcher, Charles F.
Borggreve, Frederick
Bremer, Herman H.
Bruns, George
Burke, Edward M.
Carlisle, Franklin W.
Casazza, James P.
Casey, Herbert W.
Chamberlin, Albert E.
Cochran, Alex. Leo
Cohn, J. James
Constantin, Demosthenes S.
Croskshank, Fred A.
Cusachs, P. Leon, Jr.
Davis, Leo
Delson, John
Denner, John C.
Doak, Joseph M.
Dulde, Jesse Clyde
Eisenstranger, Emil
Elison, Frederick
Engelhardt, William C.
Feldmann, Max
Ferry, George W.
Ferry, Fairchild N.
Fischer, Henry J.
Fitz, Philip
Folckemer, S. Harp r.
French, Leon Howard
Frischbier, Charles F.
Frohwein, Richard Jr.
Godfrey, Thomas F.
Gordon, William S.
Gundlich, Charles
Hahn, August
Hall, Charles H.
Hegeman, Andrew E.
Hollstern, Rudolph F.
Herz, Plenus
Highbotham, Arthur
Hitchcock, William R.
Hirsch, Charles
Hoefler, Ernest H.
Hoff, Alfred W.

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Hurt, William F.
 Judd, Daniel E.
 Keil, Nicholas P.
 Kirk, James Trotter
 Klein, Edwin G.
 Knox, Edwin H.
 Lehman, Alfred
 Leyes, Charles J.
 Lockwood, Sidney W.
 Lowe, Francis A.
 Lowerre, Eugene
 McKane, Sadie E.
 Makhohl, Jeppe C. M.
 Mayer (Jesersky), Max
 Michaelian, Garabed
 Millener, William S., Jr.
 Muer, Henry F.
 Noble, Frederick E.
 Oats, Henry E.
 Osseward, Cornelius
 Pastor, Leonard J.
 Petry, William
 Pfister, Charles F.
 Renn, Pius
 Richart, William R.
 Roberts, Charles W.
 Roe, Robert A.
 Roemer, John H.
 Rolle, Arthur
 Rottenberg, Solomon
 Salmon, Harrie G.
 Sayre, Theodore B.
 Schaub, Frederick W.
 Scherick, Raphael
 Schmidt, Hermann
 Stephenson, John J.
 Story, Frank R.
 Tucker, Thomas H.
 Tynan, Francis J.
 Utley, William D.
 Vosseler, Theodore L. M.
 Wasserscheid, August A.
 Wickes, Benjamin C.
 Wilken, Willy
 Williams, Frank B.
 Wilzin, Isaac M.
 Wolff, John A.
 Woolley, Scudder J.
 Worthington, Arthur
 Yerdon, Charles F.
 Zahn, P. E.

1893

Adams, George W.
 Ambos, Louis
 Bailey, Fred. M.
 Baldwin, Robert J.
 Berenson, Jacob
 Bissell, Harvey Platt
 Bohata, Emil S.
 Bolduan, Charles F.
 Brodil, Rudolph
 Bunnell, George L.
 Burton, Carey D.
 Cannon, A. Bernard
 Cannon, LeGrand B.
 Carde, Lester Lawson
 Carroll, Joseph P.
 Champion, Edgar R.
 Colonel, James P.
 Crispin, Francis E.
 Cubit, Charles Thomas
 Curtis, Charles Thayer
 Eastland, Alfred Milton
 Edlich, Theodore J.
 England, William Albert
 Farrer, John H.
 France, William L., Jr.
 Freess, Peter Jr.
 Frischbier, Otto G.
 Gauss, Theodor C.
 Grauat, Selma
 Grapotte, Frank A.
 Greminger, William T.
 Haigney, John J.
 Heimerzheim, Charles E.
 Heller, Harry
 Heydemann, Otto
 Hoburg, William A., Jr.
 Hoerle, Charles J.
 Hopkins, Ira Illo
 Horni, John
 Horsford, Frederick C.
 Hübel, John J.

Huber, Walter
 Ihmels, Henry William
 Jacobson, Louis
 Jarchow, George W.
 Johannsen, Otto
 King, Marcus
 Kinner, Herbert
 Kipp, Allen H.
 Kraemer, Alexander
 Lange, Adolph H.
 Lauffer, Gustav A.
 Lawrence, Frederick M.
 Lawrence, Ray G.
 Lehmann, Emanuel
 Lischke, Frank
 Loebke, Joseph F.
 Lohr, Eugene F.
 Loughnan, Andrew J.
 McCarthy, Joseph F.
 Mathews, Charles L.
 Mayer, Joseph F.
 Meighan, Lawrence J.
 Merker, George
 Mills, Frank E.
 Moessner, Charles W.
 Munson, Will C.
 Neer, David
 Niblette, Frank A.
 Novotny, William
 Owsley, Henry Farrer
 Paddock, Raymond B.
 Perry, Fred R.
 Powers, John P.
 Reusswig, Henry William
 Rickseecker, John E.
 Russell, Thomas A.
 Sasse, Henry F.
 Schaaf, Philip J.
 Schanck, Charles E.
 Schlichter, Charles H.
 Schopfer, William H. O.
 Schreiner, Berthold J.
 Seelig, William
 Siegmann, Joseph
 Smith, Charles David
 Spaar, William
 Specker, J. H. Richard
 Spinetti, Juan Ma.
 Stage, Floyd M.
 Stage, Jacob S.
 Stewart, Robert Gray
 Streckler, Clarence
 Stutzlen, Harry A.
 Suydam, J. Howard
 Tannenbaum, Julius
 Taylor, John Curtiss
 Terwilliger, Chauncey
 Tiernan, Charles B.
 Todd, Hanford C.
 Twomey, Jeremiah F.
 Uhle, J. Horton
 Vroman, Charles A., Jr.
 Webb, Eugene Corry
 Wells, C. Otto
 Westenfelder, Charles W.
 Wilson, James
 Wood, Howard L.
 Wrensch, Henry E., Jr.
 Young, Wickham W.
 Zahn, William R.
 Zwingli, Charles R.

1894

Abbehusen, Gustav
 Ankerson, Gustav H.
 Anness, Harry Clinton
 Auerbach, Max Arthur
 Bastedo, W. Arthur
 Benjamin, Mark DeW.
 Bingham, James W.
 Boehme, William
 Born, Henry G.
 Erater, August Wm.
 Bresloff, August H.
 Burger, Geo. Francis
 Case, John Dumont
 Chapman, Oscar B.
 Clarke, William L.
 Clinton, Wm. H., Jr.
 Cohn, Samuel
 Cook, Tunis F.
 Cowen, Moses
 Crooks, Harry W.

Culp, Brevard
 Davies, Thomas M.
 Davis, Albert E.
 Dawson, B. Edgar
 Drenckhahn, Fred W.
 Eely, Frank E.
 Ehrgott, Peter J.
 Eichler, Philip
 Emory, Sarah S.
 Erb, Ludwig G.
 Faulkner, J. Stewart
 Frankel, Meyer
 Freid, Isadore
 Froatz, John G.
 Frölich, Geo. Carsten
 Geisler, Leo W., Jr.
 Gerard, William
 Glogau, Conrad
 Grube, Charles O.
 Hall, George
 Herbig, Frank J.
 Herold, Hieronimus A.
 Hills, Franklin G.
 Hiltz, Fred P.
 Hintlian, Harootin K.
 Holland, Geo. Frank
 Horne, Albert
 Hutchison, John P.
 Imhof, Emil
 Johnson, Henry W.
 Johnson, Geo. Lewis
 Jordan, Ernest
 Katz, Moses
 Kaveny, James
 Kay, Cornelius D.
 Kealy, John J.
 Keller, Frank J.
 Ketterle, John, Jr.
 Kirchner, Henry J.
 Kirk, Nelson S.
 Kirkpatrick, Wm., Jr.
 Koennemann, Walter
 Koretzky, Paul A.
 Kreuder, Henry
 Krumbholz, Felix
 Kussy, Joseph
 Lalley, Peter F.
 Lauffer, Jacob J.
 Lewis, Frederic T.
 Linnig, Frederic W., Jr.
 Loveland, Ernest K.
 Luttmann, William O.
 McCullough, F. Wesley
 Mackiewicz, Julius
 Marcus, Louis
 Maring, Frank W.
 Marx, Otto C.
 Meisner, Carl A.
 Miller, Charles
 Molina, Anthony H.
 Morris Samuel
 Mühl, Charles F. J.
 Müller, Bernhard
 Munk, Joseph T.
 Murison, Robert F.
 Myers, Eugene Watson
 Neubert, Otto
 Novarine, John
 Phelps, George Floyd
 Pond, Frank Nelson
 Prior, Charles B.
 Race, Clarence W.
 Richter, Carl L.
 Roberts, Charles Henry
 Robinson, Abram
 Ruzicka, Oscar J.
 Sagar, George R.
 Sargeant, Mortimer W.
 Sauer, Ferdinand N.
 Schaefer, Fred C. A.
 Schlichting, Emil A. T.
 Schulze, Louis W.
 Shaul, Ralph William
 Siegrist, Peter
 Siemann, Charles R.
 Simrell, George W.
 Skelly, James J., Jr.
 Smith, Frank S.
 Stiebling, Edwin G.
 Stock, Frederick
 Stoerzer, C. H. A., Jr.
 Struck, F. Henry
 Sullivan, Gray B.

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Terhune, Harry
 Tomlinson, George S.
 Ullrich, Robert M.
 Van Nuls, Charles L.
 Van Tassel, Oscar I.
 Wade, Louis B.
 Walker, Alfred H. T.
 Weiss, Abraham
 Wilcox, Frank Lewis
 Wilcox, John Paul
 Williams, Benjamin F.
 Wolff, Charles Theo.
 Wood, Joseph R.
 Wurthmann, J. Henry
 Youngs, William C.

1895

Aquino, Joseph
 Bulley, Jesse I.
 Bannon, Francis P.
 Belfry, Ira E.
 Bennett, Burton L.
 Bjorkwall, Charles H.
 Blackmore, Henry S.
 Boenke, Rudolph
 Bradner, Wm. N.
 Broesler, Wm.
 Brown, Daniel E.
 Brown, Wm. D.
 Brzezinski, Joseph
 Burns, James E.
 Carter, James H.
 Chambers, Frank L.
 Cheroy, Louis I.
 Christiansen, Ernst A.
 Connolly, F. E.
 Cooley, Herbert E.
 Cordero, Robert
 Dauscha, Bruno P. R.
 Davis, C. S. Woodhull
 Dosh, Charley E.
 Durr, George J., Jr.
 Eckstein, Charles F.
 Engle, Charles L.
 Ferrer, Fernin
 Ferguson, Harry B.
 Fletcher, Fred W.
 Flick, Fred L.
 Foster, John B.
 Gies, Rudolph
 Gleschen, Albert H.
 Gifford, Byron A.
 Green, Alonzo P.
 Greenleaf, Frank M.
 Greer, Wm. F., Jr.
 Hall, William
 Harding, Eugene W.
 Hastorf, Harry
 Haffley, Charles C.
 Haffley, Thomas P.
 Hensel, Otto
 Hilliard, David G.
 Hummel, Luther
 Jorgensen, George H.
 Kellogg, Alexander A.
 Kellogg, J. Hollis
 Kerr, Wm. M.
 Killborn, Harry M.
 Kirchein, Charles H.
 Klipp, John F.
 Knight, Wm. L.
 Koehler, Albert
 Koerber, Adolph J.
 Koster, Wm. T.
 Lavalaye, Joseph P.
 Lueh, Albert D.
 Mahony, Agnes P.
 Manville, George E.
 Melghan, Joseph P.
 Merritt, Theodore A.
 Meyer, Ernst
 Morse, Frank S.
 Mueller, August
 Murray, Edward
 Murray, John J.
 Niederer, Christopher
 Oats, George A.
 Oeden, Frank T.
 Ohlandt, Wm. M.
 Owens, Wm. H.
 Parker, John H.
 Prote, Joseph C.
 Raymond, Floyd C.
 Reed, R. R.

Richter, Alexander A.
 Roberts, Everett H.
 Robber, Charles H.
 Rohne, Gustav
 Ryan, James B.
 Sawyer, Edward A.
 Schurnikow, Louis G.
 Schmelz, Herman
 Schwalle, Charles E.
 Sherman, Fred B.
 de Soto, Pedro
 Stefnach, Henry A.
 Steinhauer, Henry G.
 Strack, Gustav
 Sur, Joseph C.
 Sutorius, G. Ford
 Trau, Frederick
 Vanderbeck, S. I., Jr.
 Volkmar, Henry W.
 Walter, Herman
 Wood, Edward P.
 Wells, David M.
 Wells, H. Radcliffe
 White, Warren B.
 Woell, John
 Wrensch, Alexander E.
 Young, John L.
 Zeh, Frank B.

1896

Ackermann, Edward
 Adams, Albert R.
 Austen, Frank M.
 Austin, William M.
 Barnes, Harry Elmer
 Barnes, Howard R.
 Bear, Pierce B.
 Becker, Joseph Charles
 Bennett, Richard W.
 Berger, Maurice M.
 Block, John G.
 Bormann, William F.
 Banner, William S.
 Brooks, Joseph J.
 Brown, Henry
 Bruguler, Osear R.
 Buckmaster, Frederic C.
 Buell, Frank O.
 Bulkley, Erastus W.
 Butterworth, T. Edgar
 Cannon, Harry D.
 Cantwell, James Y.
 Coats, Merton J.
 Cosden, Alfred H.
 Cowan, John B.
 Darnstaedt, Rudolph L.
 Deutschberger, Alex.
 Dickson, James M.
 Diehl, Theodore
 Donahoe, John P.
 Donnelly, H. Frank
 Donzel, Barthelemy G.
 Drenckhahn, Louis A.
 Dröllinger, Adolph F.
 DuBois, Louis
 Eberhardt, John H., Jr.
 Eckhard, Philipp L.
 Egger, Frederick M.
 Finley, Frank H.
 Fleisch, Berthold
 Franck, Adam
 Frank, Christian F.
 Franz, Adam J.
 Fulton, Frank
 Garbarino, Louis
 Gerken, Charles G. H.
 Gies, Louis G.
 Gillette, Lester C.
 Glendenning, Harold
 Gliick, Max
 Goldlust, Benjamin A.
 Gould, Charles P.
 Graham, Robert W.
 Gregorius, Wm. P. L.
 Hagen, Howard H.
 Halpern, Louis N.
 Hasler, Herman
 Hayward, Frank W.
 Herlby, James A.
 Hirschman, Morris
 Hoelling, Adolph C.
 Hostman, Jeannot
 Hostomsky, Alois
 Hoyt, Frederick A.

Hulick, Bloomfield
 Hummel, George H.
 Irvine, William D.
 Isemann, William
 Ives, Orrin F.
 Jennings, Frank B.
 Johnson, Frank I.
 Klingmann, Albert
 Kraft, Joseph M.
 Landsman, Arthur A.
 Lawall, Julie M.
 LeClair, Thomas
 Lockwood, Milton J.
 Lotz, Louis A.
 Lows, Charles H.
 McCoy, Guy H.
 McCullaugh, James M.
 McCully, Rob Roy
 McGraw, William H.
 McKenna, William H.
 McLaughlin, John J.
 Marschelder, Charles E.
 Massmann, Adolph G.
 Meyer, Isaac
 Miller, John G.
 Morloth, William
 Morris Johnathan
 Norcross, Granold
 Novak, John
 O'Connor, Mudge
 Perilli, Francis S.
 Pier, Victor S.
 Pierce, Charles L.
 Pierson, Joseph
 Potter, Werden B.
 Protzmann, Louis
 Rakoff, Joseph
 Rawlins, Clifton M.
 Reynolds, Charles F.
 Rezza, Emanuel C.
 Ricks-cker, Charles A.
 Ringel, Adolph G.
 Roedter, Joseph T.
 Sackett, William L.
 Sallerup, Robert J.
 Scheldt, Harry J.
 Schording, John C.
 Schnackenberg, Karl
 Schweizer, Frederick P.
 Secker, Albert F.
 Shiers, William J.
 Smith, C. Wesley
 Smith, Chas. Westmore
 Smith, William W.
 Stephens, C. Lewis
 Teltbaum, Benjamin
 Thils, Adolf
 Thilke, Paul O. L.
 Thornhill, Sowell
 Timmermann, Richard H.
 Trowbridge, Frank W.
 Uhr, Edward
 Van Buskirk, Herbert C.
 Van Stone, Theodore E.
 Vincent, William C.
 Vogel, Karl M.
 Weber, George C.
 Westheimer, David
 Wiedemann, Henry
 Zolner, Eugene J.

1897

Doctors of Pharmacy

Bear, Pierce B.
 Gelsler, Leo W., Jr.
 Eckster, Charles Felix
 Eckhard, Phillip L.
 Gerken, Charles G. H.
 Potter, Werden B.

Graduates in Pharmacy

Abrams, Herman F.
 Albright, Whitfield K.
 Ambulo, Darnello L.
 Arensbere, Myer
 Backley, Charles E.
 Bain, William S.
 Bingham, Francis E.
 Bardos, Coleman Jr.
 Barthen, Gustav H.
 Becker, Henry C.
 Becker, Wilhelm
 Beebe, Charles M.
 Berdolt, Frank
 Berliner, Lazar

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Bloxham, Clarence L.
 Borneman, Felix C.
 Bosworth, Guy S.
 Breninglass, Joachim
 Brooks, F. Allen
 Buckle, Louis
 Chamberlain, William H.
 Cohn, Nathan
 Conrad, Herbert W.
 Curtis, Walter G.
 Martini, John D., Jr.
 Richard, Dikeman, Edwin J.
 Dodson, James Glenwell
 Dyna, Carl F. J.
 Eltinge, William S.
 Evans, Arthur S.
 Evans, Thomas B.
 Fellows, E. Louise
 Ferdinand, George O.
 Ferguson, William C.
 Florence, Henry W.
 Fordham, George
 Francke, Edward O.
 Friedgen, Charles
 Frutchey, George Watson
 Gay, Alfred M.
 Greenen, Hubert Jerome
 Gille, Hugo
 Gilman, Frederic Otis
 Glassford, John
 Glückman, Max
 Gnos, Henry
 Goldblatt, Max
 Goldman, Alexander
 Grube, Otto W.
 Gschwind, George W.
 Hackenberger, Harry F.
 Hager, Gordon L.
 Hastings, George Braker
 Hoskins, Jay D.
 Hubbard, Floyd Joseph
 Ingham, Oswald G.
 Jacobsohn, Joseph H.
 Kaiser, Theodore
 Kelly, James E.
 Kennedy, George W.
 Kenney, Frederick J.
 Kilian, Adolph C.
 Kleber, Henry W.
 Koch, Frederick G.
 Kraft, Conrad B.
 Kruskal, Isaac
 Koehler, Paul E. O.
 Langworthy, Burton
 Lesser, Selig
 Linder, Adolf
 Little, Mary E.
 McCaffrey, James J.
 McKellar, Henry Jewett
 Male, George S.
 Martin, S. M.
 Marx, Otto
 Meadows, Walter L.
 Mears, Edward Charles
 Meinecke, Edward W.
 Metz, Michael
 Mierow, Charles H.
 Milne, Ralph Wentworth
 Moith, Emma
 Morey, Orrin M.
 Nickerson, John G.
 Niemann, George
 Northrup, Arthur H.
 O'Brien, Daniel Jerome
 Paarmann, Emil C. F.
 Palmer, Arthur J.
 Patmos, Louis
 Peterson, George F.
 Preston, Frederick H.
 Reason, John James
 Reeves, Philip Ulmer
 Remele, Carl L.
 Roberts, Willard Humphrey
 Rogers, William H.
 Ronsheim, David
 Rutherford, Frank Woodruff
 Schirmer, Henry
 Schulze, Julius A.
 Schumacher, Frederick C.
 Scruton, William A.
 Shannon, Thomas I.
 Sumner, S. Shears
 Slattery, James M.

Smith, Ralph Miller
 Sommer, Oscar T.
 Steinbuehler, A. C.
 Steinicke, Edward William
 Taplin, Roy C.
 Tausig, Julius
 Tendler, Louisa
 Toennies, Otto William
 Trostler, Emil
 Walling, R. Ogden
 Weingarten, Henry A.
 Wert, George Benjamin
 White, William E.
 Wiggers, August F. A.
 Wilbur, T. Gaston
 Wirth, Oscar
 Wooten, Frank M.
 Young, William E.
 Zucker, Morris

1898

Doctors of Pharmacy

Ahrens, Herman Frederick
 Ferdinand, George Overton
 Glassford, John
 Hager, Gordon L.
 Irvine, William Desmond
 Mierow, Charles H.
 Schumacher, Frederick C.
 Scruton, William Alfred
 Tendler, Louisa

Graduates in Pharmacy

Ackerman, Samuel
 Agnelly, Edward J.
 Austin, Burton R.
 Bailey, Ira M.
 Barker, Willis C.
 Barrett, William J.
 Baumann, Frederick J.
 Beckary, Albert
 Binder, Henry J., Jr.
 Bolles, George E.
 Bottstein, Leonard
 Brautigam, Paul A.
 Frecht, Fred. W.
 Brewer, Thomas M.
 Broder, Bertha
 Brooks, Arthur
 Brown, Edgar D.
 Brown, Fred. W.
 Bruning, Henry C.
 Buehrle, Henrietta
 Buxton, Horace C.
 Byrne, Joseph L.
 Byrnes, Garrett
 Cleary, DeWitt C.
 Clinton, Charles E.
 Cooper, Frank H.
 Crain, Fred. M.
 Crandall, Simeon P.
 Crippen, Claude C.
 Crutch, William
 Dalbon, Adolph
 Davidson, Edward K.
 Davis, Arthur J.
 DeBlaso, Joseph
 Decker, George
 DeRevere, John W.
 Dressner, George V.
 Ebendick, Carl
 Eberhardt, August F.
 Eberhardt, Rudolph
 Edgar, Robert
 Elliott, John W.
 Evans, Gordon E.
 Falke, Ephraim E.
 Feitsen, Bernhard
 Fowler, Oscar P.
 Fraser, Lewis H. D.
 Furnival, Thomas B.
 Ganung, P. Allen, Jr.
 Gardner, Edward W.
 Gellert, Isaac S.
 Gersteneker, Otto
 Grebe, Margaret E.
 Gregorius, Louis F.
 Gregory, Harvey G.
 Grimes, Patrick E.
 Guthrie, Watson A.
 Hall, William R.
 Harrison, Herbert P.
 Harrison, J. Frank
 Hassinger, Ernst
 Hemion, Chauncey N.
 Holcomb, Henry Van V.

Huber, William
 Ireland, Frederick W.
 Jorgenson, H. C.
 Justin, John F.
 Kraemmerer, William
 Kähler, F. W.
 Katzman, Alexander
 Kerbin, James W.
 Knipe, Rudolph C., Jr.
 Laut, Edwin P.
 Lauterbach, John J.
 Levittan, Michael A.
 Lewin, Isidor B.
 Lippman, Thomas C.
 Losee, Cornelius V.
 Lurch, Frederick D.
 McGuire, Thomas E.
 Maffia, John J.
 Maihl, Rudolph C.
 Maisch, Leopold, Jr.
 Malloy, Charles J.
 Mannheim, Louis
 Marsh, Russell H.
 Maxey, Benjamin F.
 Medoff, Harry
 Meytrott, George A.
 Miles, Arthur D.
 Mordaunt, Edward B.
 Morgan, James J.
 Morin, Ludger J.
 Morrison, John C.
 Nagel, Fred. L.
 Neustaedter, Isidore
 Noyes, La Belle C.
 Osborne, Elizabeth U.
 Patterson, Lewis S.
 Patton, John W.
 Phillips, George F.
 Piskorski, Abdon V.
 Popper, Gustave J.
 Raeder, Edward M.
 Rainsford, M. E. St. Clair
 Reilly, Samuel A.
 Richards, Arthur
 Ringe, Rudolph H.
 Rooney, John J.
 Rose, Wm. Walter
 Roth, Charles R.
 Rowe, Casper C.
 Schaefer, Louis
 Scharfenberger, Emil W.
 Schenk, Henry
 Schevcik, May
 Schwartz, Myer E.
 Seither, William J.
 Seuffert, Nicholas C.
 Shaul, Fred. G.
 Siegel, Robert J.
 Speth, Charles
 Squires, Geo. A.
 Stayton, Samuel H.
 Stecher, Charles A.
 Strauss, Fred.
 Strode, Walter E.
 Sullivan, George A.
 Teufer, Philip G.
 Thompson, John F.
 Thornton, Edward B.
 Tye, Frank John
 Ullmann, Fred. Alison
 Underhill, Charles B.
 Veprovsky, Charles
 Vorisek, Anton
 Wells, William Henry
 Wendler, Emil P.
 Werner, Fred. W.
 Westphal, Herman A. J.
 White, Foster H.
 Winn, Bertelle I.
 Wodicka, Frank
 Wolk, Melvin
 Wood, J. Herbert
 Young, Elizabeth Lee
 Zauderer, Moritz I.
 Zorn, Charles F.

1899

Doctors of Pharmacy

Brown, Edgar Dewight
 Brown, Frederick W.
 Byrne, Joseph L.
 Holcomb, Henry Van Velsor
 Justin, John Fred
 Losee, Cornelius V.
 Westheimer, David

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Wiggers, Augustus F. A.
Wood, James Herbert

Graduates in Pharmacy

Albers, Henry A.
Baleh, F. Abbott
Berndt, Valentine H.
Bevan, Thomas
Blau, Fanny A.
Bloch, Charles J.
Boetzel, Ernest A.
Cushman Maurice D.
Clark, Edgar W.
Columbus, Walter W.
Conlin, Gayler B.
Davidson, Maurice E.
Dickert, Louis C.
Dickey, Charles P.
Eden, Henry M.
Eichler, Emil
Evans, William
France, Wray B.
Frankfurter, Fred S.
Frankfurter, Otto N.
Fuhr, Frederic
Goodman, Abraham H.
Gould, Howard E.
Green, Monzo
Hagar, W. Scott
Hague, George W.
Hansen, Martin H.
Hart, James A., Jr.
Harwich, Harry
Hermes, George P.
Hofstetter, Joseph C. A.
Hogle, Fred F.
Hyland, C. J.
Imhof, Adolf
Jackson, George W.
Jenkins, Harry S.
Johnson, Grandin V.
Johnston, Aubrey D.
Kaesmann, John J.
Kessler, John H., Jr.
Kirschstein, Barnett
Klein, Edward F.
Krause, John M.
Kurmeler, John P.
Levine, George
Lauer, Rudolph
Levinsohn, Herman
Levy, Minnie R.
Liebstadter, Anselm H.
Linhart, Joseph
Louge, Ernest McK.
McGulgan, Francis L.
Marblestone, Joseph S.
Mauer, Peter
Merring, Harry E.
Metzger, George J.
Meyers, Theodore E.
Michel, Louis E.
Mohr, Walter R.
Molwitz, Ernestine J.
Moore, Joseph W.
Munger, Wesley S.
Oats, Charles A.
Oaret, Frank E.
Pfabe, Richard
Pointhner, Hans
Pumpelly, William C.
Purdy, Elbert C.
Raabe, William C. H. H.
Raux, George C.
Riegel, Louis P., Jr.
Roberts, Harry W.
Rofls, Hermon O.
Rosenbluth, Arthur J.
Rosenthal, Isidor
Ross, Edward K.
Schnaf, Edward H.
Schoenherr, Charles F.
Schrelber, F. X. J.
Sherwood, Leon F.
Shippee, Mary L.
Snowden, Thomas J.
Spain, John F.
Stefmann, Frederick S.
Stern, Manuel
Stevens, Harry H.
Stubenrauch, William J.
Taddiken, Albert H.
Thomas, John Harold
Thomas, John Henry
Tsheppe, Alexander

Tyler, Charles R.
Umschneider, John A.
Vanton, Fred
Vais, Arthur E.
Waldmann, Raymond
Walter, Robert A. C.
Ward, Eugene J.
Wasserthann, Reinhold
Wendel, Christian C.
Wesely, Charles J.
Wetflin, Daniel F.
White, Peyton Henry
Wilke, August W.
Willig, Emil
Witte, William J.
Wolff, Gustav
Wyckoff, Arthur D.
Zincke, William Henry

1900

Doctors of Pharmacy

Blau, Fanny A.
Conlin, Gayler B.
Molwitz, Ernestine
Purdy, Elbert C.
Stubenrauch, William C.
Thomas, John Harold
Vanton, Frederick
Wetflin, Daniel F.

Graduates in Pharmacy

Adatte, Albert L.
Berowicz, Isidore
Brandner, Herman A.
Brinckmann, Henry F.
Brochu, Ambrose R.
Burke, Thomas E.
Cadmus, Nicholas
Cady, Theodore W.
Casey, John W.
Christ, Frederick
Coleord, Albert E.
Dahlberg, Karl
Decker, Arthur F.
Delmsky, John F.
Dezurko, Edward
Dockendorff, Louis
Emels, A. F.
Endress, Theodore F.
Enlin, Clara F.
Fenton, John J.
Foster, Wesley C.
Froess, Frederick
Frey, Henry
Goldner, Simon S.
Goodale, Arthur H.
Green, William T.
Groves, Reuben T.
Hamilton, H. R.
Helmecke, John F.
Hepburn, Alexander M.
Hill, Wilmer
Hunold, F. A.
Jackson, Raymond
Jaffe, Plukus
Jorgenson, Lawrence
Kachle, M. Alfred
Kähler, Albert P. G.
Keefer, Edwin A.
Krauss, John V. F.
Lage, William
Lane, Harrie H.
Langhinz, Louis P.
Lasecala, Frank G.
Lohg, Frank
Levine, Julius
Levy, Meyer
Loewenstein, Chas. S.
Lotz, Charles A.
Lowenstein, Daniel
Lukin, Nicolas
Lynch, Francis X.
McClern, Henry T.
Matthieson, Oscar
May, Sidney
Medl, Robert C.
Miller, Raymond A.
Moeg, Louis
Molwitz, Ernest E., Jr.
Morse, Frank D.
Murphy, Joseph A.
O'Connor, Charles A.
O'Neil, Thomas J.
Palsly, James F.
Pfaff, Edward F., Jr.
Prosser, Edgar A.

Pachss, Clarence C.
Purdit, Theobert L.
Rabinowitz, Fanny
Reagan, John P.
Reynolds, Henry A.
Reiter, Charles F.
Safarik, Otto F.
Schofer, Frank
Schonck, Edwin T.
Schuer, Solomon
Schlegel, John W.
Schwabenhansen, F. H.
Sexton, Clarence A.
Shayo, George E.
Suotta, Hetta
Smith, William H.
Snyder, Arthur H.
Steinach, Edwin C.
Stowe, Walter P.
Strauss, Moses M.
Thompson, Charles A.
Unbehau, Albert P.
Veeber, Albert F.
Walter, Bernhard
Walshman, Samuel J.
Warner, George J.
Wertheim, Alfred
Wilson, William H.
Winn, Harry B.
Wolbarsky, Clara
Zahn, Rudolph H.
Zinn, Walter

1901

Doctors of Pharmacy

Dichter, Charles
Endress, Theodore F.
Hepburn, Alexander M. D.
Hinnel, David A.
Kudskil, Maximilian
May, Sidney
Morse, George W.
Schmidt, Henry
Stern, Manuel
Sullivan, Gray B.
Zahn, Rudolph H.

Graduates in Pharmacy

Allen, Thomas M. R.
Ambrose, Burton Le Roy
Anrik, Joseph E.
Atchason, J. M.
Benschaf, Edwin J.
Bate, George C.
Bebo, Mason G.
Bocker, Benedict
Bradbury, Valorus A.
Bradley, Robert F.
Brader, Hiram R.
Breslin, Joseph
Brewer, Justin S.
Brokaw, William J.
Brown, Bertram O.
Brown, Theodore S.
Brust, Frank
Butler, Eustace Cameron
Cadmus, Jasper
Carroll, Edward J.
Cassidy, John M.
Crowe, Arthur J.
Dahms, Edwin C.
Daute, George W.
DeGorgi, Joseph H.
Derscheldt, Frederick
Deutsch, William F.
Dittmar, Oscar
Donahue, Theresa V.
Downey, John J.
Ehler, August
Ellsworth, Alva D.
Emels, Hugo G.
Eme, Emil Carl
Eust, William F.
Ester, Simon F.
Etkin, Sanyal
Ellnt, Bradford B.
Florentz, Julius
Flynn, John Francis
Gannon, Edward P.
Garbarino, David G.
Goldschmidt, Harry
Griffith, Frederick A.
Hansen, Thomas Wilbur
Hardwick, George W.
Hartung, Edmund G.
Hathaway, William G.

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Hazard, Elmer Clarke
 Henkle, Raymond E.
 Herbener, Eugene G.
 Hicks, Herman Milton
 Hill, Horace Philip, Jr.
 Hoover, Archie B.
 Hübner, William G. C.
 Kassel, Joseph I.
 Kahrle, William R.
 Kantowitz, Morris G.
 Klingmann, Otto
 Klinkowstein, Romana
 Kollmer, William H., Jr.
 Koons, Hallam T.
 Kraemer, William H.
 Krepela, Godfrey
 Krom, Martin
 Levine, Lillian L.
 Lindsay, Gordon L.
 Loree, Charles D.
 Luderer, Herman O.
 Luther, Charles G.
 McCann, Walter Irvin
 McCarl, Harrie L.
 McGowan, Andrew J.
 McKim, William J.
 Mangold, Alfred C.
 Martinez, Alphonzo
 Mason, Mariner H.
 Matheke, John B.
 Mennecke, George Charles
 Meyers, Samuel M.
 Mickelbank, David
 Morris, Thomas F.
 Mulstein, Adolph
 Munves, Philip
 Murison, James F.
 Murphy, Lawrence A.
 Oxmann, Harry L.
 Pauvals, Robert P. A.
 Peck, Harry T.
 Perpente, Albert S.
 Pike, Earl Raymond
 Pinedo, Joseph R.
 Pritchard, William M.
 Ransford, Charlotte G.
 Rex, William F.
 Robinson, John S.
 Rowse, William H.
 Russ, Bessie
 Scheffick, Joseph F.
 Schaefer, Frank George
 Schenck, Charles A.
 Schmidt, Frederick K.
 Schwallie, Albert E.
 Schwartz, Leo Samson
 Sindy, William S.
 Suchy, Charles R.
 Suling, Frederick M.
 Sykora, Joseph
 Tiedemann, John C.
 Tunison, Richard Guy
 Vars, Clifford J.
 Vernoy, Charles E.
 von Wedell, Hermann
 Walsh, George A.
 Weill, David
 Wessell, Albert C.
 Whipple, Dorris W.
 White, Bertram R.
 White, Norman C.
 Widmayer, Frederick W.
 Wilhelm, Charles, Jr.
 Wolfert, Adolph
 Wolk, Edward S.
 Wood, Dann L.
 Wortmann, Hermann

1902

Doctors of Pharmacy

Brewer, Justin S.
 Brown, Theodore S.
 Hazard, Elmer C.
 Jewel, Martin D.
 Klinkowstein, Romana
 Lowenstein, Daniel
 Luderer, Herman O.
 Maihl, Rudolph
 Pauvals, Robert P. A.
 Pundt, Theodore E.
 Rabinowich, Fanny F.
 von Wedell, Hermann
 Vorisek, Anton
 Ward, William H.
 Wood, Dann L.

Graduates in Pharmacy

Ames, Frank N.
 Anderson, Fred. Lewis
 Argiello, Ofilio E.
 Barbari, Elias
 Barthen, Charles L.
 Bartlett, William H. C.
 Betts, Benjamin A.
 Borg, Henry L.
 Bradshaw, John M.
 Braswell, Le Roy
 Britton, William H.
 Bronstein, Charles A.
 Canter, Max
 Carhart, Cornelius
 Cooper, William E.
 Daniels, Charles E.
 Dannheimer, William L.
 Daub, Charles F.
 D'Amrosio, Xavier
 DeBiasio, Michael
 Dickey, Harry C.
 Dorb, Abraham
 Doyle, Mary Emma
 Durkin, William J.
 Eichler, Herman
 Emmons, Joseph F.
 Everhart, Otto C.
 Faass, Ambrose L.
 Fahey, James L.
 Focht, Luther E.
 Fordham, Henry P.
 Foster, George D.
 Fraser, William H.
 Gannon, Edward M.
 Gifford, Augustus McK.
 Glückman, Abraham
 Goldwater, Alexander
 Grant, Orrin B.
 Gray, Arthur P.
 Gross, Edward W.
 Guardian, Benedict S.
 Hagopian, Mugariditch
 Hall, Spencer B.
 Hargrave, Melville B.
 Hayn, Herman Ernest
 Hermes, Louis F. A.
 Hillier, Thomas W.
 Hodge, James Rodney
 Hummel, Frederick G.
 Hunter, Sylvester W.
 Kaess, Israel
 Kassel, Morris
 Kaufman, Martin
 Keir, Edgar
 Koch, George W.
 Kopelovitz, Isaiiah
 Krepela, Anna
 Levine, Samuel B.
 Lindemann, William H.
 Lipkind, Max A.
 McAvoy, Minnie B.
 McCaffrey, Eugene A.
 Mackey, James C.
 Mamelok, Flora
 Mandelstam, Leo N.
 Merkhofer, Emil
 Meyer, Fred. H.
 Morris, Edith M.
 Norden, Edward
 Parentini, Joseph J.
 Plaster, John F.
 Porter, Frederick S.
 Porter, Nathan A.
 Rash, Wilbur J.
 Rauch, Otto
 Reque L. Rangvald
 Riley, John Fred.
 Robinson, James M.
 Robinson, Mitchell
 Rockwell, Howard H.
 Romanoff, Isidor L.
 Rosenstein, Eli
 Rosow, David A.
 Rotondi, Joseph J.
 Rushmore, Thomas H.
 Scherpich, Ferdinand F.
 Schlesinger, Joseph
 Schoenberg, Mendel
 Schoonmaker, Frederick W.
 Seagle, Richard L.
 Sher, Jacob
 Sherman, Thomas L.
 Simpson, Everett O.

Smock, Clara B.
 Stahlin, Charles E. F.
 Steigner, William J.
 Sturges, Macfarland J.
 Supple, Christopher
 Swain, Henry David
 Tegeler, William H.
 Tempel, George
 Thayne, Adele M.
 Thomas DeRoy
 Thornton, Charles P.
 Tietze, Julius
 Treat, Charles C.
 Uhler, William A.
 Veprovsky, Anton
 Yeve, Miguel A.
 Waldmann, John
 Walker, William A.
 Weinspach, Erwin R.
 Whittle, Alonzo D.
 Wiley, Frederick A.
 Wilkes, Sophia
 Wimmer, Curt P.
 Zauderer, Louis
 Zlinkoff, Henry
 Zurlo, Lawrence

1903

Doctors of Pharmacy

Banzhaf, Edwin Jules
 Carhart, Cornelius
 Doyle, Mary Emma
 Hillier, Thomas William
 Mandelstam, Leo N.
 Winn, Bertelle I.
 Wortmann, Hermann

Graduates in Pharmacy

Abraham, Isidore H.
 Aichele, John W.
 Alt, Benedict B., Jr.
 Attubato, Thomas P. D.
 Baden, Frederick, Jr.
 Baer, Harry C.
 Beach, Cecil Parker
 Benjamin, William J.
 Bloch, Henry
 Blumberg, Samuel
 Blumenthal, Henry
 Boyd, Waldo S.
 Brezovsky, August M. E.
 Bria, Louis E.
 Buckley, John Joseph
 Burkan, Benjamin
 Burke, Edward F.
 Burt, J. Francis
 Cheatham, Thomas A.
 Chinchin, Morris
 Cohen, Louis
 Cooke, Samuel H.
 Cooper, William E.
 Dancis, Sarah M.
 Dencklau, Frank
 Dreyer, Joseph J.
 Dupin, Eugene A. C.
 Eckstein, Arnold A.
 Feinberg, Maurice M.
 Ferber, Max
 Fisher, Phillip
 Friedland, Simon
 Friedman, Michael
 Fuechsel, Clarence
 Gerken, Frederick M.
 Gilmore, Arthur G.
 Goeckel, Henry J.
 Goldenberg, Michael
 Golob, Meyer
 Green, Albert Q.
 Greenberger, Jacob
 Gross, Joseph S.
 Hahn, Karl E.
 Hall, Royal T.
 Halsey, Malcolm
 Hamilton, Edward T.
 Hart, Jeremiah A.
 Henkin, Henry
 Hersom, Ralph G.
 Higby, Frederick W.
 Howard, Robert C.
 Howarth, James H.
 Jacobs, Samuel
 Jansen, Henry
 Joffe, Reuben S.
 Johnson, Raymond W.
 Keeler, Frank H., Jr.
 Kopp, Oscar H.

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Kramer, Julius
 Krause, Paul O.
 Kupersmith, Max D.
 Luther, John E.
 McCutchen, Robert M.
 McGurty, William J.
 McKown, John P.
 Malone, William E.
 Mansfield, Wm. J.
 Mathey, Gustave S.
 Nagel, George A.
 Nielsen, Henry F.
 O'Brien, William L.
 O'Dea, Vincent J.
 Patten, James H.
 Penschuck, Edward H.
 Polchinski, Joseph M.
 Reiss, Jerome
 Robertson, Charles W.
 Rubinroth, David
 Sable, Edward A.
 St. James, J. C. Arthur
 Schell, J. Henry
 Schmidt, William T.
 Schwartz, Irving
 Shonles, Leslie A.
 Sigel, Isaac
 Solotaroff, John H.
 Stocks, William H.
 Strongin, Meyer
 Susamann, Joseph
 Taft, Walter R.
 Taussig, Hugo
 Waas, George, Jr.
 Warshawsky, Reuben
 Watson, Eva
 Welsmann, David
 Wiencke, Herman W.
 Wolff, Henry
 Zelsler, Cornelius
 Zelsler, Eugene
 Zuckerman, Bernard

1901

Doctors of Pharmacy

All, Benedel B., Jr.
 Betts, Benjamin A.
 Daub, Charles F.
 Dupin, Eugene A. C.
 Goeckel, Henry Joseph
 Green, Albert O.
 Hichy, Frederick W.
 Hunter, Sylvester W.
 Phillip, Waldemar B.
 Schmelz, Herman
 Stunz, Christopher E.
 Welncke, Herman W.
 Wimmer, Curt P.
 Zelsler, Cornelius
 Zurlo, Laurence

Graduates in Pharmacy

Abraham, Samuel
 Acker, Clinton S.
 Androvette, Allison
 Arena, John
 Armstrong, Joseph F.
 Backes, John J.
 Backman, Wilma M.
 Barta, Jerome G.
 Bates, Charles W.
 Bauer, Arthur J.
 Becker, Walter J.
 Berry, Frank C.
 Black, Joseph E.
 Brecklein, Enno O.
 Brooks, Louis
 Butler, Harry N.
 Champlin, Harry H.
 Chapman, Robert McL.
 Clingen, George W.
 Colley, Fred R.
 Cron, Phillip P.
 Duckworth, Roy
 Elehler, Ernest
 Elwyn, Hermann
 Evans, Samuel M.
 Everts, Paschal M.
 Fein, Samuel
 Ferrier, Willard J.
 Fraser, Samuel W.
 Frelle, Hugh
 Furlong, Robert J.
 Gammell, William A.
 Gardner, William P.
 Gartenlaub, Louis

Gloss, Carolyne
 Gunderman, Benj. L.
 Haines, Herbert E.
 Hart, Allen K.
 Herbig, Jerome R.
 Hirsch, Louis
 Hirsch, Noe Rene
 Holmes, Roy M.
 Holton, Harry H.
 Hurstell, Carl A.
 Isola, Charles A.
 Jennings, T. F., Jr.
 Kallisch, Martin
 Kaplan, Julius
 Keoghlan, Joseph F.
 Klumel, Oscar P.
 Klein, Charles A.
 Klepper, Julius
 Krapf, Armin C.
 Labruer, Frederick J.
 Lahey, Valentine J.
 Lake, G. Irving
 Lake, Roy P.
 Lent, Clifford M.
 Lenz, Herbert J.
 Leonard, Francis
 Leslie, Frederick A.
 Levy, David
 Levy, Leonard F. B.
 Levy, Morris
 Lyon, Chester B.
 McDonnell, Patrick J.
 McRae, Hugh F.
 Magglo, James I.
 Mance, James B.
 Mehler, Dominicus J.
 Melsner, Otto
 Morgan, John W.
 Morhous, Oakley A.
 Murray, John E.
 Northrup, Persifer J.
 Nuse, Harry A.
 Palen, Gilbert R.
 Palen, Leslie K.
 Perlitch, Joseph
 Platt, Royall T.
 Pope, Charles L.
 Post, Halmagh C.
 Post, Samuel J.
 Potter, Carroll W.
 Pruss, William
 Quiek, Charles F.
 Ross, Henry J.
 Reinhold, Frederick
 Rosenblatt, Sarah
 Rosensteln, Louis
 Rosenthal, Jacob
 Rugg, Frederick W.
 Russell, Andrew F.
 Sacco, Charles C.
 Sachs, Nettie D.
 Schlick, Eugene M.
 Schmadel, Robert C.
 Steinhart, Jacob
 Schuchmann, Edward F.
 Stacom, William B.
 Sterk, Frederick D.
 Steuer, Rudolf
 Sugerman, Maxwell
 Turner, Dudley B.
 Voltz, Albert L.
 Wade, Harold A.
 Walsh, Dominic W.
 Wangler, Laurence J.
 Wickware, Arza B.
 Wilson, George W.
 Zimmermann, J. B.

1905

Doctors of Pharmacy

Armstrong, Joseph Francis
 Cohn, Alfred Isaac
 Heuser, John F.
 Holton, Harry Hodgdon
 Koch, George William
 Mansfield, William
 Leslie, Frederick Arthur
 Morhous, Oakley Arthur
 Rosensteln, Eli
 Schuchmann, Edward F.
 Taussig, Hugo
 Turner, Dudley B.
 Zimmermann, Jacob E.

Graduates in Pharmacy

Abelling, William Henry

Abramson, Joseph
 Adams, John George
 Alguier, James Edward
 Alvarez y Figueroa, Miguel
 Anderson, Charles Ludwig
 Anselmo, Peter Charles
 Bague, George Theophile
 Balcom, Henry Ellis
 Balson, Henry
 Baxter, C. Wellington
 Beck, Alfred J.
 Bigelow, Arthur Sewall
 Bracco, Joseph A.
 Brundigen, Thomas
 Brennan, John George
 Brewer, P. Alton
 Broemmel, George Martin
 Burt, Edward Hale
 Cleaver, William Adolph
 Cohen, Joseph
 Colas, James Garfield
 Collins, Joseph A.
 Conti, Joseph Anthony
 Cornell, Claude Newton
 Crowe, John Henry
 Daniels, Burt L.
 Dean, James Lewis
 Dwyer, Daniel S. H.
 Eaton, Charles Gaylord
 Eggleston, Clarence Harold
 Ellis, Charles Henry, Jr.
 Gale, William, Jr.
 Galvan, Manuel D.
 Gansless, Jacob S.
 Gershin, Morris
 Gladen, Henry H.
 Goldberg, Paul
 Goldblatt, Lillian
 Goldust, Oscar
 Goldstein, Samuel A.
 Gregg, James
 Hammond, James Arthur
 Hull, Willard James
 Hurwitz, George J.
 Jannlee, John A.
 Jobe, Walter Otto
 Jorgensen, Frederick E.
 Kahn, Morde C.
 Kaplan, Martin
 Kinzel, Augustus I.
 Klepper, Laser
 Kramm, Samuel
 Krause, Otto
 Kutscher, Samuel
 Landau, Samuel
 Lang, Andrew
 Levy, Benjamin Nicholas
 Lins, William T., Jr.
 Liotta, Matthew Alexis
 Loewensteln, Maurice S.
 Lulsi, Frank A. J.
 Luthin, Hugo Alexander
 Maguire, Stephen A.
 Maguire, William F.
 Marelescu, Leonie
 Marshak, Martin I.
 Mauro, Benedetto
 Messerschmidt, Fred. Jr.
 Monahan, John A.
 Mueller, Alfred
 Nelson, Paul Edward
 Norton, William Gilbert
 Oppen, George H.
 Pfla, Morris
 Piraglla, Charles A.
 Puetz, Carl William
 Record, Lloyd Willey
 Robertello, Alfred B.
 Rochedean, Guy Clark
 Rosenblum, Isidore
 Ruffolo, Joseph Howard
 Schapira, John M.
 Seher, Louis
 Semman, Hadden A.
 Sell, Abraham Julius
 Shibly, Samuel A.
 Sigel, Nathan
 Slevart, Henry William
 Silver, William F.
 Sitterly, William Willard
 Slatterly, William J.
 Spore, Alphonus Patrick
 Stockler, Simon Price
 Tiborli, Ernest T.

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Thomas, John Edward
 Toussaint, L. Townsend
 Urstadt, Henry Edward
 Voelker, John J. A., Jr.
 Vogler, Edward
 Vorel, Francis Stanley
 Weaver, Thomas Astley
 von Wedell, Hassow D.
 Weiss, Samuel
 Wilkes, Rose J.
 Williams, John Miller
 Wilson, Andrew L.
 Wurthmann, John William
 Zrubek, Joseph, Jr.

1906

Doctors of Pharmacy

Cohen, Joseph
 Crowe, John Henry
 Ellis, Charles Henry, Jr.
 Ferrer, Fermin
 Holley, William Arthur
 Jorgenson, Frederick Ernest
 Kaplan, Julius
 Norton, William Gilbert
 Seid, Abraham Julius
 Siegel, Nathan
 Voelker, John J. A., Jr.
 von Wedel, Hassow O.
 Weinstein, Joseph
 Williams, John Miller
 Wurthmann, John William

Pharmaceutical Chemists

Bradtke, Frank George
 Brown, Charles Kimball
 Flint, Charles W.
 Goring, Harold V. W.
 Hartnett, Edward Hazard
 Hastings, Earl Grant
 Holzhauer, Charles William
 Neil, John Gerrie
 Overton, Walter Clyde
 Rein, Leopold

Graduates in Pharmacy

Abrams, Isaac
 Adler, Charles
 Albach, George A.
 Alexander, Nathaniel J.
 Alexion, George
 Allison, Samuel J.
 Aronovic, Harry
 Ashton, William Daniel
 Bakker, Nittert
 Ballou, Clarence L.
 Bangert, George Schuyler
 Basson, Bernard N.
 Benham, Robert J.
 Bimstein, Morris
 Bingham, Pierre Clark
 Bisehoff, Harry Ernest
 Block, Alexander
 Bock, Charles Whittington
 Boeder, Leo
 Bonnymann, Alexander, Jr.
 Bradley, Harry A.
 Bradtke, Frank George
 Brault, James Chester
 Broderick, Emmett
 Brooks, Alexander
 Brown, Andrew Aloysius
 Brown, Arthur Creuse
 Brown, Charles Kimball
 Brundage, Harry
 Buteau, George Henry
 Caggiani, Crescenzo
 Calderara, Theodore
 Calcagno, Vito
 Ciani, Ulderick
 Cohen, Morris
 Crolley, Theodore A.
 Cupo, Luigi
 Cutting, Clarence Eugene
 Davidson, Harry
 Dean, Walter S.
 De La Vergne, Everett Clark
 Dold, Arthur Ferdinand
 Driscoll, D. Eugene
 Driscoll, William Charles
 Eden, George Amandus
 Elwyn, Hugo
 Eusner, Frank
 Everson, Francis Leslie
 Faiella, Harry Edward
 Feinstein, Morris
 Feldman, Albert

Finkle, Leonard J.
 Fish, Raymond Winthrop
 Flint, Charles William
 Flanzer, Isidore
 Freer, George L.
 Friedman, Morris
 Frindel, Max
 Gaul, William Henry
 Ghirardi, Orest S.
 Ginsberg, Tobias
 Goldust, Leo
 Goting, Harfd Van Wyck
 Goulko, Israel
 Grinn, Francis Joseph
 Grogan, Edward Albert, Jr.
 Guagliardo, Frank
 Guarnier, Achilles Aeneas
 Hahn, Robert
 Haman, Charles J.
 Hartnett, Edward Hazard
 Hastings, Earl Grant
 Heddeshimer, Wm. George
 Henry, Robert K.
 Hickley, Frank Hodson
 Holley, William Arthur
 Holzhauer, Charles William
 Hopkins, Henry Treux
 Hunt, Sydney Kirby
 Irmisch, Louis William
 Johnson, Corral W. M., Jr.
 Kahn, Arthur Abraham
 Kaiser, Herman William
 Karp, Samuel Edward
 Kennedy, Walter Scott
 Klein, Louis
 Klein, Louis A.
 Klien, William
 Kobrick, George
 Koch, William Henry
 Kopel, Maurice A.
 Krepela, Charles
 Krause, George William
 Lahey, Arthur Lawrence
 Landi, Anthony
 Lehmkuhl, Henry William
 Leibson, Diana
 Levinsohn, Alexander
 Levy, Harry David
 Litzky, Elias
 Lowell, William Allen
 Lund, Charles Joseph A.
 Lutz, Charles, Jr.
 Mackey, Edward
 Maher, William P.
 Mahoney, William J.
 Maloney, Edmund Tilden
 Margowitz, William
 Masten, William Ray
 Matthiessen, Emil
 Mauro, Joseph Anthony
 McConnon, Joseph B.
 Meachem, Wilbur Buttz
 Mercier, Edmond
 Meyer, Benjamin
 Meyers, Morris
 Miller, William Francis
 Milne, Edward H.
 Moes, Isidore
 Moretzky, Samuel
 Myerson, Offim
 Neil, John Gerrie
 Nicolai, Erwin W.
 Ogus, Samuel
 Otto, Charles A.
 Overton, Walter Clyde
 Parent, Napoleon
 Parker, Charles
 Pierce, Victor Lubin
 Perdoe, Clarence C.
 Perilli, Caesar J.
 Perthou, Charles Frederick
 Phelps, Charles Edward
 Pra, Peter Angelo R.
 Reich, Leo
 Rein, Leopold
 Robbins, Julius
 Rubano, Charles
 Sabine, Wallace George
 Saffer, Rae
 Sandor, Morris J.
 Schuer, Joseph Sidney
 Schlesinger, Maurice Meyer
 Schoenfeld, Samuel
 Schubert, Bruno Hugo

Schwartz, Ignatz
 Seaman, Ralph English
 Seiger, Abraham
 Snyder, Nathan
 Sontag, Frederick Ferdinand
 Spanier, Aaron
 Spindler, Henry
 Stechmann, Oscar H.
 Stein, Charles Morris
 Stovall, Ernest F.
 Stuft, Otto
 Sullivan, Horace
 Taft, Morris Abraham
 Tessler, Isadore
 Thimble, Frederick N.
 Thode, Eide Frederick
 Thomas, William E.
 Tobias, Morris
 Touster, Mayer Herman
 Trivigno, John
 Tromba, Nicola
 Uhler, William Henry
 Uihlein, Morris
 Ward, Everett Chester
 Warlyn, Bernard
 Washburn, Ralph Lefferts
 Weiss, Samuel Arther
 Weller, Joseph C.
 Westcott, Lester Boughton
 Weiss, Samuel Arthur
 Weller, Joseph C.
 Westcott, Lester Boughton
 White, Howard Julian
 Winter, Nathan
 Wolfson, William Leon
 Zagal, Aaron A.
 Zimmerman, John Theodore
 Zlinkoff, Isidor Nathaniel

1907

Doctors of Pharmacy

University Degree
 Bradtke, Frank George
 Holzhauer, Charles William
 Schenck, Charles Alexander
 Scheuer, Joseph Sidney

Doctors of Pharmacy

Ahrens, J. George
 Boeder, Leo
 Bonnyman, Alexander M.
 Brown, Arthur Creuse
 Faiella, Harry Edward
 Gaul, William Henry
 Hopkins, Henry Truex
 Hunt, Sidney Kirby
 Karp, Samuel E.
 Klein, William
 Kobrick, George
 Krause, George William
 Krepela, Charles
 Levinsohn, Alexander
 Mackey, James Campbell
 Milne, Edward Horace
 Phelps, Charles Edward
 Pra, Peter Angelo R.
 Schmadel, Robert Charles
 Stechmann, Oscar H. W. A.
 Taborelli, Ernest Thomas
 Thode, Eide Frederick
 Trivigno, John
 Zimmerman, John Theodore
 Zlinkoff, Henry

Pharmaceutical Chemists

Annis, Roscoe M.
 Ballard, Charles W.
 Bliss, Andrew R., Jr.
 Collica, Salvatore
 G'llman, Paul Jean
 Jost, Theodore A.
 Klepper, Julius I.
 Sterritt, Reuben W.

Graduates in Pharmacy

Ahrens, Arthur A.
 Altman, Joseph
 Annis, Roscoe M.
 Aronstamm, Julius Chas.
 Ayres, Charles W.
 Ballard, Charles W.
 Benincasa, Vincenzo
 Black, Russell B.
 Bliden, Victor J.
 Bliss, A. Richard, Jr.
 Brodhead, Charles W.
 Burns, William H.
 Collica, Salvatore

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Daly, George A.
Daub, Max
De Clark, Howard C.
Dehmaster, William G.
De Marsico, Dominick
Dingler, Harry B.
Di Quevedo, Charles G.
Di Giovanna, Thomas
Dippel, Walter H.
Doepfner, Philip
Ehrnberg, Siegfried
Eolis, David A.
Ergallo, Agostino
Fraser, Arthur A.
Garbov, Benjamin
Gaynor, Hiram K., Jr.
Gillman, Paul J.
Goldwater, Harry
Goring, Howard D.
Heller, Arpad A.
Hoffmann, Frank P.
Horn, Numan L.
Hulse, Wm. H.
Hurley, Edward
Jost, Theodore A.
Judge, Charles G.
Juster, Herman
Keating, William F.
Kirkendall, Ralph C.
Lamource, John E.
Libertone, Andrew
Lipsky, Hyman
Lissman, Louis
Loewenstein, Louis H.
Lopez, Angel
Lozler, Merritt W.
Maffay, John E.
Marr, Wade H.
Mashin, Anthony
Medina M. Ygnacio
Meier, William U.
Miller, Henry S.
Motsard, Samuel E.
Neszy, Albert
Newcomb, Harry A.
Ordmann, Louis
Plum, Fred
Ramsey, Henry A. M.
Ratner, David
Reiss, Jacob
Resler, Alter S.
Resnick, Morris
Ritter, Clarence J.
Robinson, Matthew H.
Rookach, Max
Russin, Uriel
Ruths, George
Samaroli, Enrico
Samuelson, Meyer J.
Schmidt, Ernest C. W.
Schwartz, Henry
Sellaro, Salvatore
Shade, Eben E.
Smithline, Herman
Steen, Edward D.
Sterritt, Reuben W.
Suhr, Louis S.
Sykes, Samuel R.
Tettelbaum, Harry
Townner, William A.
Twiggar, Lee W.
Twiss, Donald C.
Vellone, Joseph A.
Welstein, Frank J.
Weir, Horace G.
Wilhelm, John A.
Wray, Pluckney C.

1908

Doctors of Pharmacy

Ballard, Charles W.
Bliss, Andrew R., Jr.
Schlegel, John W.
Pharmaceutical Chemists
Baker, Virginia
Blanco y Gelgel, Agustin
Breunig, Viola E.
Byrkowsky, Harold E.
Cooper, Harvey R.
Dalton, Edward O.
Davis, Edwin M.
Di Giovanna, Thomas
Driggs, Karl H.
Edelman, Samuel
Elmer, Walter R.

Estrada, Asuncion
Forman, Eva S.
Heckel, John H.
Henggeler, John P.
Kemble, Daisy E.
Liebermann, Leo
McSweeney, Jennie M.
Pancbianco, Joseph
Perez, Pedro E.
Vernon, Ralph Y.
Wisendanger, Estelle V.

Food and Drug Analysts

Friedman, Morris
Gregg, James
Hoffmann, Frank P.
Hostmann, Jeannot
Hulse, William H.
Klein, Louis
Lo Sardo, Antonio
Lozler, Merritt W.
Oakes, John K.
Morgan, Thurlow W.
Ohrmer, Jacob S.
Peppmuller, Ernest A.
Ritter, Clarence J.
Schlick, Eugene M.
Twiggar, Lee W.
Weiss, Samuel A.
Wolfram, Max

Graduates in Pharmacy

Bahr, Theodore P.
Baker, Virginia
Bendt, George W.
Blanco, Augustin
Blatz, Louis T.
Block, Abraham J.
Bongartz, Carl G.
Boyd, Alfred O.
Brecklein, Oscar L.
Breunig, Viola E.
Brodsky, Michael H.
Brown, Howard P.
Brownell, Erwin J.
Burroughs, Edward A.
Byrkowsky, Harold E.
Caldwell, Daniel W.
Chittenden, S. King
Cittadini, Antonio
Coleman, Byram E.
Cooper, Harvey R.
Dalton, Edward O.
Davis, Edwin M.
De Biells, William
Driggs, Karl H.
Edelman, Samuel
Elmer, Walter R.
Estrada, Asuncion
Feely, Martin J.
Feuerstein, Harold
Finkelstein, William
Finn, William P.
Forman, Eva S.
Gaspard, Charles F. P.
Gesell, Hans W.
Glatt, Clarence B.
Hecker, John H.
Helne, Frederick W.
Henggeler, John P.
Henriksen, Arthur L.
Hohmann, George
Hornby, Laura B.
Jurgensen, Karl H.
Kaufman, Llewellyn M.
Kemble, Daisy E.
Kopczna, Joseph A.
Lewitow, Israel
Liebermann, Leo
Lindsay, George A.
McCann, George W., Jr.
McSweeney, Jennie M.
Osborne, Eugene C.
Pancbianco, Joseph
Perez, Pedro E.
Pollock, Samuel
Preclado, Manuel C.
Rabinowitz, David
Ramirez, Frank J., Jr.
Resnick, Felix
Ringer, Isidor F.
Roes, Charles M.
Rossomano, Dominick A.
Savarese, Angelo G.
Savarese, John G.
Schlesinger, Harry

Stetza, Salvatore
Supples, Richard J.
Szatkun, Joseph N.
Smith, William McKay
Snyder, Frederick J.
Stiller, Henry H.
Straehler, Walter G.
Tetter, Albert A.
Thomas, Stanley W.
Tiffany, Frederick I.
Travis, Spencer H.
Truman, Nathan E.
Vernon, Ralph Y.
Wisendanger, Estelle V.

1909

Doctors of Pharmacy

Blanco y Gelgel, Agustin
Di Giovanna, Thomas
Elmer, Walter R.
Estrada, Asuncion
Hecker, John H.

Pharmaceutical Chemists

Bean, Francis L.
Jennings, Ralph C.
Krapf, Emil F.
Lindsay, Leon J.
Fryor, Kenneth B.
Steffens, John A.
Pfeffer, Frances

Food and Drug Analysts

Davis, Edwin M.
Gaspard, Charles F.
Gelger, George A.
Hornby, Laura B.
Prosser, Edgar A.

Graduates in Pharmacy

Adams, Le Roy
Ackerstein, Maurice
Ayers, Otto
Barth, Fred E.
Bauman, Joseph J. A.
Bean, Francis L.
Bernstein, Samuel
Blumenberg, John H.
Bohme, Louis F.
Botcher, Ernst F. A.
Brady, James J.
Brancato, Frank
Branower, George L.
Branower, Solomon I.
Brett, Clarence J.
Burstan, Jacob
Capute, Carmelo T.
Cohen, Alexander
Cooper, Abraham
Cornish, Stanley D.
Di Nolfo, Leonard
Eckerman, Jacob
Elder, Jacob
Falcone, Angelo
Feldman, Jacob
Frucht, Gerald
Giacalone, Vincenzo
Gluckman, Harry
Guard, Joseph
Golob, Max
Gordon, Joseph
Grollinsky, Hyman
Gussman, Lewis
Hagan, Herman
Heuss, Chester A.
Hindes, Samuel
Hull, Nelson Y.
Jennings, Ralph C.
Johnson, George, Jr.
Karpman, Benjamin
Kinsbrgan, John J.
Kingston, Frederick D.
Klebs, Kurt B.
Kleinmann, Mortimer V.
Krapf, Emil F.
Lacovara, Anthony
Lilitch, Frances
Lichtenstein, Isidor
Linnick, Schman
Lindsay, Leon J.
Loew, Morris
Loewenthal, Paul
Melville, Charles A.
McFarlane, John M.
McManus, James P.
Martocelo, Anthony
Matera, Antonio
Matthews, Arthur P.

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Minkin, Noah
 Morrison, Wilson B.
 Mundaro, Emil A.
 Muster, William
 Nardi, Pacifico
 Oates, Edward B.
 Pearlmutter, Samuel
 Pisculli, Domenick M.
 Pryor, Kenneth B.
 Psaki, Constantine G.
 Reed, George C.
 Regelson, Morris
 Reuter, Richard
 Rosenblum, Michael
 Salinitro, Nicholas
 Saloman, Samuel W.
 Saphiro, Isidor A.
 Scavo, John
 Schneiderman, Wm.
 Sobel, Moses
 Steffens, John A.
 Stockhammer, Raymond J.
 Stockhoff, Herman J.
 Stoller, Samuel
 Strehl, Frank P.
 Tartak, Leon
 Tow, Nicholas
 Tow, Siegfried
 Tuman, Meyer
 Ulanoff, Frances
 Valliere, Oswald J.
 Weinschenk, Harvey
 Westermayr, Frieda C. A.
 Windt, Benn
 Zevie, Solomon

1910

Doctors of Pharmacy

Janer, Jose
 McBride, Charles A.
 Scavo, John
 Steffens, John A.

Pharmaceutical Chemists

Bela, Szücs
 Cole, Arthur E.
 Hansen, Harry
 Kuhlmann, Alvin E.
 Regnault, Walter
 Roon, Leo
 St. George Von, A.
 Succimarra Di Davide, Mosè

Food and Drug Analysts

Stacom, William B.
 Salinitro, Nicholas

Graduates in Pharmacy

Auchenpaugh, Elmer
 Bahan, Katherine R.
 Baron, Samuel
 Becker, Charles C.
 Bela, Szücs
 Bensen, S. R. Merrill
 Berbert, Lyn
 Berkowitz, Isidor
 Binder, Abraham
 Blake, Earl W.
 Blatt, Samuel
 Blume, Robert L.
 Breitenbach, Julius M.
 Buck, Lynn H.
 Russell, Morris
 Cantor, David
 Carson, John J.
 Cartwright, Harold T.
 Clark, Robert
 Clayton, George F.
 Cohen, Abraham
 Cohen, David I.
 Cole, Arthur E.
 Cole, Clifford D.
 Cole, Crystal A. P.
 Colodny, Hyman
 Cypress, Leon L.
 Depuy, Jay J.
 Di Bella, Anthony
 Efthimiou, Efthimios
 Elting, Richard
 Fabrega, Demetrio
 Finkenberg, Jerome
 Freedman, Ephraim
 Freiman, Max
 Gagliano, Benjamin
 Galotta, Stefano L.
 Garten, Oscar
 Givens, Edward M.
 Glaseroff, Samuel

Gold, Jacob D.
 Goldberg, Abraham I.
 Goldberg, Samuel
 Goldstein, Isidore
 Greenwood, Samuel B.
 Haefeli, William
 Hanks, Charles R.
 Hansen, Harry B.
 Hart, Fannie
 Heimlich, Edward A.
 Heldt, Martin G.
 Hertz, Herman
 Holt, Martha A.
 Howard, Leslie W.
 Huck, Martin L.
 Humphreys, Glenn W. S.
 Hutton, Alton E.
 Jaffey, Isidor
 Kantor, Leo E.
 Kapolsky, Isidore
 Kaschuck, George
 Katibah, Selim I.
 Kipp, Ernest E.
 Knecht, Ernest W.
 Krauser, William H.
 Krumwiede, Howard A.
 Kuhlmann, Alvin E.
 Lamouree, Alexander
 Lawson, Alexander
 Levinson, Meyer A.
 Lewow, Benjamin
 Lindsay, Charles W.
 McCrum, Edward, Jr.
 Marten, Manuel E.
 Mechinel, Antonio
 Minor, Roddie
 Moore, William S.
 O'Toole, John F.
 Polonsky, Joseph
 Propst, Grier C.
 Ralston, Wilbert M.
 Regnault, Walter
 Riccardi, Victor H.
 Richless, Louis H.
 Robinson, Victor A.
 Robitsck, Anton
 Roediger, Traugott F.
 Roon, Leo
 Rosenblatt, Samson
 Scaturro, Joseph
 St. George Von, Armin A.
 Schetterer, George F.
 Schlesinger, Harris
 Schlesinger, Malcolm L.
 Schroeder, Otto L.
 Schwaig, Benjamin
 Schwarz, Louis W.
 Succimarra, di Davide, Mosè
 Sidransky, Samuel
 Siegel, Isador S.
 Splescia, Laureto
 Stead, Theodore H.
 Taub, Julius
 Tolmach, Samuel
 Trapani, Francesco
 Typmany, William H.
 Vogel, Herman
 Weiner, Samuel
 Weil, Monroe H.
 Whalen, Vincent T.
 Wise, James W.
 Weis, Harry
 Yaffa, Frederick
 Zorn, Otto G.

1911

Doctors of Pharmacy

Blume, Robert
 Minor, Roddie
 Regnault, Walter

Pharmaceutical Chemists

Astarita, Marion
 Brannigan, Frank J.
 Hermes, Harry L.
 Hunt, Frank L.
 Loughlin, John J.
 Machol, Arthur
 Monell, Leon M.
 Morris, Solomon
 Weicker, Theodore
 Wilkinson, Samuel
 Robinson, Victor A. A.

Food and Drug Analysts

Freedman, Ephraim
 Hart, Fannie

Graduates in Pharmacy

Alliton, George
 Applebaum, Samuel A.
 Arginteanu, Morris
 Astarita, Marion
 Balloff, Harry
 Eearman, Samuel
 Berning, Bernhard H.
 Berry, Ernest H.
 Blair, Matthew
 Bongart, Joseph T.
 Bradner, Robert D., Jr.
 Brannigan, Frank J.
 Breinin, Louis
 Brooker, Eugene D.
 Caggiano, Louis
 Cariffe, Joseph V.
 Cassidy, John J.
 Charles, Byron F.
 Chasan, Nathaniel M.
 Coleman, Frank D.
 Conklin, Roscoe L.
 Costa, Louis P.
 Cote, Melville P.
 Dichter, Harry M.
 Dickie, George W.
 Dillingham, Willis I.
 Domovsky, Solomon
 Donohue, Frank
 Doolittle, William H.
 Dreyer, Samuel
 Driesen, Charles M.
 Dunn, Charles W.
 Filice, Robert
 Finegold, Samuel
 Fink, John L.
 Fried, Leo H.
 Friedland, Jacob
 Fritz, Samuel
 Garb, John
 Giordano, Frank
 Goldberg, Jacob
 Goldstein, Harold
 Greenbaum, Solomon
 Greines, Rose E.
 Hakes, Cyrus D.
 Hamelin, Bertram A.
 Hammond, Edward N.
 Hermes, Harry L.
 Hughes, Harold T.
 Hunt, Frank L.
 Hyde, Pierre C.
 Kalish, Morris
 Kantor, Morris
 Keyrouse, Joseph V.
 Kipnis, Isador
 Klauber, Joseph
 Klempner, Samuel
 Knecland, Paul S.
 Kreppel, Henry G.
 Laccorn, Paul
 Lacovara, Philip
 La Gambina, Caesar E.
 Langen, Frederick W.
 Leder, Solomon
 Leiterman, Lillian
 Lenrow, Walter A.
 Lichtner, Alexander
 Linford, Louis G.
 Lombardi, Nicholas
 Loughlin, John J.
 Machol, Arthur
 Madonna, Gioacchino
 Makaus, Andrew
 Marquez, Bobivar Q.
 Mazzoni, Phillip
 McKeown, John
 McWhorter, Ernest
 Melamede, Ralph J.
 Mesiano, Pasqualino
 Miller, Harry H.
 Miller, James D.
 Monell, Leon
 Morgulis, Jacob
 Morris, Solomon
 Muller, Henry
 Muller, Samuel I.
 Neiman, Solomon
 Neudorfer, Oscar J., Jr.
 Noble, Gifford E.
 Pica, Vincent
 Picker, Meyer
 Pietri, Hector A.
 Relin, Hyman

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Rogers, George L.
Romano, Andrew A.
Salomon, Morris
Sansone, Frank
Schwartz, Israel
Short, George W.
Slebenborn, Harry W.
Slofkin, Jacob J.
Stelert, Emil
Stein, Maurice
Trent, Daniel S.
Warner, William E.
Wick, Albert E.
Welcker, Theodore
Wilkinson, Samuel
Yendell, Fred
Zucker, Benjamin F.

1912

Doctor of Pharmacy

Hunt, Frank L.

Pharmaceutical Chemists

Buek, Ainslie
Calvelli, Eugene
Calvelli, George
Crockett, William Goggin
Guerrieri, Pasquale
Muench, Albert August
Nemser, Maximilian
Oehlers, Herbert Christian
Plekhardt, Elsa Grace
Robertello, Attilio
Schaefer, Hugo Herman
Schleussner, Robert Clinton
Simon, Gustav
White, Charles W.

Food and Drug Analysts

Berning, Bernhard Herman
Fried, Leo H.
Greenbaum, Samuel
Ringler, Isidor Frederick
Schwartz, Israel
Steinach, Edwin C.

Graduates in Pharmacy

Abell, Harry Benjamin
Alterman, Samuel James
Andes, Anthony John
Ansheles, Joseph
Aronowitch, Boris
Barbieri, Bernard J.
Barnert, Isidore Milton
Barone, Vincent
Beek, Joshua I.
Becker, David
Blalo, Emanuel J.
Bloom, Fay
Boehme, Frederick W.
Bonanotte, Alfred
Braswell, Idelle Sybil
Breslaw, Harry
Brown, William Alfred
Buek, Ainslie
Calvelli, Eugene
Calvelli, George
Carroll, Arthur Joseph
Crockett, William Goggin
Davidson, Morris
Davis, Jacob
Daffua, George Caspar
De Lucia, Flore Louis
De Pasquale, Michael
Donovan, George James
Druss, Louis A.
Elkins, Harold Collier
Falke, Leopold Lithner
Finkelstein, Alexander Siskind
Freeman, Maxwell Releh
Grestner, Robert K.
Ginsburg, Sidney
Goldin, Frances Pauline
Goldo, Robert W.
Gorodsch, Israel
Greenstein, Henry Bernard

Guerrieri, Pasquale
Herschkowitz, Henry
Hlavac, Stanislav
Iannotti, Osvaldo
Knuffman, Harry Samuel
Klein, Julius
La Gambina, Gaetano
Lapetina, Antonio
Leonhardt, Louis Henry
Levitch, Sam M.
Lieberfeld, Charles
Lounsbury, Richard

Lo Vecce, Joseph
MacMillan, Malcolm
McNamara, John Sherman
Manshow, Isidore
Mattia, Antonio Ottavio
Mayerowitz, Peter
McDaniel, Hughett Knight
Miller, William Frederick
Miranda, John William
Mistretta, Alessio
Muench, Albert August
Mussen, Wright Silas
Nemser, Maximilian
Oehlers, Herbert C.
Ostrow, Michael
Pelletieri, Elias V.
Pondola, Peter
Plekhardt, Elsa Grace
Pipino, Anthony
Postrelka, Israel
Reubino, Louis
Robertello, Attilio
Robinson, Pauline Maxine
Rossi, Eugene
Roth, Isadore
Savarese, Louis
Schaefer, Hugo Hermann
Schauer, Carl Emil Fred
Schleussner, Robert Clinton
Schoen, Samuel
Seligsohn, Max
Solkln, Carl Jacob
Shaffan, Julius Jacob
Shutts, Christopher F.
Sicular, Myron
Silverman, Theodore
Simon, Gustav
Sipple, Charles
Smallman, James, Jr.
St. Clair, Rob Roy
Taylor, Bertram H.
Thode, Wm. E., Jr.
Ventura, Antonio S.
Wasserman, Jacob
Watman, Elizabeth
Weinar, Frank
White, Charles William

1913

Doctors of Pharmacy

Buek, Ainslie
Crockett, William G.
Jee, Henshaw
Muench, Albert A.
Oehlers, Herbert C.
Plekhardt, Elsa G.
Schaefer, Hugo H.
Stein, Leo

Pharmaceutical Chemists

Ackerman, Edwin B.
Bigelow, Orrin O.
Cabrera, Rafael
Calvelli, Alfred Francis
Caplan, Lewis I.
Cottrell, Osceola P.
Davis, Dalton
Finkelstein, William
Flett, Raymond L.
Gregory, M. Glover
Halper, Arthur V.
Hammond, Frederick G.
Irvin, Karl F.
Lecoll, Joseph C.
Planton, John R.
Schoelles, William, Jr.
Solomons, Isalah A., Jr.
Steinman, Isidore
Taylor, William
Trumb, Adam J. A.
Welner, Jacob H.
Wright, Edna W.
Zimmerman, Thomas

Food and Drug Analysts

Haefell, William

Pelletiere, Ellis V.

Graduates in Pharmacy

Ackerman, Edwin B.
Ales, Francesco
Allen, William Cooper
Andvall, Aris, Jordan
Andrews, Arthur H.
Anze, Simon
Aystreth, Sol
Ball, Roy W.
Bellis, Saul E.
Bender, Morris Samuel
Benton, Harold S.
Bigelow, Orrin O.
Blustone, Isaac
Bockman, Fred K. Augustus
Botkin, Reuben Jacob
Cabrera, Rafael, Jr.
Calvelli, Alfred Franklin
Cannistra, Joseph
Caplan, Lewis I.
Cappetta, Joseph
Carroll, William T.
Case, Frank P.
Chafey, James Holmes
Chranowitch, Simon
Christman, Russell Kent
Cohen, Louis
Colley, Arthur Roy
Cottrell, Osceola Parmenius
Daub, Arthur B.
Davis, Dalton
Degele, Carl Slevors
Dimiceli, Morris
Drury, Edsall Morison
Dublinbaum, Asher
Dunn, Morris V.
Eden, William H.
Epstein, Isidor
Ettinger, Jerome Edward
Fasano, Sylvio Albert
Feinberg, Samuel W.
Flaxmann, Harry
Flett, Raymond Longstreet
Frier, Charles William
Gaetano, Peter
Ganow, Stacy Burnam
Ginsburg, Benjamin
Goodman, Emery Irne
Goodman, Samuel
Gregory, M. Glover
Grosso, Anna
Halper, Arthur V.
Hamlin, Lynn Chase
Hammond, Fred Gordon
Harkavy, Abraham Leon
Hartig, Leo Joseph
Hayes, Benjamin Aloysius
Hayes, Frank S.
Heine, Charles
Henriquez, George
Hoffman, Clarence George
Irvin, Karl Frederick
Jacobs, Samuel
Jaffe, Raymond
Johnson, David H. W.
Kaschuck, Emanuel
Katz, Samuel
Keller, Robert Phillip
Kenney, Edward P.
Kloimok, Isaac
Kramer, Abraham H.
Kramer, Louise
Krugger, Werner
La Mantia, Salvador
Lazarus, Abraham I.
Leff, Max
Lecoll, Joseph Charles
Levin, Phillip
Levine, Hyman
Levine, Morris
Levinson, Samuel
Loori, Daniel
Mald, Charles John
Mahoney, Edward
Martinek, Anton John
Mashin, William F.
Maston, Benjamin
Metusow, Esther
Miller, Abraham
Miller, Joseph E.
Milnes, William E.
Magliar, John A.
Moebering, Christian H. W.
Monroe, Harry Wilcox
Moskowitz, Jacob
Muscot, Benjamin
Planton, John Rutger
Porreca, Louis
Prince, Harlan George
Prinzivall, Salvatore
Purick, George Butler
Reis, Charles Percy
Rivkin, Samuel M.
Rosenfeld, Harry

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Ruch, Fred
 Schamach, Charles
 Rodgers, Fred T.
 Scheuerman, Henry W.
 Schoelles, William, Jr.
 Short, Louis Dennis
 Solomons, Isaiah Abraham, Jr
 Sorgi, Andrew O.
 Spiegel, Herman
 Steinman, Isidore
 Taylor, William
 Trager, Joseph
 Traub, Adam J. A.
 Travers, Thomas J.
 Vogel, Hyman
 Wagner, Abraham
 Wagner, George Louis
 Watters, Charles John
 Weinstein, Solomon
 Weiss, Fred A.
 Weiss, Louis
 Wiener, Jacob Henry
 Windt, Ernest
 Wright, Edna Wallace
 Young, H. Willard
 Ziegler, Harry Cleveland
 Zaparr, Maurice
 Zuckerman, Hyman
 Zimmerman, Thomas

1914

Doctors of Pharmacy

Ackerman, Edwin B.
 Cabrera, Rafael
 Plett, Raymond L.
 Guerrieri, Pasquale
 Traub, Adam J. A.
 Wiener, Jacob Henry

Pharmaceutical Chemists

Arguello, Jose E.
 Berner, Frank
 Brotherton, Harold T.
 Brown, Lewis N.
 Cogswell, George R.
 Cole, Edward M.
 Crystal, Benjamin H.
 Dixon, Aaron M.
 Drapkin, Samuel R.
 Embree, Carlton S.
 Frawley, Francis A.
 Goldstein, Joseph
 Hodes, Harry H.
 Jacobs, Jacob M.
 Kramer, Kate
 Levine, Morris R.
 Mango, Louis Y.
 Marfus, Jerome H.
 Parotzky, Julius
 Posin, Shalem E.
 Propper, Ruth
 Rabinowitz, Isidore
 Ritter, Isidore
 Tell, Joseph J.
 Twersky, Morris
 Wanderman, Simon
 Weinreb, Charles
 Wirklich, Harry

Food and Drug Analysts

Ettinger, Jerome Edward
 McIndoe, John G., Jr.

Graduates in Pharmacy

Ager, Lena O.
 Ajamian, Charles
 Andreola, Nicholas
 Arebasso, James C.
 Archer, Ward F.
 Arguello, Jose Evenor
 Aronsohn, Harry S.
 Atwood, Edward Allison
 Augsbury, Theodore Byron
 Baldwin, Earl Milton
 Barenzano, Joseph N.
 Berner, Frank
 Boumin, Isaac
 Bowen, John
 Breithart, Max
 Bretter, Bernard
 Brotherton, Harold Taylor
 Brown, Joel Woolsey
 Brown, Lewis Nathan
 Callahan, Francis Aloysius
 Carfora, Benedetto
 Cavallo, Gaetano
 Chasan, David
 Cianciulli, Camillo
 Cogswell, George Randall
 Cole, Edward Martin
 Colley, Robert R.
 Coneialdi, Lewis
 Cragg, Edward, Jr.
 Crystal, Benjamin Herman
 Cunradi, Rudolph Herman
 Davis, Brooke John
 De Caro, Peter
 De Maio, Henrietta
 De Lalla, Michele
 Dennis, Clarence Francis
 Dixon, Aaron Maxfield
 Drapkin, Samuel Raphael
 Dwork, Louis
 Eiehacker, Edward George
 Emanuel, Meyer
 Embree, Carlton S.
 Fasano, Emidio, Jr.
 Ferber, Samuel
 Ferro, Edward
 Fleteher, Thomas Francis
 Forman, Julius
 Franceschi, Antonio
 Frawley, Francis A.
 Fried, Rose
 Galateria, Anthony
 Ghirardi, Fortunato Omorino
 Gittleman, Harry
 Godes, Herman Jacob
 Goldstein, Joseph
 Gordon, Maximilian Paul
 Gouin, Boris
 Greene, Frank A.
 Green, John Joseph, Jr.
 Gritz, David Kendall
 Gurry, Edward Anthony
 Hammer, Harry J.
 Hartman, Eugene E.
 Hergert, Carl Henry
 Hertz, Orrin
 Hoagland, Vebber C.
 Hodes, Harry Herman
 Iskenderian, Harontune G.
 Jacobs, Jacob Mortimer
 Jacobson, Nicholas Morris
 Jarvis, Harold Lee
 Jones, Roseo Smith
 Kaplan, Samuel
 Kassner, Arno W. C.
 Kanner, Leon
 Katzen, Herman
 Kinane, Thomas E.
 Kirschner, William Lee
 Klein, Samuel M.
 Kodet, Edward Joseph
 Kohn, Albert
 Kramer, Kate
 Lambert, Albert Joseph
 Lechner, Ludwig
 Lent, Everett
 Lerner, Benjamin
 Levine, Morris R.
 Levy, Abram Sidney
 Ligorio, Cosimo
 Lord, Clarence Sterling
 Lovece, Nicholas
 McSheehy, Frank B.
 Mango, Louis Y.
 Marianowsky, Jacob
 Morkowitz, Murray
 Martus, Jerome Henry
 Michels, Jacob A.
 Moadinger, Edgar L.
 Moskowitz, Nathan
 Munn, Samuel Augustus
 Murray, Edwin T.
 Needles, George Arthur
 Niemetz, Harry D.
 Nodelman, Nathaniel
 Odell, Daniel Willis
 Ofrias, Rose Frances
 Osborn, Thos. Gilbert
 Parotzky, Julius
 Passannante, Orlando
 Peddie Roy McFarland
 Picozzi, Salvatore
 Podolsky, Reuben
 Porfoghese, Gaetano
 Posin, Shalem Elihu
 Propper, Ruth
 Rabinowitz, Isidore
 Reiss, Louis
 Richmond, Irving Frederick

Rinaldi, Alfred
 Ritter, Isidore
 Rose, Dunean Norvell
 Rosen, Max
 Rosenfeld, Abraham
 Rosenfield, Abraham Jacob
 Rosenfial, Jacobus Myron
 Ruderman, Morris David
 Sanchez, Mignel Silveira
 Schwersens, Robert
 Sciaccia, John
 Sheinaus, Louis
 Shwalb, Harry
 Siegel, Samuel
 Simon, Manfred
 Spitalo, Gaetano Joseph
 Stern, Joseph
 Stewart, Mason
 Storm, Charles Meyer
 Tell, Joseph Julius
 Toomey, Daniel Michael
 Trainor, Joseph Aloysius
 Trotta, Remo
 Twersky, Morris Boris
 Unterman, William
 Venetucci, Justin
 Vitale, Nicholas J.
 Wanderman, Simon
 Weinreb, Charles
 Wiener, Nathan
 Williams, Lucius Angus
 Windt, Joseph
 Wirklich, Harry
 Wodicka, Florence V. G.
 Wright, Samuel S.
 Zibusky, William
 Ziporowitz, Abraham Herman

1915

Doctors of Pharmacy

Arguello, J. Evenor
 Brown, Lewis Nathan
 Posin, Shalem Elihu

Food and Drug Analyst

Rosenthal, J. Myron

Graduates in Pharmacy

Ackerman, J. Sebring
 Ajamian, Aaron
 Ambrose, Fred E.
 Amico, Pasquale, Jr.
 Angel, Emil
 Arginteanu, Deborah
 Avstreich, William M.
 Bach, Alexander
 Barkin, Benjamin
 Battaglia, John
 Bedrick, Max
 Berkowitz, Benjamin H.
 Berkowitz, Bernard S.
 Bernstein, Nathan J.
 Besser, Arthur W.
 Blake, Leslie L.
 Bleicher, Max
 Blinder, William
 Boehlert, Carl Aloysius
 Boehm, Carl
 Bougher, Clifford I.
 Bravin, Henry Jacob
 Brill, Lena
 Cairroll, Joseph
 Cangialosi, Ciro
 Cannella, Guiseppe
 Carabilló, Antonio Settino
 Cecere, Thomas J.
 Chambers, Isidor Samuel
 Chapman, Nathaniel
 Cirillo, Mario L.
 Cohen, Benjamin
 Cohn, Nathan
 Corso, Arthur
 Donnelly, Wilfred John
 Dunn, Bernard Joseph
 Dworkin, Samuel
 Ehrlich, Abraham
 Epstein, Morris Lazar
 Ettenberg, George John
 Feigin, Solomon
 Feinberg, Hyman
 Feinerman, Jacob
 Feldman, Philip
 Feldstein, Benjamin
 Feltus, Lambert Melvin
 Feniello, Jeremia
 Fiorentino, Paul Joseph
 Fleck, Joseph

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Friedlieb, Jacob
 Friedman, Reuben
 Frisch, Joseph Pasquale
 Gallo, Vincent
 Gelger, Benjamin H.
 Gelger, Howard A. W.
 Gilliar, Raymond
 Goldberg, Mary
 Gottesman, Louis
 Graves, George Nathan
 Graystone, Hirt E.
 Greenberg, William
 Greenwald, Morris M.
 Grlum, Herman
 Grossman, David
 Gurry, Walter Joseph
 Hadlinger, August Joseph
 Haganan, Le Roy Sharrett
 Heddegholmer, Henry E.
 Hender, Max
 Horschstein, Harry
 Hill, John J.
 Hirsch, Phillip
 Hofstein, Sam
 Hudes, Henry L.
 Israel, Leon David
 Jaffe, William M.
 Kapplow, Maurice Leo
 Kaufman, Joseph Bernard
 Keeney, Ransom I.
 Kennedy, Augustus T.
 King, John William, Jr.
 Kirkwood, Thomas Carson
 Knovitt, Charles Howard
 Krechevsky, Morris
 Larossa, Alfred
 Lee, Robert Lester
 Levin, Nathan
 Levine, Max
 Levine, Salem
 Liehcnstein, Abraham Geo.
 Lindeman, Lena Jean
 Lione, John
 Loden, Herman
 Lynch, Fred Daniel
 McGranaghan, Thomas
 McIndoe, James F.
 McNamara, James
 Mazzoni, Plimondo
 Meltzer, Benjamin M.
 Milhauser, Leon
 Miller, D. Sheldon
 Mollica, Louis B.
 Moser, Wm.
 Myerson, Daisy
 Neergaard, Wm.
 Nelmeth, Jacob
 Nisselson, Abraham
 O'Malley, Bernard
 Orloff, Victor M.
 Palmer, Halsey L.
 Petrella, Gabriel
 Phantler, Ralph Eugene
 Plea, Alfred
 Portnow, David E.
 Pretzell, Paul
 Rabinowitz, Lazar
 Reichardt, George Peter
 Reider, Julius
 Rosenberg, David
 Rosenfeld, Sol
 Rothstein, Mary
 Roudin, Helen F.
 Ruppel, Anthony F.
 Sachs, Joseph
 Schoenberg, Paul
 Schwartz, David
 Shapiro, Moses
 Siena, William R.
 Sinclair, Everett
 Sirken, Jacob
 Smedira, Nicholas Andrew
 Smith, Irvine Lester
 Smith, Paul Joseph
 Smith, Walter A.
 Solosko, Anna
 Somers, Charles J.
 Spottiswood, William
 Steves, Bertram Clarence
 Strisower, Bernard
 Szigelsky, David
 Tadonilo, Anthony J.
 Taub, Saul
 Taylor, George Elwood

Thom, Edith Monk
 Vadyano, John V.
 Virden, George Dwyer
 Visconti, Emanuel Peter
 Wallace, Benjamin E.
 Ward, Clifford Edmund
 Weinstenker, Isidore
 Weinsteln, Abraham
 Wheelock, Ralph Leonard
 Widoff, Phillip
 Williams, Eynon Havel
 Wilson, Abraham
 Wirtenberg, Herman
 Young, Alfred
 Zeroff, Max Harris

1916

Pharmaceutical Chemist

Blatt, Joseph
Food and Drug Analysts
 Bieri, Alfred
 Steves, Bertram Clarence,
Graduates in Pharmacy
 Ackerman, Stephen Ward
 Amedeo, Joseph Benjamin
 Aronovic, Abraham
 Aronstamm, George Charles
 Axelbank, Phillip
 Baddour, Estella Jordan
 Ball, Harold S.
 Bankert, Anthony
 Baum, Jennie
 Becker, Morris
 Begg, Sterling
 Bellinson, Samuel I.
 Berger, Kalmen
 Berger, Milton
 Berkowitz, Samuel
 Blau, Joseph
 Blomeler, Walter Henry
 Bower, Charles W.
 Brennan, Bernard D.
 Brunswig, Leo
 Buccanning, Le Roy Howard
 Capodi, Ernest
 Challan, Vincent F.
 Cohen, Harry
 Cohen, Joseph
 Cohen, Morris
 Cumming, James Henry
 Davidson, Fannie
 De Santis, Humbert
 Diacin, Herman B.
 Dispenza, Rosalie L. B.
 Dowsey, George Harold
 Dragotta, Basilio
 Egerman, Isidor
 Esperson, Gerhard E.
 Frank, Richard A.
 Friedlander, Alexander Wm
 Friedman, Alex. Seymour
 Friedman, Isidore
 Fritz, Jacob
 Fryer, Louis
 Galgano, Louis
 Geist, Valentine C.
 Gerson, Simon J.
 Giacquinto, Eugene
 Goldberg, Edward Isaac
 Gontko, Martin
 Granatelli, Achille
 Great, Samuel
 Green, Joseph
 Grossman, Jesse
 Guck, Osmond Maxhillian
 Gutowski, Adam Timothy
 Hancock, Simon
 Hatch, Stephen Cleaves
 Heller, Henry Bernard
 Heller, Jacob A.
 Heller, Max J.
 Horwitz, Abraham
 Iglitzin, Jacob
 Insinga, Salvatore
 Johnson, Victor
 Jones, Barret G.
 Kausmann, Herbert Charles
 Kahn, Phillip
 Kaplan, Harry
 Klein, Herman S.
 Klugele, Conrad P.
 Kulasevich, Abraham
 Kohout, Otto
 Kopp, Jacob

Korakovitz, Louis
 Kramer, Jacob L.
 Landsman, Samuel M.
 Larson, Carl G.
 Lattman, Isidore
 Lattman, Morris
 Lein, Pauline
 Lent, Frank S.
 Lerner, Abraham
 Levinson, Irving J.
 Levitt, Wm Myron
 Levy, Isidore
 Linek, Truman A.
 Litt, Herman William
 Losenzlo, Henry
 Lubman, Henry
 McBride, William Ambler
 McBride, William Joseph
 Madden, James Bernard
 Maser, Irwin Meyer
 Maglio, Michael A.
 Malshch, Maurice
 Markowitz, Joseph
 Marsho, Hovhannes Sarkiss
 Masell, Robert
 Masini, Alfred Louis
 Maslon, Joseph
 Matara, Augustus A., Jr.
 May, Edward A.
 Meier, Mary E.
 Miller, Samuel A.
 Mintzls, Herschel Lebl
 Mistratta, James
 Mossowitz, Charles
 Nadel, Rose
 Navil, Saul
 Nicastro, E. Edward
 O'Hagan, Charles
 Pape, Edward August
 Pascal, Solomon
 Paulonis, Joseph E.
 Perkins, George W.
 Perla, Florence Niederman
 Pinck, Joseph Louis
 Prote, Joseph C., Jr.
 Rampulla, Joseph John
 Resnick, Julius
 Rhodes, Paul B.
 Robins, Jacob
 Rogoff, Samuel
 Rosati, Vincent
 Rosenberg, Joseph Herbert
 Rosenberg, Milton
 Rovenger, Leopold
 Rubinfeld, Samuel Arthur
 Ruderman, Jacob
 Rubin, Richard Smith
 Sakson, Milton William
 Salm, Raymond W.
 Sarlo, William
 Schaffer, Martin Jonathan
 Schatz, Julius
 Schweiz, Abraham
 Sesta, Joseph Anthony
 Shank, Julius I.
 Simon, Joseph
 Slavin, Hyman
 Smith, Harold A.
 Smith, Joseph
 Smith, Meyer
 Sobel, Phillip
 Sposta, Carmine
 Steinhart, Abraham
 Strasser, Walter Egbert
 Strongin, Herman Frank
 Tarallo, Clement
 Tagliari, Caesar Anthony
 Tesoro, Thomas Raymond I.
 Teitelman, Harry
 Van Voorhis, Alfred James
 Warfman, Samuel
 Wasserman, Martin Samuel
 Weisberg, Dorothy
 Weiss, Frederick
 Weiss, Rudolph
 Weissman, Samuel
 Wilensky, Wolf

1917

Bachelors of Science in Pharmacy

McBride, William Ambler
 Bianco, Joseph
Pharmaceutical Chemists
 Bacon, Wilmer O.

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Bartlett, Kenneth Alwin
 Brown, Leo Robert
 Brown, Lois Audrey
 Caffrey, Edythe R.
 Corti, Renato Mario
 German, Barney
 Hammond, Arthur Augustus
 Keenan, Earle Thomas
 Kleppner, Vilma
 Lehman, Roy Allison
 Lehmkuhl, Henry William
 Lipowsky, Isidore
 O'Connor, Mary Agnes
 Miller, Henry Ellsworth
 Raggie, Beatrice I.

Graduates in Pharmacy

Abarno, Pasquale
 Ackerman, Isidor
 Adams, Alma H.
 Adolph, Edward H.
 Allo, Ignatius
 Aplebaum, Sam
 Bacon, Wilmer
 Barish, Benjamin M.
 Bartlett, Kenneth A.
 Bartner, Solomon
 Bender, Frederick G.
 Benjamin, Samuel
 Berman, Frank
 Bilon, Alvin
 Blaso, James G.
 Block, Harry Lewis
 Bloom, Paul D.
 Bonvicino, Ernest
 Booxbaum, Abraham
 Brookman, Harry A.
 Brown, Leo Robert
 Brown, Lois Audrey
 Bruns, George, Jr.
 Burnett, Arthur C.
 Bussell, Herman
 Caddigan, Arthur A.
 Carey, Edythe R.
 Cantor, Theodore
 Caropresi, Louis
 Casavis, Jack N.
 Celano, Magno
 Chesno, Jacques Rudolph
 Chirico, Anthony
 Christina, Vincent
 Clemens, Raymond F.
 Cloherty, James P.
 Cool, Harold Nelson
 Coronel, Jean Jacques
 Corti, Renato Mario
 Coyle, Thomas P.
 Davis, Samuel, Jr.
 Dougherty, Charles
 Dreizin, Herman N.
 Fassberger, Charles A.
 Federman, Samuel H.
 Feldstein, Sadonia
 Felino, George W.
 Ferro, Rose
 Pier, Neuman
 Finkelstein, Meyer
 Flscella, Anthony V.
 Franklin, Marcus I.
 Friedland, Joseph
 Friedman, Nathan
 Frohwein, Otto, Jr.
 Fuchs, Fred
 Fusco, Joseph J.
 Genung, Roland B.
 German, Barney
 Giehman, Max
 Gilman, Sarah
 Ginsberg, Julius
 Gilow, David L.
 Gluckman, Miriam
 Golden, Abraham
 Goldfarb, Saul
 Goldstein, Harris
 Gorlin, Samuel
 Graziani, Attilio
 Gribble, Johanna
 Hammon, Arthur A.
 Handlemann, Lillian
 Harwood, Harold
 Hawkins, Marshall V.
 Holzberg, Louis David
 Holzer, Rudolph
 Horowitz, Louis
 Jackson, F. J. Fletcher
 Jacobus, Milton

Jacobs, Louis
 Joachim, David M.
 Jordan, Henry R.
 Kadushin, David E.
 Kaltman, David L.
 Keenan, Earle T.
 Kessler, Sidncy
 Kirkland, Kenneth S.
 Kleppner, Vilma
 Konnerth, Rudolph
 Krosner, Charles
 Kuster, Attilio
 Larossa, Ernest
 Lehman, Frank N.
 Lehman, Roy A.
 Levine, Benjamin W.
 Levinson, Benjamin A.
 Lipowsky, Isidore
 Lipschitz, Ezra
 Livoti, Joseph
 McCloskey, C. Graham
 McEvoy, Wilberforce Harvey
 Manger, Maurice
 Manjoney, Vincent, Jr.
 Marek, Max I.
 Markowitz, Benjamin
 Markowitz, Isidor
 Matlaw, Jacob
 Mazeloff, Aaron
 Medoff, Henry
 Meltzer, David E.
 Mendel, Julius
 Miller, Henry Ellsworth
 Miller, Maxim David
 Mutchnick, Joseph
 Nigo, Hardy A.
 Notar-Angelo, William
 Obletz, Samuel
 O'Connor, Mary A.
 Otrias, Joseph
 Perillo, Joseph A.
 Petker, Max Abraham
 Petty, Harold A.
 Rabinovitch, Israel
 Raggie, Beatrice I.
 Relkin, Albert S.
 Reunemann, John
 Retzlaff, Walter
 Rocco, Joseph
 Romagnano, Onofrio
 Roosa, Elting
 Rosa, Nicholas
 Rosania, Nicholas
 Rosenbaum, Abraham
 Rubinstein, Emanuel
 Russell, Charles M.
 Sachs, Samuel Joseph
 Sacks, Harry
 Savarese, John
 Schenkman, Jacob
 Schiffman, Jonas
 Schmidt, Louis C.
 Schneiderman, David
 Schwartz, Mandel
 Schwarz, Ira Isaac
 Seltzow, Louis
 Semon, John
 Severino, Pasquale
 Shereshevsky, Gamliel
 Sherman, Benjamin W.
 Shube, Sander A.
 Siavitz, Nathan
 Skydane, Bernard
 Smith, Julius
 Smith, William I.
 Steiger, Leonard
 Sternberg, Osias
 Stivala, Ambrogio
 Streit, John Frederick
 Sussmann, Charles H.
 Swersky, Jeannette
 Tilley, Jack Llewellyn
 Trivisonno, Louis
 Trompeter, Aaron
 Tulchin, Louis
 Varga, John
 Vinciprova, Lorenzo
 Vogel, Daniel R. C.
 Voigt, Henry Herman
 Voska, Villa
 Wajnger, Alexander
 Weinstein, Hyman
 Weinstein, Leo
 Wengle, William
 Wetchler, Solomon

Whalen, William P.
 Wheeler, Newton G.
 Wildman, Joseph
 Wolfson, William
 Wright, Louis R.
 Zatinlove, Irving I.
 Zograf, Elias

1918

Pharmaceutical Chemists

Arnold, Henry C. F.
 Conciardi, Joseph George
 Hyman, Louis R.
 MacAdams, Harold

Graduates in Pharmacy

Acanipora, Pasquale
 Ackerman, Milton
 Ahrens, George F.
 Ajello, Anthony I.
 Anderson, Charles E.
 Aquaro, Philip
 Argüeso, Josefina
 Armentano, Anthony
 Arnold, Henry C. F.
 Berger, David
 Brand, Edward J.
 Breitbart, Jacob
 Buss, Julius
 Celano, Joseph V.
 Chernin, Isidor
 Clark, Harry G.
 Cooper, Jacob
 Damtoft, Frank V.
 Dorris, Jacob
 Efros, Ida
 Egerman, Lillian
 Engleman, Charles
 Feldman, David
 Felicetti, Marius E. V.
 Felitti, Adele
 Ferguson, Ralph Nevada
 Finkel, Samuel
 Finkelstein, Victor
 Fisch, Hyman
 Fleischer, William
 Franklin, Louis
 Fried, Julius H.
 Frisca, Anthony A.
 Gerken, Harold A.
 Ginsberg, William E.
 Glass, Lewis D.
 Goldberg, Israel L.
 Greenfield, Louis
 Haas, Ludwig
 Halpern, Benjamin
 Hans, Edwin D.
 Heller, Morris
 Henig, Israel S.
 Horowitz, Benjamin
 Hyman, Louis R.
 Jacobson, Andrew R.
 Jacoff, Samuel
 Katsman, Joseph
 Kimmel, Everett R.
 Klausner, Adolph E.
 Kogan, Samuel
 Krepela, Rudolph
 Lederman, Isidore
 Lehman, Philiu
 Leon, Alberto
 Leventhal, Reuben
 Levin, Abraham
 Levy, Aaron
 Lipsett, Nathan
 Lisberger, Harry
 MacAdams, Harold
 Madden, Raymond P.
 Maibauer, Robert R.
 Meli, Louis J.
 Miller, Nathan
 Mittleman, Max
 Morrell, Clifford L.
 Newmark, Frances L.
 Niemetz, Morris
 Obrentz, Morris J.
 Paglia, Amerigo C.
 Parisi, Dorothy
 Penesovechio, Philip
 Peruta, Frank D.
 Raimondi, Nicholas
 Raskin, Louis
 Reiter, Pauline
 Renner, J. Arthur
 Renzulli, Aurelio V.
 Richardson, Gerald A.

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Richless, Charles
 Richter, Edwin A.
 Rosen, Max
 Rosenberger, Charles
 Ruby, Francis, Jr.
 Sackenoﬀ, Frederick L.
 Salman, Adolph
 Schmidt, Herbert H.
 Schore, Louis
 Schultz, Leo
 Selhumann, George A.
 Sellmeck, John A.
 Seﬀoﬀ, Irving L.
 Sessarsky, David M.
 Sharﬂin, Abraham
 Shavelson, Abraham N.
 Sher, David S.
 Silverman, George M.
 Shtulfo, George M.
 Smalls, Arthur J.
 Spivak, Fred
 Spoltore, John D.
 Stevens, Alexander
 Sugarman, Jacob
 Tananzapf, Isidore
 Tomllak, Selma
 Tschelman, Nathan
 Tishber, Phillip
 Tolkoﬀ, Jack
 Tomashoﬀ, Simon
 Tragerman, Abraham
 Tunick, Jacob Boris
 Viscardi, Joseph J.
 Volpert, Warren
 Walnger, Edward
 Wohl, Max Isidore
 Wolfson, Max
 Zaccardo, Domitile A.

1919

Graduates in Pharmacy

Albert, Sylvester
 Arena, Dominick
 Bulser, Abraham
 Barst, Bernard
 Bashook, Aaron
 Baum, John Charles
 Beck, Irving Ira
 Berko, Morris
 Blinbaum, Pauline
 Bloom, Aaron Edward
 Boxer, Phillip Solomon
 Brown, Solomon Greenleaf
 Bruer, Marcel
 Burde, David
 Cagnina, Pasquale John
 Chavkin, Charles Israel
 Colmar, Alexander
 Cooperman, Samuel
 Cutler, Lawrence
 Damico, Fred. A.
 D'Archangelis, Laurence A.
 Dashowitz, David
 Daytz, Benjamin
 Dittmar, Moritz A.
 Ducorsky, Moses
 Eastman, Abraham
 Ebersman, Rubin
 Ehret, Herbert L.
 Falcone, Francis R.
 Feldman, Jacob
 Ferrari, Louis
 Falcarrelli, Gemma M.
 Fox, Sidney
 Friedland, Louis
 Friedman, Isidor
 Friedman, Frank
 Fuerst, Jack A.
 Galluccio, Carmelo V. B.
 Ginsburg, William
 Go-mann, Erwin
 Goldberg, Benjamin
 Goldberg, Hyman
 Goldfarb, Harry
 Goldstein, Percy
 Golomb, Minnie
 Golub, Jacob
 Gorn, Dina
 Granatoor, Louis S.
 Grau, Marcel
 Greco, Samuel
 Greenberg, Meyer
 Greenberg, Wolfe
 Gross, Max
 Gussow, Louis

Halen, Robinson
 Hellenbeck, Ezra Charles
 Herman, Henry
 Herskovits, Samuel M.
 Hertz, Samuel
 Hillman, Harry Cohen
 Hoffman, Richard
 Hubel, Edith
 Hubert, Irving
 Humphreys, Malcolm
 Jacobson, Leon M.
 Jacoﬀ, William
 Karlick, Moses
 Kasblan, Abraham
 Katz, Harry
 Katz, Hirsch L.
 Kaufman, Leo
 Kirsch, Joseph I.
 Kish, Charlotte B.
 Kish, Elizabeth
 Kleinfeld, Edith Sarah
 Koplin, Ida
 Krechevsky, Jonas
 Kushlinsky, Max
 Langson, William J. H.
 Largeman, Frank H.
 Lawentman, Isidor
 Lefkowitz, George
 Lotta, Anthony L.
 Lowenstein, Leopold
 Lurie, Benedict Leo
 De Macklewicz, Julius H.
 Madnick, Israel Benjamin
 Margiotta, Nicholas
 Margotta, Pasquale John
 Marinaro, Francesco
 Mason, Earl Sturgis
 Mates, Abraham
 Mazzolini, Eugene J.
 Mendoza, Carlos
 Michaels, Moe L.
 Moore, Clarence Kinsey
 Neiman, Nathan
 Nemetz, Max D.
 Nielsen, Victor Vaughn
 Oxman, Samuel Harrison
 Pace, Alphonse
 Peltzman, Henry
 Petrucci, Manlius Y.
 Pichardo, Carlotta M.
 Pollock, Isador Herman
 Reller, Joseph
 Rinaldi, Frank Anthony
 Rose, Sophia
 Rosenberg, Henry
 Roylitt, Rachel
 Sadofsky, Morris
 Salerno, Nicholas
 Salob, Nathan
 Samuels, Sophia
 Satriale, Gerard A.
 Sehar, Morris
 Schiller, Phillip
 Schmerer, Max
 Schwartz, Milton Morris
 Seinfeld, Samuel
 Slea, Alfonso P.
 Simonet, Jacobo
 Sklow, Jacob
 Sosnovsky, Alexander
 Sottile, John
 Spagnuolo, Joseph
 Steinberg, Cecelia H.
 Steinberg, Charles
 Tarella, Helen Edna
 Temperlynn, Walter
 Urban, Jeanette E.
 Vidutkevitch, Anthony
 Vanacore, Joseph
 Villamena, Ermelinda
 Wolf, Harry
 Yankel, Edward
 Zito, Frank

Pharmaceutical Chemists

Dittmar, Moritz A.
 Goemann, Erwin
 Herman, Henry
 Hubel, Edith
 Humphreys, Malcolm
 Kish, Charlotte B.
 Kish, Elizabeth

1920

Bachelors of Science in

Pharmacy

Dittmar, Moritz A.
 Kish, Elizabeth
 style="text-align: center;">**Pharmaceutical Chemists**

Bernstein, Solomon
 Cohen, Gerschen
 Cohen, Samuel
 Eigenmacht, Emanuel
 Emsler, Louis
 Greco, Anthony J.
 Henken, Harry
 Hertz, Max
 Josephson, Charles
 Kassner, Herbert Carl
 Levy, Harold W.
 Lichtman, Anna
 McKean, Helen Gould
 Maesata, William J.
 Montesano, Joseph
 Sirotae, Samuel Rosendium
 Searle, Eugene M.
 Shaw, Danile
 Shigon, Aaron
 Staloff, Edward

Graduates in Pharmacy

Alter, Fred
 Altman, Leon
 Angel, Abel Knapp
 Barretto, Evelyn H.
 Bauman, Harold
 Berdek, Morris
 Bernstein, Solomon
 Brezovsky, Carl William
 Calvelli, Vincent
 Capodilino, Vincent
 Caracelo, Vincent
 Cardone, Generous
 Chadabe, Ida
 Cohen, Gerschen
 Cohen, Samuel
 Cohen, Samuel
 Commons, Gordon Leslie
 Commons, Vivian Kemp
 Cutler, Louis P.
 De Luca, Peter
 Del Vecchio, Abel D.
 Difuria, Rizerio J.
 Di Geromino, Armand
 Dunston, May Elizabeth
 Ehrenberg, Max
 Eigenmacht, Emanuel
 Emsler, Louis
 Feldberg, Emil
 Flinnegan, Albert W.
 Fiorentino, Nicholas P.
 Fitch, Gerald E.
 Flischman, Phillip
 Flynn, Daniel Joseph
 Francisco, Buell Hunt
 Gammarrano, Thomas Vincent
 Gans, Harry
 Gedney, James Sherwood
 Gibson, Willard G.
 Gilbert, Edwin B.
 Gold, Morris
 Gold, Rosalie Esther
 Goldberger, Sidney
 Goldman, Herbert
 Goldmeer, Arthur S.
 Gordon, Fannie
 Gottilla, Alexander
 Greco, Anthony J.
 Green, Mary
 Grosswirth, Samuel
 Guggenbuhl, Fred
 Gallo, Salvator Joseph
 Hague, William Gibson
 Hainfeld, Alfred Golding
 Holsber, John Jacob
 Henken, Harry
 Hertz, Max
 Hummel, Albert Andrew
 Imber, Reulah
 Inglessi, Joseph
 Iorio, Phillip Anthony
 Jaffe, Leon
 Johnson, Isabelle White
 Josephson, Charles
 Kanter, Abraham
 Kassner, Herbert Carl
 Katz, Herman J.
 Koidl, Abraham
 Kropfinsky, William
 Kuss, Henry J.

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Lane, Florence Caroline
 LaPlaca, Lillie
 Lehrhaupt, Nathan
 Lein, Rose
 Levine, Anna
 Levine, Bernard H.
 Levy, Harold W.
 Lichtman, Anna
 Lieberman, Robert
 McCabe, Benjamin F.
 McKean, Helen Gould
 McKnight, Samuel T.
 Macsata, William J.
 Magliato, Ermminio
 Manashaw, Dave
 Mazza, Stephen
 Messing, Harry
 Miraglia, Humbert G.
 Monroe, Bradford H.
 Monteferrante, Ferdinand
 Montesano, Joseph
 Mosler, Tbmias Abraham
 Mostowitz, Cecile
 Neimeth, Edward
 O'Brien, James John
 Ognibene, Nina
 Owens, George D.
 Palumbo, Peter
 Peckman, Harris
 Pensovecchio, Chalcedony
 Philo, A. Arthur
 Pontecorvo, Louis
 Portoghese, Philip
 Portugal, Morris
 Potts, Rexford
 Press, Abraham
 Prince, Max
 Ricklin, Martin
 Roberts, Philip Benjamin
 Rosenberg, Benjamin
 Rosenzweig, Eugene
 Sandler, Abraham
 Schein, Abraham L.
 Schein, Louis
 Schwartz, Jacob
 Schwartz, Yetta Cecilia
 Schwarz, Sylvan Simon
 Seaman, William Amasa
 Searle, Eugene Marshall
 Seides, Louis
 Seligman, Hilary
 Shaw, Daniel
 Sherman, Samuel
 Shigon, Aaron
 Siller, Louis Myer
 Sirotae, Samuel R
 Soupine, Alice
 Snyder, Alfred C.
 Staloff, Edward
 Steckler, Louis
 Stevens, Oscar
 Stieglitz, Sylvia
 Susman, Harry
 Taub, Abraham
 Taub, Harry
 Vena, John J.
 Whitecup, Abraham
 Wilson, George Alexander
 Wolfe, David
 Wollan, Morris
 Wong, Nellie Choy
 Wotman, Jacob

1921 Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy

Kassner, Herbert Carl
Pharmaceutical Chemists
 Commons, Gordon Leslie
 Dougherty, Albert J.
 Lein, Rose
 Ognibene, Nina
 Pontecorvo, Louis
 Shigon, Henry
 Stevens, Oscar
 Taub, Abraham
 Taub, Harry
 Venar, John J.
Graduates in Pharmacy
 Abramovitz, Bernard
 Abramson, William
 Ackerman, Isaac Hyman
 Adinolfi, Joseph
 Aiello, Peter Francis
 Aitoro, Peter Paul
 Althen, John David

Aquaro, Vincent
 Ascione, Frank Raymond
 Aurigenuma, Peter
 Bauer, Mabel Anna
 Bengert, George Wendell
 Bergman, Eli Solomon
 Berkelhammer, Max
 Blucher, Harry Max
 Blue, Henry C.
 Bluestone, Aaron
 Bodan, Joshua
 Boenan, Theodore C., Jr.
 Bondy, Charles
 Boyd, Robert S.
 Brandfonbrenner, James
 Brandsema, Grace
 Brecklein, Joseph Hugo
 Burdick, Harold L.
 Bushaker, Isidore Harry
 Cancellieri, Edmund
 Cantales, Vincent
 Capalbo, Salvator Ralph
 Cappello, Justin
 Carlip, Aaron Harry
 Carlson, Isidor Alfred
 Carrizzi, Harry E.
 Caruso, George A.
 Cassebeer, Frederick W.
 Chalewsky, Charles Isaiah
 Clark, Harlo Ai
 Cohen, Albert Irving
 Crane, Thomas Francis
 Crupnick, Morris
 Cutler, Samuel
 Daniels, Robert
 Dawidoff, Theodore
 De Filippo, Thomas V.
 De Giovanna, Joseph
 De Spirito, Pasquale
 Diamond, Morris N.
 Doctors, Alexander
 Dolid, Kate
 Donnelly, Francis E.
 D'Onsogna, Henry C.
 Dougherty, Albert J.
 Drago, Anthony J.
 Dreyse, Louise C.
 Drogin, Etta
 Ehrenfreund, Julius
 Eigenmacht, Dorothy
 Ettenberg, Harry
 Fenichel, Jane M.
 Ferrari, Frank
 Firestone, Abraham
 Fisch, Isadore
 Fitzgibbons, Andrew J.
 Frasco, Frank
 Freedman, Goldie Fay
 Gangemi, Antoinette
 German, David
 Giallorenzo, Philip
 Gitnick, Jacob
 Gitow, Isidore H.
 Giuliano, Charles Edward
 Gold, Hyman Benjamin
 Goldberger, Abraham
 Goldenberg, Harry
 Goldman, Gussie
 Goldman, Isaac
 Goldman, Israel
 Goodrich, Albert A.
 Greenberg, Sydney Edgar
 Greenstein, Arthur A.
 Gross, Rebecca T.
 Guernsey, Leroy G.
 Guth, Harry S.
 Haimowitz, Joseph
 Hanmer, Alfred K.
 Helfand, Leo
 Herold, Lewis J.
 Hill, Theodore S.
 Holley, George Leroy
 Holmes, Mackay D.
 Immediato, Ralph Jos.
 Ippolito, Frank A.
 Itzkowitz, Benjamin
 Jacobson, Arthur
 Jungling, Milton
 Kantor, Herbert G.
 Katz, Oscar S.
 Kaufman, Max
 Keppleman, Barnet
 Kusch, Aaron
 Kirtiker, Dinker E.

Klein, Robert
 Kodet, Robert
 Kopclov, Murray S.
 Korsen, Robert
 Koszut, William M.
 Krauch, Oscar, Jr.
 Kravet, Samuel J.
 La Monica, Joseph H.
 Latorraca, Joseph M.
 Lauer, Ernest
 Lehman, Milton
 Levidow, Harry
 Levinson, Arthur
 Levy, Israel
 Lisenco, Harry
 Lombardi, Carmine A.
 Loventhal, Louis
 Lucia, Camille Mary
 Luciano, Michael
 Mallozzi, Mary D.
 Marino, Frank Joseph
 Marsh, Robert Paddock
 Meeropsky, Leopold
 Melcher, Donald Frost
 Milefsky, Louis
 Miller, Maurice Lasrow
 Miller, Samuel D.
 Mirsky, Herman
 Mirsky, Solomon
 Moloff, Samuel
 Mullen, Hugh
 Muratori, Francis
 Musco, Vincent
 Nadel, Max
 Olshansky, Jacob C.
 Ostroff, Leon M.
 Parkansky, Murry
 Parker, Charles Everett
 Parker, William Stafford
 Parry, Harold H.
 Phannemiller, Edward U.
 Pink, Jack
 Pomerantz, Minna
 Pompilio, Daniel N.
 Pops, Charles
 Portnoy, Joseph
 Praisner, Leon
 Prever, Jacob
 Quarfordt, Jarkof
 Rabinowitz, Philip
 Raich, Israel
 Reichler, Samuel
 Ripoli, Frank
 Roberts, Jess Gordon
 Robinson, Lorah William
 Robinson, Reginald R.
 Robison, Jane H.
 Roney, Stanley
 Rosenthal, Estber
 Roth, Louis
 Rovira, Ramon
 Ruggiero, Vincent
 Rynar, Joseph
 Santa Maria, Frank C.
 Sassulsky, Victor M.
 Satz, Max Abraham
 Savio, Florence Marie
 Scalzitti, Orlando
 Scaturro, Rose Julia
 Scheller, Leanader G.
 Schlesinger, James F.
 Schneider, Sidney G.
 Schoenberg, Johannes
 Schwalberg, Reuben
 Sedler, Saul
 Senecoff, Irving H.
 Serin, Lewis
 Shaw, Charles Irwin
 Sheeley, Ralph E.
 Sher, Abraham
 Shigon, Henry
 Simmons, Edward Bacon
 Singer, Robert
 Sisti, Daniel Anthony
 Slovik, Michael
 Smithline, Abraham
 Spage, Patrick D.
 Spencer, Naomi B.
 Steir, Philip
 Stroffolino, Stanley H.
 Stubel, Peter J., Jr.
 Sugranes, Jacinto
 Sugranes, Jose P.
 Taub, Abram

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Tinko, Irene Constan
 Tolbin, George Wolfe
 Tracht, Samuel
 Uffman, Edgar L.
 Weiss, William S.
 Wellns, Abe Frank
 Werner, Charles
 Wilhelm, Rudolph L.
 Williams, Oscar Henry
 Wood, Chas. Ellison
 Yanowitz, Harry
 Yazzetta, Michael A.
 Yolin, Jacob
 Young, Robert Kenneth
 Zeltin, Oscar

1922

Bachelors of Science in Pharmacy

Taub, Abraham
 Taub, Harry

Pharmaceutical Chemists

Bauer, Mabel Anna
 Bengert, George Wendell
 Cappello, Justin
 Kohl, Abraham
 Malozzi, Mary Dobros
 Olshansky, Jacob C.
 Scaturro, Rose J.
 Shaw, Charles Irwin
 Valdez, Juan

Graduates in Pharmacy

Abramson, Henry
 Adrian, Adolph George
 Allen, Roy C.
 Argintaru, Tallie
 Askenas, Harry
 Axelrod, Abraham
 Barkan, Benjamin
 Bassell, James
 Baxter, Frederick B.
 Beisale, J. Philip
 Belford, Pauline D.
 Berlin, Harvey
 Berman, Joseph Hyman
 Betty, Helen C.
 Blatt, David B.
 Blaustein, Morris A.
 Block, Henry Robert
 Bode, Joseph George
 Bodelson, Oscar W.
 Bono, Angelo Jesse
 Bonsel, Solomon
 Bremont, Joseph
 Burns, Howard Milton
 Cantor, David
 Capadina, Alfred Edward
 Capecci, John Darak
 Cappello, Joseph Francis
 Carlotti, Joseph
 Coccola, Anthony T.
 Cohen, Samuel
 Cohen, Sidney
 Cohn, David Isaac
 Collin, Hyman
 Condello, Francis V.
 Cukell, Isidore
 Dambrot, Samuel
 D'Anna, Ollindo
 De Blaso, Frank
 Deutsch, Sophie M.
 De Vita, Nellie A.
 Di Paola, Erasmus
 Dixon, Oliver H. G.
 Dobrow, Solomon
 Donohoe, Margaret F.
 Dorsey, George Francis
 Earls, John Duncan
 Eichenbaum, Jacob
 Eisenberg, Joseph W.
 Ensolino, Rocco J.
 Fassberger, August T.
 Felner, Joseph E.
 Feinzeig, Mendel
 Finkelstein, Edward J.
 Flood, Bernard James
 Forman, Edward N.
 Forman, Ralph, Jr.
 Frawley, Alfred Cecil
 Garvin, Clinton A.
 Gellman, Nathan A.
 Gershenson, Isaac
 Gershgorn, Frank
 Ghlz, Albert Norman
 Gilliar, Joseph Vincent

Gittelson, David
 Goetze, Erna
 Goldberg, William
 Goldberger, William Joseph
 Gohibuck, Henry
 Gordonson, Julius
 Gottcher, Isidore
 Grando, Attilio Ralph
 Grant, George Morris
 Greenberg, Louis
 Greenberg, Murray
 Greenblatt, Lazarus
 Grillo, Angelo
 Grillo, Clementine
 Grusky, Saul
 Haddock, Fernando
 Halpern, Helena
 Halpern, Samuel
 Harris, Meyer Louis
 Harris, William
 Hayman, Paula
 Helfman, Louis
 Henderson, Edgar S.
 Hillman, Martin
 Howard, Rhoda E.
 Hunt, Andrew P.
 Iklin, Minnie Rose
 Jacobs, Abraham
 Jankowitz, Louis
 Jayne, Leslie
 Kahn, Hyman
 Kandel, Isidore
 Karpe, Jacob
 Katz, Henry
 Kaufman, Jacob
 Kelsman, Joseph Elie
 Kelso, George Cowling
 Kerwood, Gerald Carlton
 Kliff, Isidor
 Kirschner, Abraham
 Kinsky, Jacob
 Kravetsky, Abraham
 Krepela, Miles Charles
 Lanza, Joseph N.
 Larossa, Benj. John
 Lebowitz, David
 Lerner, Abraham M.
 Lerner, Augusta
 Levine, Harry
 Levine, Irving Abraham
 Lipman, Hyman
 Lipschutz, Alexander
 Loeb, Herman
 Losak, William
 Magro, Michael M.
 Mafar, Augustus A.
 Mallow, Anna
 Mandell, Max Franklin
 Marens, Solomon
 Marotta, Angelo
 Maseull, Frances
 Mazza, Joseph F.
 Mergler, Abraham N.
 Messinger, Harris
 Michalowski, George J.
 Milenky, Pauline
 Miller, John Melville
 Mortillaro, Pellegrino
 Motluek, Abraham
 Murphy, Francis James
 Mussman, Hyman
 Neal, Browning A.
 Nelman, Jerome J.
 Normandin, Alphone R.
 Ossias, David Louis
 Ostberg, Ole Elmer
 Palladino, Anthony L.
 Parascandola, Anthony
 Pasenna, Pasquale J.
 Paulouis, Vincent Thomas
 Pavone, Mildred
 Perlman, David
 Popkin, Solomon
 Pines, Joseph Lewis
 Pinto, Nicholas A.
 Prack, Edward A.
 Prokop, Joseph W.
 Pucello, Richard
 Rabinowitz, Abraham
 Race, Emilee
 Radlinsky, Samuel D.
 Radlinsky, Jacob
 Reiman, Samuel Bernard
 Romanoff, Herbert Max
 Rosenberg, Henry Isidore

Rosenblith Hyman
 Rosenzweig, Louis
 Rothman, Samuel
 Rubalsky, Louis
 Saiva, Emanuel
 Scheneck, Thaddeus Raymond
 Schneidermann, Sidney
 Schoeller, George J.
 Schor, Aaron Jacob
 Schreiberman, Max
 Schultz, Benjamin
 Schuster, Benjamin
 Schwartz, Alexander
 Schwartz, David
 Schwartz, Edward A.
 Selacea, Peter V.
 Scotta, Stephen Martin
 Seltz, Louis John
 Shelnberg, Michael G.
 Sher, Helen Leah
 Shorlach, Herman Stuart
 Sherman Isidore
 Slegel, Albert
 Silverberg, Samuel
 Slavinsky, Albert
 Sloss, Carl Henry
 Slovik, Max Louis
 Smith, William Francis
 Solowey, Solomon
 Spector, David
 Spediacel, Albert Louis
 Spindel, Abraham
 Stark, Alfred David
 Stella, Luigi
 Stern, Emanuel
 Stevens, Saul
 Stratton, Harold
 Strumpf, Irving
 Stuller, Philip T.
 Sullivan, Edward F., Jr.
 Tannenbaum, William
 Tamlik, Jacob
 Toporoff, Morris
 Torota, Rachel
 Trauring, Moses Aaron
 Triplicell, Andrew A.
 Tripwood, Harold George
 Unger, Samuel
 Veneziano, Victor Vincent
 Vorsanger, Benjamin M.
 Waech, Samuel
 Wallach, Julius
 Waterbury, Donald Newton
 Weinstein, David William
 Weiss, Harry
 Weiss, Nathan
 Westler, Harry
 Wilks, Herman M.
 Wilson, John Nathaniel
 Wolf, Samuel
 Wolfson, Phillip
 Woodburn, Rebecca Gladys
 Wornow, Reuben
 Wright, John William
 Yazzetta, Gennaro
 Zappulla, Edward
 Zawodniak, Marlus
 Zipper, Nathaniel Paul

1923

Graduates in Pharmacy

Abrahams, David
 Abramowitz, Emil
 Abrams, Harry
 Adrian, Herman Christopher
 Ajman, Carnie
 Alterson, Theodore
 Altieri, Felice A.
 Ambros, Joseph
 Anastasia, Amerigo A.
 Appelbaum, Samuel
 Arblman, Irving
 Arbltman, David Morris
 Axelrod, Joseph
 Baar, Max
 Backora, Joseph, Jr.
 Band, Harry Milton
 Baratsky, Nathan
 Barzdalle, Victor G.
 Baskin, Mo.
 Becker, Harold Bernard
 Behrenssohn, Harry
 Belafel, Samuel K.
 Belford, Abraham Maurice
 Bell, Moses

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Benjamin, Boris
 Berlin, Max
 Bernanke, Philip
 Biloan, Edwin D.
 Blsack, Edwin John
 Bisulea, John
 Blacker, Fannie
 Bloom, Joseph
 Rockar, Alexander
 Botshon, David
 Boutte, Etnah Rochon
 Brooks, Roland Edward
 Bucci, Frank Antonio
 Buslow, Joseph
 Cadman, Maurice Donald
 Castagnetti, John
 Celentano, John Michael
 Chiebnick, Harry
 Cohen, Arthur
 Cohen, Arthur J. L.
 Cohen, Elias
 Cohen, Max L.
 Cuneo, John Joseph
 Cunningham, George James
 Dabney, Cyrus T. L.
 D'Amato, Remo
 Danielli, Livia
 Dankberg, Benj.
 Dell, Morris
 De Luise, Prosper A.
 Diamond, Joseph Mordecai
 Di Benedetto, Clara
 Dittmar, Richard Oscar
 Dixler, Morris
 Domovsky, Aaron
 Drossness, Alfred
 Dubroff, Maxwell H.
 Edelman, Abraham
 Ehrlich, Herman
 Eisen, Jacob
 Emelin, Arthur
 Epstein, Milton
 Errico, Frank Anthony
 Esagui, Ralph
 Estroff, Louis
 Facciolo, May
 Fedel, Rocco A.
 Feldman, Morris William
 Ferschtman, George
 Finkel, Maxwell Scott
 Finkelstein, Benjamin
 Finkelstein, Morris
 Fogelson, Miriam
 Fossaner, Bernard S.
 Frankel, Charles S.
 French, Willard L.
 Friedman, George
 Friedman, Morris
 Frishman, Harry
 Fromme, Jackson
 Fyvolent, Harry
 Galin, Elmer
 Genovese, Joseph
 Getzoff, Herman
 Gildenberg, Robert
 Ginnis, David
 Ginnis, Morris Herman
 Glickman, Alexander
 Gluck, Maurice
 Gohlman, Jacob Josephus
 Goldberg, Charles
 Golden, Nathaniel
 Goldstein, Sylvia
 Graboski, Stanley John
 Gradstein, Isidor
 Graff, Joseph
 Greenberg, Max
 Grennie, Frank Louis
 Grillo, Salvador
 Handelman, Joseph
 Harbison, Otha Gaether
 Hayden, Samuel
 Hayes, Wallace S.
 Herskowitz, David
 Herzberg, Samuel
 Herzog, Henry
 Hill, George Dewey
 Hill, Margaret Foster
 Hirsch, Siegfried
 Hirschmann, David
 Hollander, Sara N.
 Horwitz, Mordecai B.
 Ioria, Pasquale V.
 Itzkowitz, Samuel

Jacobson, William
 Janowitz, Nathan
 Jennings, Joseph Hardy
 Josefsberg, Benjamin
 Kalen, Abraham
 Kantor, Max
 Kaplen, Abraham
 Kaplan, Louis
 Karmiol, Martin M. K.
 Kassenoff, Morris
 Katz, Arthur
 Katz, Morris
 Keane, Joseph Daniel
 Kekas, George
 Keenan, William L.
 Keller, Richard George
 Kibbe, Harry H., Jr.
 Kingsley, John Francis
 Kloster, Francis Martin
 Kohler, Howard Ernest
 Kontorsky, Milton A.
 Kaye, Saul
 Kraus, Irving Benjamin
 Kravetz, Naomi
 Kravetz, Aldrich
 Kringstein, Harry
 Kendall, Francis C.
 La Barbera, Peter
 Lambert, Abraham
 Langer, Samuel
 Langheinz, Henry W.
 Lascoff, Frederick D.
 Lebowitz, Benjamin
 Lehrman, Sidney
 Lehotsky, Samuel
 Levenson, Barney
 Levine, Morris
 Levine, Philip
 Levy, Harry
 Lieblein, Joseph S.
 Liebson, Rose
 Lipilowsky, Philip
 Lucia, Francis A.
 Lurie, Nathan
 Lutin, Anita R.
 Mallozzi, Barbara
 Mangiamela, Joseph
 Manzo, Arthur John
 Margules, Abraham
 Marraro, Vito
 Marsh, George De Witt
 Matzkin, Benjamin
 Mayer, Herman
 Mayrowetz, Morris
 Meisel, Irwin George
 Melitzer, Max
 Meshil, Samuel
 Messina, Vincent
 Meyer, Hugh Anselm
 Meyer, William N.
 Mollica, Eugene T.
 Mordente, Louis
 Morris, Edwin Jerome
 Mufson, Benjamin
 Musiello, Andrew F.
 Muskin, Louis
 Musto, William Vincent
 Nassberg, Lawrence
 Neadel, Jacob Abraham
 Newberger, David William
 Nicoll, William
 Nutile, Joseph R.
 O'Kuhn, Alexander S.
 Oring, Edward
 Orlick, David
 Osborne, Elwood Milrose
 Patrone, Ralph A.
 Pertin, Walter G.
 Petrazzuolo, Pasquale
 Phannemiller, Frank B.
 Phelps, William Douglas
 Posniack, Joseph
 Powers, Lawrence Wm.
 Prince, Rudolph
 Proetta, Vincent
 Rachesky, Samuel Irving
 Azaronsky, Morris
 Redler, Joseph
 Reichel, Philip
 Rennemann, Carl F. H.
 Ricci, Louis
 Ricciardi, Rocco R.
 Richert, Loretta E.
 Ricksecker, Charles A., Jr.

Roob, John Randolph
 Rosenblatt, Harry
 Rothman, Abraham
 Rubin, Nathan
 Rubin, Jack R.
 Ruderman, Samuel
 Rudnetsky, Jacob
 Saltzman, Harry
 Sappia, Silvio Anthony
 Sasse, Solomon Melech
 Sax, Max Theodore
 Scherr, Benjamin
 Schlussman, Jacob
 Schneider, Ruben
 Schneider, Walter John
 Schonberger, Carl
 Schopmann, Frederick
 Schreiner, Samuel
 Schrier, Abraham
 Seng, Harry A.
 Seymour, Frances L.
 Shagaloff, Samuel Hyman
 Shemberg, Irving V.
 Shuloff, Emil H.
 Schuwarska, Stella
 Siegel, Leo Harry
 Sieser, Isidore
 Simonet, Jose
 Skinner, James
 Slavin, Philip
 Sloane, Philip
 Sloshever, Joseph
 Smitofsky, Abraham
 Sobell, Louie
 Sorkin, David
 Stafford, Clinton L.
 Steiner, Alfred Leo
 Stern, Irving
 Stern, Samuel
 Stieglitz, Morris
 Stolarsky, Joseph
 Stone, Isidore
 Sullivan, Nathaniel F.
 Sussman, Meyer
 Tarallo, Louis William
 Timmermann, Helen A.
 Tobin, Charles
 Tollner, Harold
 Trapani, Antonio E.
 Ukraine, Marvin
 Waisbrod, Abraham
 Wartell, Henry
 Waxelbaum, Benjamin
 Weinbaum, George
 Weinstein, Elias
 Weinstein, Harry Siegfried
 Weisbard, Max
 Weissman, Max
 Williams, Roger H.
 Ziehello, Philip Joseph
 Ziegler, Harold Arnold
 Zitver, Samuel

Pharmaceutical Chemists

Berliner, Harvey
 Di Paola, Erasmus
 Flood, Bernard James
 Frawley, Alfred Cecil
 Jayne, Leslie
 Maier, Augustus Andrew
 Normandia, Alphonse R.
 Pascoma, Pasquale J.
 Zawodniak, Marius

Bachelors of Science in

Pharmacy

Bruce, John Clark
 Cappiello, Justin

1924

Graduates in Pharmacy

Ader, Morris
 Adoff, Aaron Jacob
 Allentuck, Samuel
 Alperowitz, Samuel
 Ammon, John De Ruhne
 Amorosi, Lawrence C.
 Anselmo, Nicholas
 Arion, Jacob
 Azarigian, Edward S.
 Barbanera, Anthony
 Barko, Jacob
 Barley, Russell Marvin
 Barnes, Napoleon Lafayette
 Barry, Samuel
 Battle, Walter F.
 Baum, Isidor

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

- Baum, Leonard Otto
 Baumgarten, Samuel B.
 Beck, Annette
 Becker, Sidney David
 Belser, Rebecca Marlan
 Bell, Peter
 Bender, Louis
 Bergman, Henry
 Berbl, Frederick
 Berkowitz, Herbert
 Berman, Albert
 Berman, Samuel
 Beskind, Sidney
 Beyer, Edward Irving
 Bookhop, William George
 Brauf, Alexander E.
 Brock, Max
 Brod, Solomon
 Bronstein, Solomon
 Brown, William
 Buell, John Albert
 Burde, Jerome
 Campo, Anthony John
 Carlat, Samuel
 Chiusano, Amerigo
 Chirleo, Daniel
 Clanciuhi, Silvio
 Cohen, David J.
 Cohen, Hyman
 Cohen, Irving
 Cohen, Isidore Harry
 Cohen, Joseph
 Cohen, Louis
 Conklin, Thomas F.
 Cosgrove, Bernard Martin
 Craich, Imperia
 Cuzzoli, Michael Anthony
 Damer, Morris
 De Rosa, Salvatore Jack
 Dershowitz, Michael
 Doctofsky, Maxim
 Donenhirsh, Solomon
 Donshesky, Abraham
 Dorris, George
 Drozyner, Jerome Joseph
 Eckert, Charles L.
 Ellis, Herbert Glenn
 Elman, Sidney
 Engel, Isidore
 Epstein, Solomon Abraham
 Feinberg, Morris Martin
 Feingold, Simon
 Feinsand, Isidore L.
 Feltelberg, Michael
 Feldman, Abraham J.
 Flakoff, Abraham
 Field, David
 Fine, Jacob
 Finkelstein, Aaron
 Fish, Nathan
 Fragoli, Eleanor
 Friedland, Edward
 Friedland, Nonh
 Friedman, Samuel
 Galewski, Moses
 Galmitz, Aaron
 Ganser, Max
 Gershenowitz, Eli
 Gludin, Daniel B.
 Gitow, Isidore
 Glikman, Jacob
 Gold, Solomon
 Golden, William
 Goldman, Oscar
 Goldsmith, Samuel
 Goldstein, Harry
 Goldstein, Henry
 Goldstein, Herman
 Goodman, Louis Arthur
 Greenberg, Israel
 Greenberg, Nathan
 Greenwald, Jacob
 Grillo, Dominick
 Gross, John
 Gubowitz, Esther
 Gussow, Hyman S.
 Hagaman, Charles B.
 Hahnowitz, Morris
 Herlich, David
 Hirschfeld, Herman
 Homberg, Leon Louis
 Horowitz, David
 Horowitz, Joseph
 Horowitz, Samuel
 Jacobs, Ignatz
 Jaffe, Sidney
 Judkowitz, Harry
 Kalish, Joseph P.
 Kalmunoff, Morris
 Kantor, Leo
 Kaplan, Harry Frank
 Kaplan, Nathan
 Katz, Benjamin
 Katz, David
 Keilin, Harry
 Kern, Irving
 Kessler, Joseph David
 Kensch, Harry
 Kirschner, Max
 Klapper, Harry Meyer
 Klein, Abraham
 Klinghoffer, George
 Knabel, Harry
 Kolder, Jack Richard
 Kossoy, Nathaniel
 Kotler, Nahum
 Kudlick, Elias
 Kurtz, David
 Kutchinsky, Max
 Kuzlinsky, Samuel
 Lacher, Harry
 Laks, Meyer
 Lefkowitz, Raymond
 Lesser, Stanley
 Levin, Sydney
 Levine, Alexander
 Levine, Irving
 Levine, Julius
 Levine, Morris
 Levine, Samuel
 Lewis, Frank
 Liechtenstein, Nathan
 Lichtman, Julius
 Lieberman, Boris M.
 Liebman, Isidor
 Lifschin, Benjamin
 Lipschutz, Samuel
 Litwin, Harry
 Lombardo, Agatha E.
 Loewinbuck, Jacob
 London, William
 Lotz, Fred
 McKenney, Richard
 McNally, William Joseph
 Maglaling, Ernesto
 Mallin, Joseph Cadish
 Malitz, Stanley
 Mantel, Max
 Markowitz, Harry
 Mascellaro, Vincent A.
 Mednick, Jacob David
 Mendel, Hyman
 Miller, Leo
 Miller, Max
 Miller, Samuel
 Millman, Morton Max
 Moulton, Rosetta
 Moun, Gerard John
 Morrison, Nat L.
 Mortillaro, Mary
 Nachmanowitz, Abraham
 Nadelman, Joseph
 Needman, Louis
 Newman, Harry
 Orenland, Philip
 Ortenberg, Israel
 Perelman, Nathan
 Persky, Paul
 Plesker, Julius
 Pleskow, Morris
 Polayes, Morris B.
 Polonsky, David
 Post, Dr. Wilt Osborn
 Protter, Emanuel
 Rabinowitz, Louis
 Rabinowitz, Max Hyman
 Rand, Reuben
 Rauch, Theodore Samuel
 Reahmato, Lena
 Reich, Louis
 Reisberg, Joel
 Remen, Isidor
 Restivo, Anthony J. N.
 Rich, Anthony J.
 Richards, Edward A.
 Richards, Paul Sherwin
 Roney, Elie I.
 Rose, Leonard
 Roseff, Samuel
 Rosen, Samuel
 Rosenman, David
 Rosenoff, Julius
 Rosenthal, Albert
 Rosovsky, Hyman
 Rothman, Robert
 Saksnoff, Samuel
 Salarik, Otto Francis Jr.
 Satowitz, Irving
 Sarapo, Donato
 Saxon, Benjamin
 Seannell, Raymond V.
 Schamach, Benjamin
 Schimman, Isidore
 Schiff, Herman
 Schindelman, Samuel S.
 Schoenberger, Elias D.
 Schreier, Jacob
 Schuman, Irving Getzel
 Schwartz, Louis
 Schwartz, William
 Seligman, Jacob
 Senderoff, Charles Julius
 Serwatz, George
 Shanahan, Thomas A.
 Shinman, Isidore
 Shugoll, Harry
 Shulman, Max
 Shushan, Ralph
 Sbler, Isidor
 Silverman, Melville
 Skarka, Lawrence
 Sulck, Samuel H.
 Snyder, Beulah Lena
 Solomon, William
 Stein, Benjamin
 Stehberg, Jacob A.
 Stern, Abe
 Stern, Nathan
 Stutz, Frederick
 Sussman, William Louis
 Sutton, Norman Le Roy
 Swartz, Sam
 Swernofsky, Hyman A.
 Taborelli, Charles
 Teicher, Morris
 Teitel, Jesse Isidore
 Tell, Benjamin Leo
 Teutelbaum, Morris Alex
 Thornhill, Sewell Edwards
 Topol, Charles
 Unger, Hyman
 Wagan, Isaac
 Walzer, Max
 Warm, Jeanette Sylvia
 Watermuller, John E.
 Weber, Minnie
 Wecker, Abraham
 Weidberg, Isaac
 Weiner, Sidney
 Weinstein, Morris
 Weisman, Joseph
 Werner, Benjamin
 Westler, Elias
 Wilkes, Harry
 Wittenberg, Abraham
 Zamost, Jacob
 Zang, Perry
 Zeit, Irving Harold
 Zucker, Henry George

Pharmaceutical Chemists

- Emelin, Arthur Charles
 Herzog, Henry
 Kingsley, John Francis
 Sloslover, Joseph
 Sullivan, Nathaniel Francis
 Zimmerman, Helen Augusta
 Ziegler, Harold Arnold

1925

Graduates in Pharmacy

- Abramowich, Lazarus
 Abramowitz, Harry
 Ahaus, Joseph Edison
 Albert, Stanley
 Alexander, Arthur
 Albert, Joseph D.
 Altman, George
 Ampani, Floriano
 Amstodam, Herman J.
 Antkolitz, Joseph
 Appbaum, Nathan
 Appelman, Morris
 Arone, Columbus Frank
 Avkionis, Heratie Joseph

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Bain, William Peer
 Balicer, Max
 Barasch, Charles
 Baron, Nathan
 Barr, Joseph
 Bell, Maier Baer
 Benenfeld, Ephraim James
 Bennett, John Wilson, Jr.
 Berger, Benjamin
 Bergman, Jack
 Berkowitz, Morris
 Bernitz, David
 Bierfass, Morris Leo
 Bierman, Samuel
 Birnbaum, Abraham
 Birnbaum, Dora
 Bloom, Hyman H.
 Boecia, Raphael
 Bonaccolto, Gaetana
 Braunstein, Hyman
 Braunstein, Leo
 Brawer, Solomon
 Breger, Samuel
 Brode, Harry
 Brody, Bertha
 Bronstein, Abraham Mayer
 Bronstein, Morris
 Bronznick, George
 Broverman, Abraham Louis
 Buccel, Domenick
 Bucholz, Samuel
 Bugle, Howard Francis
 Bulhack, Morris John
 Cagnina, Vincent Bruno
 Carroll, George L.
 Casani, James Guy
 Celano, Adalgisa
 Chaderton, William E.
 Cherkis, Louis Myron
 Christmann, Herman Carl
 Cohen, Adolf
 Cohen, Alexander
 Cohen, David
 Cohen, Morris
 Coleman, Peter Fred
 Cornish, Edwin Zoltan
 Cuneo, Irene Teresa
 Danielson, John Joseph
 Datri, William Francis
 Derow, Frank
 De Vito, Anthony
 Diamond, Joseph Leo
 Dickman, Harry
 Dickter, James
 Dietz, William Jacob
 Dimler, Marguerite Caroline
 Dishler, Max
 Dorfman, Jacob Slncho
 D'Orsogna, Horatio William
 Drexler, Jacob
 Dubin, William
 Duff, Gordon Charles
 DuPlessis, Leon Philip
 Ebner, Samuel
 Egly, Charles
 Elinson, Sam
 Ellenbogen, Rae Turim
 Eagen, Max
 Faillmezzger, Theo. Richard
 Feigenbaum, Robert
 Feiner, Alexander
 Feld, Fischel
 Penney, Nicholas William
 Ferriolo, Anthony Marino
 Fialk, Samuel Levitt
 Finkelstein, Benjamin
 Frankel, Max
 Frey, Benjamin
 Friedman, Bernard
 Friedman, Paul Julius
 Garcia, Manuel
 Garfunkel, Nelson
 Gassler, Edward Isidor
 Gershovskv, Meyer
 Gerstein, Max
 Getzoff, Arthur
 Glatzerman, Benjamin
 Glick, Abraham Irving
 Glickstern, Isidore
 Goldberg, Isaac
 Goldberg, Samuel
 Goldberg, Samuel S.
 Goldman, Milton Bernard
 Goldstein, Hyman
 Goldstein, Samuel Solomon
 Goldstein, Solomon
 Goodman, Samuel
 Goorlan, Barnett
 Gordon, Mary
 Gorski, Walter
 Gradstein, Solomon
 Grosky, Maxwell
 Greenberg, Joseph
 Greenberg, Max
 Greenspun, Julius
 Gubitosi, Emanuele
 Gurry, Leo Francis
 Gutchin, Samuel
 Gutterman, Isadore
 Halper, Benjamin H.
 Halstater, Aaron
 Hamudis, David
 Harkavy, Isidore Alexander
 Hartman, Otto Louis
 Hashinsky, Raphael
 Hauck, Rudolf Otto
 Hanssman, Paul Julius
 Heimoff, Abraham
 Heller, Samuel
 Hersman, Minnie
 Herschkowitz, Edward Ellie
 Hill, Henry
 Hirsch, Rubin Leon
 Holland, Nathan
 Holub, George
 Horowitz, Hyman
 Horowitz, Sam
 Howard, William H.
 Hurwitz, Raymond
 Ingram, Chauncey
 Itzkowitz, William
 Jacobs, Louis
 Jannuzzi, Patrick
 Kaine, David Harold
 Kaplan, Arthur
 Kaplan, Israel Julius
 Kaplan, Louis
 Karchmer, Harry
 Katz, Isidor Bernard
 Katzoff, David
 Keese, Percival
 Kiesler, Frederick
 Kirsch, Sol
 Kittay, Morris
 Klaff, Gustave A.
 Klein, Isadore
 Klugman, Sam
 Knippler, Arthur August
 Kohin, Henry
 Kokin, Samuel
 Kopel, Joseph
 Kofler, Leo
 Kraft, Emanuel
 Kramer, Saul
 Krause, Theodore Nicholas
 Kressner, Bernard
 Kressner, Jack H.
 Kurtz, Sam
 Kushner, Irwin
 Lambert, Israel
 Lantzis, Philip
 Lascoff, Dudley Victor
 Lazar, Isaac
 Lazarovitz, Leo
 Leblang, David
 Lebowitz, Leon
 Lellis, Julia
 Leone, Daniel
 Levin, Fred
 Levin, Morris
 Levine, Abraham
 Levine, Mortimer
 Levinsky, Max
 Levitch, Nathaniel
 Levy, Hyman Isaac
 Liberman, Bennett
 Liberman, Samuel Solomon
 Linzer, Samuel
 Lipman, Louis
 Lipschultz, Henry
 Lipschutz, Joseph H.
 Lovett, Lawrence
 McCoy, Alfred Lawrence
 McKaha, George
 Magaram, Henry
 Mandell, Adolph Herman
 Marano, Rosario
 Marchelos, Stelios
 Margolin, Abraham
 Marotta, Attilio R.
 Marshall, Francis Edward
 Mascia, Violet
 Maslinoff, Joseph Louis
 Mayzell, Julius
 Megibow, Morris
 Meyers, Abe
 Miale, Joseph Peter
 Milliman, George E.
 Millindorf, Hyman
 Mintzis, Schlioma A.
 Mirsky, Fred
 Monza, Peter Frank
 Moore, Edward Willis
 Munves, Lillian
 Murphy, Harry Edwin
 Murray, John Leslie
 Naidorf, Charles
 Naylor, Montford David
 Nebel, Arthur David
 Nemirow, Israel
 Nemzer, Samuel
 Nerrie, James Scott
 Nevelsky, Harry
 Norr, George August
 Oberwegger, Maurice
 Orlick, Isidore
 Ostrow, Charles
 Oxley, Barrett
 Papalia, Peter
 Papalinsky, Harry
 Papernik, Herman
 Parks, C. Clayton
 Passman, Meyer
 Pawlik, Alexander
 Pearl, Frank Aaron
 Pearlman, Isidore T.
 Peller, Frank
 Perkins, Harold Ausmer
 Periman, Joseph Howard
 Petter, Elias
 Petter, Philip
 Piccoli, Salvatore Thomas
 Picower, Abraham Harry
 Pierz, Walter Roman
 Plaskowitz, Philip
 Platzman, Philip
 Plotkin, Maurice Eli
 Pokorny, Frank Joseph
 Poliakoff, Solomon
 Pollack, Isidore
 Pollack, Sol
 Pola, Nathan
 Posner, Arthur Seymour
 Press, Harry
 Proper, Ruth Hortense
 Rabinowitz, Harry William
 Rabinowitz, Leo
 Rackard, George Martin
 Rang, Irving F.
 Ransford, Warren Richard
 Rappaport, Philip
 Reiser, Abraham
 Ressler, David Murray
 Ricciardelli, Sylvia
 Rich, Leonard
 Rippert, Gomer Jenner
 Roemer, Sidney Saul
 Rosenberg, David
 Rosenberg, Emanuele
 Rosenberg, Samuel
 Rosenblum, Goodman
 Rosenfield, Charles
 Rosenoff, Arthur
 Rosenzweig, Albert Jacob
 Rosensweig, Blanche Ada
 Rosinger, Nicolaus
 Roth, Moe
 Rothfeld, Joseph
 Rothman, Harry
 Rothstein, Joseph
 Rovero, Elizabeth
 Rudes, Isaac
 Ryan, William Francis
 Sabella, John Frank
 Sager, Julius
 Saks, Nathan
 Salesnick, Isidore
 Samnick, Milton
 Samourkashian, Manook N.
 Sanders, Joseph
 Sandor, Henry Randolph
 Sass, Julius

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Savatsky, Isaac
 Savin, Maurice
 Saylor, Joseph W.
 Scandiflo, Nicholas Robert
 Schnoffer, Sophie
 Schaffer, Sydney
 Schenfeld, Joseph
 Schneiderman, Jack
 Schulman, Max
 Schwartz, David
 Schwartz, Maurice
 Schwartzkrohn, Isaac
 Scognamiglio, Pasquale
 Seelney, Isaac Joseph
 Seidenstein, Morris
 Seifinger, Benjamin
 Sella, Joseph
 Seloff, Ida
 Serote, Morris
 Shaffet, Nelson
 Sharaf, Daniel
 Shavitz, Samuel
 Shier, David
 Shuman, Max
 Siegel, Aaron Joseph
 Siegel, Hyman
 Siegel, Jacob
 Siegel, Jacob N.
 Silberfarb, Louis B.
 Silverman, Herbert Henry
 Silverman, Isidore
 Simpson, Charles Harland, Jr.
 Singer, Elkune Jehiel
 Sklar, Nathan
 Slavin, Jacob
 Smith, Morton Ralph
 Smith Richard Schofield
 Soll, Samuel
 Sorkin, Joseph
 Speertman, Harry
 Stein, Max
 Stein, Milton Arthur
 Stella, Nello
 Stenzler, Abraham
 Stooffer, Harold
 Stollari, Abraham
 Storek, Louis Elliot
 Strick, Anna
 Strumph, Nathan
 Sussman, Harry
 Sutin, Samuel Charles
 Sworsky, Israel
 Szal, Joseph
 Temliak, Irving
 Terranova, Dominick
 Tindall, George Richard
 Tingley, Warren Albert
 Tobolsky, Abraham
 Travis, Louis
 Triolo, Peter
 Trumpler, Philip
 Tucker, Olivia Dalzell
 Turetzky, Charles
 Tweedy, Irving Ira
 Utan, Harry
 Underwood, Ralph Edward
 VanBlareom, Vernon Bristol
 Vener, Benjamin
 Vertes, William
 Vighiano, Mario
 Wallach, Harry
 Walter, Ismael Claymond
 Wasserwolf, Knezka, Leibitz
 Waterbury, Theodore
 Wechsler, Ethel
 Weidner, Joseph Bernard
 Weiner, Irving Edward
 Weingast, Sophie
 Weinraub, Samuel
 Weinstein, Max
 Weinstein, Seymour
 Weiss, Simon
 Weissberger, Milton
 Willnor, Abraham Bernard
 Wilner, Herman James
 Wiseman, Charles
 Wolfson, Solomon
 YaDeau, George James
 Yeckel, Harold Frederick
 Zager, Samuel William
 Zechner, Hyman
 Zimels, Bernhard
 Zimmerman, Israel
 Zuckerman, Harry
 Zuckerman, Nathan

Zupp, Edmund H.
**Bachelors of Science in
 Pharmacy**
 Herzog, Henry
 Jayne, Leslie
 Maber, Augustus Andrew
 Sloschover, Joseph
 Thimmemann, Helen Augusta
 Ziegler, Harold Arnold
Pharmaceutical Chemists
 Brauf, Alexander Elias
 Markowitz, Harry
 Rosenthal, Albert
 Teicher, Morris
 1926
Graduates in Pharmacy
 Abbate, Rosario
 Abeloff, Aaron H.
 Abrahamson, Abraham E.
 Adler, Max Emanuel
 Adrelin, Edward H.
 Aizerman, Jack
 Allen, Solomon Samuel
 Ambrose, Dominick Bernard
 Anzelmi, Edward Philip
 Arndt, James Russell
 Baderman, Mechael
 Bankoff, Nathan
 Barrea, James Vincent
 Baum, Jonathan
 Becker, Julius Linden
 Beeber, Morris
 Bellis, Bernard
 Bennett, Marlon
 Berg, Henry
 Berkowitz, George
 Berkowitz, Samuel
 Bevaqua, Alfred
 Bonanno, Michael
 Borsuk, Irving M.
 Brogman, Alexander
 Brodawsky, Isadore
 Brooks, Solomon
 Brown, Emanuel
 Brownstein, Samuel Hyman
 Brunswick, Jerome Alfred
 Buccino, Raphael Joseph
 Canter, Herbert E.
 Cantor, Louis Harry
 Cappelli, Antoinette
 Chary, Philip
 Chryn, Julius Stephen
 Clipes, Leo R.
 Clericuzio, Thomas
 Cody, Catherine Elizabeth
 Cohen, Abraham Irving
 Cohen, Philip
 Cohn, George
 Connors, Edward Dennis
 Conner, Jack
 Coronato, Joseph James
 Coven, Arthur Emile
 Cutler, George
 Cutler, Samuel Melvin
 De Cesare, Nicholas
 Deutsch, David
 Diamond, Joseph
 DiMattina, Bartholomew
 DiTolla, Alfred James
 Divisek, Frank
 Drach, Isidore
 Dreyer, Isaac
 Drossness, Benjamin
 Durfee, Olive
 Durst, Benjamin
 Eblieh, Adolph A.
 Eglichen, Nathan
 Ehrlich, Edward
 Ehrlich, Louis
 Eisen, Nathan
 Emdin, Loftus Edward, Jr.
 Essner, Isidore
 Eyskens, Leo Joseph
 Fankuchen, Irving Stone
 Fein, Ely
 Feinberg, Harry Isidore
 Feldman, Boris
 Feller, Henry
 Elsher, Joseph H.
 Florin, Sidney
 Fox, Louis Asir
 Friedbauer, Lewis M.
 Friedman, Gustav
 Friedman, Louis

Friedman, Philip
 Fuchs, Isidore
 Garfinkle, Howard
 Gaslan, Frank E.
 Giannuzio, Vincent James
 Gillette, Samuel
 Ginsberg, David
 Glickman, Oshas
 Glickman, Mark L.
 Gold, Charles
 Gold, Herbert
 Goldberg, Harold T.
 Goldberg, Herbert William
 Goldberg, Julius
 Goldberg, Samuel
 Goldblatt, Harold
 Goldfarb, Louis
 Goldin, Frank
 Goldsmith, Jacob
 Goldstein, Archie
 Goldstein, Isidore Jacob
 Goldstein, William Morris
 Goliger, Morris
 Gottlieb, Eugene
 Gottlieb, Hyman
 Gottlieb, Louis
 Gowendy, Morris
 Granata, James Innocenzo
 Gratt, Michael
 Gray, Donald Arthur
 Greck, James
 Greenberg, Lillian R.
 Greenberg, Morris Milton
 Greenstein, Murray
 Grossman, Abraham
 Grossmann, Mollie
 Gulsodo, Frank Edward
 Hall, Charles Dixon
 Hamburger, Hyman
 Harris, Joseph
 Hawkins, Ralph Abbey
 Herschkowitz, Leo
 Herzog, Herman Joseph
 Hunt, William Edgar
 Hurwitz, Abe
 Isaacs, Irving Louis
 Jacobson, Louis Malcolm
 Joffe, Abram Edward
 Johnson, Eric P.
 Kaner, Paul
 Kantrowitz, Morris
 Karasiek, Abraham
 Karmazin, Stanley
 Kasday, Moe
 Katz, Benjamin
 Katzman, Louis
 Kaufman, Howard
 Kessler, Nathan
 Kirschstein, Nathan
 Kitts, Edward Angerndre
 Klappert, Samuel
 Koch, Leo Bernard
 Kornfeld, Abraham
 Koslosky, Henry
 Koslow, Nathan Robert
 Kossove, Sidney
 Krichov, Barney
 Kroc, Andrew
 Laftos, Morris
 Lang, Albert Bela
 Langhelz, Louis E. G.
 LaSala, Charles
 Lasky, Ruben
 Lauri, Michael Moysius
 Lazarowitz, Moe
 Leader, Louis M.
 Lebellier, Samuel
 Lee, Anderson F.
 Leikowitz, Sidney
 Levine, Anna Estelle
 Levine, Marguerite A.
 Levine, Sophie
 Lerner, Isidore
 Levitt, Solomon
 Levy, Louis
 Lebowitz, David
 Lipkin, Alexander
 Lipschutz, Simon
 Lipschutz, Sara K.
 Lipsitt, Harold
 Litsky, Max
 Loomis, George Meade
 Lopez de Victoria, Jose
 Lucrezia, Vincent Nicholas

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Lupinacci, Joseph
 Lyons, James
 McGill, James Francis
 McGuire, Michael Leo
 Maline, John
 Malorofsky, David
 Mandel, Jacob
 Mandel, Nathan
 Manheimer, Raymond Benj.
 Marcus, Sam
 Margolis, Joseph Samuel
 Margulies, Harry Philip
 Martin, Naomi Amy
 Mauro, Thomas Joseph
 Mazilauskas, Edward Thos.
 Mazlish, David J.
 Megibow, Joseph
 Miller, Henry Mesick
 Millman, Morris
 Mininberg, Meyer
 Mintzer, Morris Louis
 Mistretta, Peter
 Moore, Ammon Maurice
 Mouber, Isaac
 Murger, William
 Nava, Dominick
 Nelson, Isaac
 Newberger, Max
 Newman, Barnet
 Newman, Irving
 Nigrine, Nissim H.
 O'Brien, Samuel Graham
 O'Connor, Joseph John
 Oring, Joseph David
 Osterweil, Jacob
 Padwisocka, Louis K.
 Papazian, Garabed Simon
 Pelletiria, Salvatore Anthony
 Perman, Morris
 Perrella, William Camillo
 Perrine, Peter William
 Peshkin, Gershon
 Pillitteri, Frances
 Petruskie, Anthony Vincent
 Pitts, William Milton
 Pospisil, Anton Joseph
 Prestia, Ignatius
 Rabinowitz, David
 Rabinowitz, Jacob
 Rabinowitz, Rubin Louis
 Raphael, Israel
 Reese, William Lockett
 Reinstein, Leon
 Resner, Israel
 Rheinstein, Harry Jacob
 Richman, Louis
 Rimer, Max
 Rippper, Philip
 Risberg, Leo Joseph
 Rodman, Morris
 Romano, Joseph George
 Rosenberg, Manuel Morton
 Rosenberg, Max
 Rosenblatt, Samuel Jack
 Rosenfeld, William
 Rosenfeld, Philip
 Rosenstein, Hyman
 Royal, Solomon
 Sacco, Leonard Gregory
 Salem, Louis Harry
 Salutsky, Isidore
 Sasse, Henry Alois, Jr.
 Schine, Samuel
 Schneider, William Edward
 Schwartz, Benjamin
 Schwartz, Jack
 Scilipoti, Ludwig William
 Seaman, Edwin Crawford
 Segal, Norman
 Seider, Solomon
 Seiler, Albert
 Sepkaski, Paul
 Sewell, Milton Dulany
 Shenit, Harry
 Sherman, Irving
 Siegel, Edward
 Siegle, Irving Maurice
 Silberquit, Paul
 Silver, Samuel Robert
 Silverman, Jack
 Silverman, Jacob
 Simrin, Leonard
 Sinakin, Richard Max
 Singer, Abraham
 Sirkus, John

Smith, Lawrence
 Smith, Robert Reuben
 Snyder, Rolland Stanley
 Sobell, Martin L.
 Soriano, Charles
 Sowersby, Winford Earl
 Spector, George
 Spellman, Glenn Joseph
 Spevack, Samuel William
 Stahl, Charles William
 Steele, Nathan
 Steinfeld, William Morris
 Stelmah, Samuel
 Stenger, Harry Charles
 Stitelman, Hyman
 Strauss, Joseph
 Sudakow, Morris
 Sunow, Isidor
 Sukenik, Harry
 Tammara, Joseph Irvine
 Tanklefsky, Arthur
 Taubert, Charles Frederick
 Teitelbaum, Bertha
 Tewksbury, Roland H.
 Thorne, Isidor
 Tittler, Murray
 Trapani, Salvator
 Traumer, Charles
 Tuvin, Abraham Abby
 Valenti, James Joseph
 Venickoff, Solomon
 Volkovitzky, Benzion K
 Waldinger, Leo
 Waldman, Sidney
 Wandruff, Benjamin
 Waxman, Isaac
 Weltman, Louise
 Weiswasser, David
 Wexler, David
 Wiener, Max
 Wilensky, Morris
 Winer, Russell
 Wininger, Samuel
 Wolzinger, Nathan
 Youngstein, Elias
 Zalowitz, Morris Daniel
 Zeichner, Isadore
 Zelnick, Isidore
 Zimmerman, William
 Zwillich, Ignatz

Bachelors of Science in

Pharmacy

Braaf, Alexander Elias
 Hutchinson, Emma H.
Pharmaceutical Chemists
 Alfieri, Joseph Domenic
 Dimler, Marguerite Caroline
 Faimelzger, Theodore Richard
 Gutchin, Samuel
 Hauck, Rudolf Otto
 Levin, Fred
 Liberman, Samuel Solomon
 Miale, Joseph Peter
 Millman, George E.
 Rang, Irving Franklin
 Ricciardelli, Sylvia Helen
 Rovero, Elizabeth Rita
 Sabella, John Frank
 Sager, Julius
 Triolo, Peter
 Trumpler, Philip

1927

Graduates in Pharmacy

Ackerman, Leo
 Adler, Max Abraham
 Allahut, Max
 Allen, Abraham
 Alpert, Jacob Joseph
 Amtman, Rudolph
 Averbach, Abraham Irwin
 Baer, Philip
 Balotin, Joel
 Bard, Aaron
 Baron, Harry
 Becker, Abraham
 Berinsky, Abraham
 Berler, Abraham
 Berlin, Henry
 Berman, Louis
 Bernstein, Philip
 Bezahler, Charles
 Bindersky, Morris Louis
 Blank, Samuel
 Blatman, Leo
 Blaunstein, Harry

Bloom, Morris
 Bogart, Jacob
 Bonaccollo, Ada
 Bookchin, Benjamin
 Botfeld, Louis
 Bousel, Morris
 Brook, Max
 Brotman, Sam
 Cernik, Joseph John
 Chalian, Alexander
 Cohen, Michael
 Columbus, Leo
 Cona, Josephine
 Cooper, Israel
 Cooper, Julius Sussman
 De Cicco, Anthony Charles
 Deitz, Martin David
 Diamond, Rudolph
 DiBitetto, Frank Robert
 Dickson, Martin
 Diliberto, Paul Joseph
 Dinitz, Charles
 Donehirsh, Louis
 Dreizin, Gersh Kushelev
 Abramov
 Eagle, William
 Edelman, Benjamin
 Eichenbaum, Samuel
 Elkind, Joseph Benjamin
 Etkins, Abraham
 Fiertei, Israel David
 Fishman, Fannie
 Frankel, Ezra
 Friedman, Morris
 Galluzzo, Rose
 Gilbert, Charles
 Glassman, Louis
 Ginnis, Louis
 Goldenberg, Harry
 Goldfield, Max
 Goldman, Pincus
 Goldstein, Meyer
 Goldwasser, Abraham
 Gordon, William
 Gorga, Alfonso
 Gottheil, David Isidore
 Grey, William
 Grogin, James Isidor
 Haase, Milton
 Haeker, Louis
 Haiken, Benjamin
 Hammecker, Horton Martin
 Hashinsky, Edward
 Heller, Aaron
 Hertzoff, Max
 Hillinger, Morris William
 Honiberg, Aaron David
 Hummel, Peter Anthony
 Hurvitz, Jennie
 Irvin, Vera
 Isaacson, Harry
 Israel, Max
 Jospey, Milton
 Kaplan, Jonah
 Kaplan, Morris
 Kaplan, Robert
 Karpf, Bernard
 Katz, Emanuel
 Katz, Pearl L.
 Kaufman, Charles
 Keegan, James John
 Kessler, Harry
 Kessler, Selig Ezra
 Kirschner, Charles Israel
 Klein, Isidore
 Klein, Joseph
 Kolber, Samuel W.
 Koslowsky, Louis Oscar
 Kramer, Paul
 Kramitman, Azril
 Krouse, Sidney Morris
 Krulis, Albert Joseph
 La Rocca, Michael
 Leibson, Samuel
 Leikin, Samuel
 Lemberg, Benjamin
 Lercher, Juda
 Leschinsky, Morris
 Leventhal, Abraham
 Levine, Benjamin
 Levinsky, Charles
 Levy, Artrelle
 Levy, Morris Jack
 Lewis, Edgar
 Lewitus, Victor

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Lippmann, Max
 Liss, Julius
 Loyleh, Boris
 Loysh, Sidney A.
 Lurie, Abraham
 MacNear, Raymond
 Maddock, Catherine Margaret
 Malnal, Charles Henry
 Mandell, Henry
 Marcus, Louis
 Markowitz, Max
 Mehr, Joseph
 Meyerowitz, George
 Milen, Francis S.
 Miller, Henry
 Miller, Kenneth Scott
 Mintzer, Marcus
 Miraglia, Albert
 Monastersky, David H.
 Nadelshaft, Isaac
 Nadler, Charles Jack
 Nash, Henry Bergen
 Nielsen, Laurence R.
 Gehetell, Aaron
 Okrent, Frank
 Okst, George
 O'Neill, Bernard
 Palange, Edward Arthur
 Penner, Samuel
 Pflorl, Esther
 Plotkin, Louis
 Pohl, Morris
 Pollock, Lawrence
 Prandler, Louis Bernard
 Reffo, Leo M.
 Reisman, Saul
 Rieyman, Homer
 Rinzler, Philip
 Rizzuto, Joseph
 Robinson, Milton
 Rosati, Albert Benedict
 Rose, Kenneth William
 Rosenberg, Benjamin
 Rosenblatt, Morris
 Rosenblum, Ben
 Rosenblum, Max
 Rosenfeld, Marcus
 Rosenstock, Pearl
 Rosenthal, Irving
 Rothman, Israel
 Rubens, Nathan
 Rubenstein, Sidney
 Rubin, Fannie
 Rubin, Israel
 Saller, Herman
 Sandlowitz, Max
 Sanders, Herbert
 Schafer, Frank A.
 Scherer, Ralph
 Schlanger, Michael
 Schmelzer, Henry
 Schwartz, Julius
 Schwartz, Paul
 Schwartz, Charles
 Shamus, Leon
 Shapiro, Irving Harold
 Sherman, Louis Joseph
 Shiffman, Samuel
 Shulman, Jack
 Sigel, Samuel
 Silverstein, Morris
 Sirola, Benjamin
 Sitar, Joseph John
 Smith, George
 Smith, Lillian Russell
 Solow, Max
 Sorra, Charles Harry
 Spage, Robert
 Spiegelglass, Samuel
 Steigner, George William
 Stern, Morris
 Stern, William
 Stout, William Calvin
 Taubenbaum, Hyman A.
 Tartakowsky, Louis
 Tekowsky, Abraham
 Tornow, Abraham M.
 Trotsky, Meyer
 Troub, Kopel
 Tucker, Louis
 Tucker, Max
 Turk, Jacob Bernard
 Volno, Anthony John
 Weintroub, Sol
 Westerman, Abraham

Wiener, Edward Martin
 Wiener, Meyer
 Wiskin, Morris
 Wolf, David
 Wolfowitz, Isidore
 Woodley, Edna Catherine
 Yablonski, Stanley Arthur
 Yankoubian, Leon
 Young, William
 Zablocki, Henry
 Zahn, Joseph Bernard
 Zaugg, Stanley Britain
 Zutler, Elias

Bachelors of Science in Pharmacy

Dimler, Marguerite Caroline
 Gutelin, Samuel
 Hauck, Rudolf Otto
 Levin, Fred
 Liberman, Samuel Solomon
Pharmaceutical Chemists
 Adams, Joseph Edlson
 Anzelm, Edward
 Boyacqua, Alfred
 Brunswick, Jerome A.
 Buccino, Raphael Joseph
 Cady, Catherine Elizabeth
 Durfee, Olive
 Goldberg, Samuel
 Gulsado, Frank Edward
 Johnson, Eric P.
 Klits, Edward Angermire
 Malerofsky, David
 O'Brien, Samuel Graham
 Pokorny, Frank Joseph

1928

Graduates in Pharmacy

Abramoff, Adolph
 Adler, Solomon
 Amazon, Maxwell
 Amster, Herman Charles
 Appelbaum, Gershon
 Aronowitz, Louis
 Atkin, Nathan
 Aviram, Morris
 Balzer, Louis
 Balaban, Chaiyah Elsenberg
 Beck, Samuel
 Becker, Harry
 Becker, Joseph George
 Becker, Joseph
 Bennett, Benjamin Herman
 Bergman, Israel
 Berkowitz, Bernard
 Berkowitz, Simon
 Berman, Louis Leo
 Bernstein, Charles Leo
 Bernstein, Jesse L.
 Berson, Joseph
 Bikofsky, Louis
 Biller, Moses Leon
 Bode, Emma
 Bolker, Abraham
 Botti, Nicholas Albert
 Boxer, Hyman
 Boxer, Michael
 Bronslyer, David Isidore
 Bronstein, Leo
 Carneol, Herman
 Chalfetz, Morris
 Chalt, Reuben
 Charney, Abraham
 Chase, Irving
 Chasman, Solomon
 Chasnow, Martin
 Cheresh, Edward Julius
 Chudnowsky, David
 Chulsano, Pasquale Ermin
 Cipriano, Robert M.
 Cody, May Rose
 Cohen, Abraham
 Cohen, Abraham
 Cohen, Harry Lewis
 Cohen, Milton
 Cohen, Phillip
 Cohen, Sam
 Cohen, Sigmund
 Cohen, Solomon
 Crystal, Adam
 Daniel, Blueford F.
 David, Solomon
 De Filippis, Americo Joseph
 De Lalla, Carmelita Anne
 Di Bella, Joseph Vincent
 Dubinsky, Jack
 Dubnik, Samuel
 Durst, Martin
 Durst, Samuel Isidore
 Dworkin, Nathan
 Eisenberg, Max
 Eisler, Abraham Harry
 Elkowitz, Paul
 Epstein, Aaron
 Epstein, Harry
 Errante, Frank Joseph
 Eisenstein, Abraham
 Flukelstein, Morris
 Fox, Jerry Abe
 Franzblau, Max
 Eric I. Max B.
 Eric I. Morris David
 Friedman, Jacob
 Friedman, Leonard
 Friedman, Nathan Fisher
 Fuchs, Louis
 Garkinko, Arthur
 Gargulio, Dominick Francis
 Gilbert, Jacob Carlman
 Gillbar, Frank James
 Gimbel, William Bretbart
 Glola, Michael Angelo
 Glance, Abraham Louis
 Glizer, Louis Alfred
 Glick, Meyer
 Goldberg, Nathan
 Goldfarb, Harold
 Goldman, Hirsch Jacob
 Goldman, Joseph
 Goldrod, Harry
 Goldstein, Samuel
 Gozman, Max
 Goran, Phillip
 Gorsef, Abraham Frank
 Greenberg, Samuel
 Greenfarb, Hyman
 Groomman, Harry
 Grossman, Max
 Gullo, Nancy Veronica
 Hadfin, Herman
 Halpert, Isidore
 Heckman, Alexander
 Heller, Bella
 Hirschman, Hyman
 Hochstadt, Samuel
 Holmes, Herbert
 Howard, Charles Francis
 Isikowitz, Bernard Morris
 Isrol, Leon Harold
 Itzkowitz, Harry
 Itzkowitz, Isidore
 Jacobowitz, Jacob
 Janger, Phoebe
 Kinnry, Irving
 Kaplan, Julius
 Katz, Aaron
 Keller, Joseph
 Kerachsky, Isador
 Kirsch, Solomon
 Klinger, Bernard
 Klinger, Sol
 Koeh, Karl
 Komisaruk, William B.
 Kraus, William
 Kresel, Jacob
 Kunitz, Edward A.
 Kyares, Daniel
 Lacovara, Vincent Anthony
 Lager, Samuel
 Langberg, Isidore
 Lazarowitz, Abraham
 Lefrak, David
 Leher, Arthur Martin
 Leitner, Yetta
 Lennon, Mary Augusta
 Lev, Max
 Levine, Esro
 Levine, Jesse
 Levinson, Meyer Jacob
 Lewis, David Kenneth
 Lindeman, Henry Otto
 Longano, Carmine
 Lo Presti, Francis
 Lortz, Edgar Martin
 Luntz, Stanley
 Lyons, Roland Eric Orlick
 McGraw, Harvey Bonell
 McKaba, Arthur Essad
 Manson, Abraham

ROSTER OF GRADUATES

Margotta, Anna Letitia
 Martocci, Amedeo
 Miceli, Anthony William
 Miller, Joseph
 Miller, Mina
 Moskovitz, Jerome Louis
 Mucelli, Gaetano J.
 Musso, Frank
 Nevcloff, Aaron
 Novins, Henry
 Okrent, John
 Olenick, Jacob
 Ornstrat, Leon
 Orso, Anthony
 Oxman, William
 Padow, Meyer
 Pagano, Domnick
 Palen, Richard Gilbert
 Palizzi, Fred. Edmund
 Paulonis, Edward Peter
 Picheny, Bernard
 Pierson, Sanford Ralph
 Pollack, Jacob Philip
 Pollack, Lawrence
 Pollack, Sam
 Pomerantz, Nathan Joseph
 Porgoman, Lena
 Pumo, Anthony
 Rabinowitz, Samuel
 Rader, Dora Lillian
 Rala, Emanuel
 Reifman, Isaac
 Reiss, William
 Reiter, Morris
 Rich, Patsy
 Richert, Edward Vincent
 Rinaldi, Charles
 Rosati, Vincent
 Rosen, Julius
 Rosenberg, Harry Oscar
 Rosenthaler, Malvin
 Rossi, James
 Rothenberg, David
 Rothfeld, Emanuel
 Sabella, Vincenza Jeanne
 Sahr, Sydney
 Salerno, Anthony Rocco
 Samuels, George
 Sanders, Bernard
 Santagada, Francis
 Sarawaisky, Isadore
 Satz, Lola
 Schames, Louis
 Schechner, Louis
 Schein, Harry
 Schlosberg, Nathan
 Schmitt, Frederick Ernst
 Schneider, Milton Solomon
 Schrage, Joseph
 Schuker, Litman Halbert
 Schultz, George
 Segal, Benjamin
 Serote, Nathan
 Setaro, Rose Ann
 Shaffet, Robert
 Shaftan, Charles S.
 Shapiro, Arthur
 Shaw, Alex
 Sherman, Barney Bernard
 Shucard, Morris
 Sidelsky, Samuel
 Siegel, Isidore
 Siegel, Max

Siegel, Morris
 Sileo, Mario
 Silver, Benjamin
 Silverman, Jacob Ronald
 Simeone, Nicholas Ferdinand
 Singer, Nathan
 Sirulnick, Raphael
 Slavin, Isadore
 Slutsky, Benjamin
 Smith, Edward Joseph
 Smolowitz, Bernard
 Sorin, Mae
 Sorkenn, Ralph
 Speller, Clarence William
 Steinberg, Eva
 Stillerman, Harry Louis
 Stock, George Thomas
 Stockvis, George G.
 Strassberg, Sidney
 Sussman, Henry Nathan
 Tabachnick, Max Joseph
 Talenbloom, Julius
 Tandlich, Henry
 Tansky, David
 Tapola, Lucille Hylia
 Tekel, Benjamin
 Thimble, Rudolph Naprstek
 Tobis, Abraham
 Tolkoft, Paul Samuel
 Tuman, Robert
 Turetsky, David
 Valentino, Louis Rudolph
 Van Stone, Theodore Borden
 Veprovsky, Lawrence L.
 Verdrager, David
 Vitale, Leonida Pasquale
 Vix, George
 Vogel, Joseph
 Waldinger, David
 Waterbury, Whitford Newton
 Weber, Roy A.
 Weinberg, Rubin
 Weiner, Irving J.
 Weinstein, Isadore
 Weinstein, Milton
 Weiss, Alfred Schoen
 Wieder, Irving Philip
 Wolin, Louis
 Yanowitz, Irving
 Yosepowitz, Joseph
 Yudcovich, Jack
 Zelenko, Alexander Disraeli
 Zeltzer, Irving
 Zirin, Benjamin

Bachelors of Science

Cody, Catherine Elizabeth
 Durfee, Olive
 Goldberg, Samuel
 Kennedy, Margaret H.
 Kitts, Edward Angermire
 Macsata, William J.

Pharmaceutical Chemists

Abramowitz, Abraham
 Achilson, Peter Lazarus
 Adler, Alan
 Balezer, Abraham Irving
 Becker, Herbert Chester
 Beckerman, Sidney
 Brooks, Vernon Hazen
 Burch, Egbert Alfred
 Cohen, George
 Cohen, Morris

Cohen, Samuel
 Dick, Lester Colby
 Drucker, David Morris
 Dubinsky, Isidore
 Einhorn, Charles
 Eisenberg, Joseph
 Epstein, George
 Fanelli, Dominick
 Gattuso, Charles
 Giordano, Herman
 Giovanelli, Dominic Louis
 Givens, Horace T. F.
 Goldberg, Max
 Golden, Jonas
 Goldman, Harry
 Grebel, Pincus
 Gregorius, Ruth Anna
 Gross, Samuel
 Gussow, Charles
 Herman, Milton
 Horin, Maynard
 Horowitz, Simon
 Hurwitz, Morris Herman
 Johnson, Cornelius Lee
 Kantrowitz, Israel
 Kaplan, Frances Mildred
 Katz, Sidney
 Katzowitz, Morris
 Kibbe, August Gelsel
 Klein, Samuel
 La Macchia, Mildred Mary
 Lauri, Victor
 Lebenstart, Manning
 Leibowitz, Max E.
 Levinsohn, Arthur
 Levy, Gussie Florence
 Lippe, Abraham Alfred
 Malinoff, Elias
 Metlitz, Henry
 Michaels, Jacob
 Miller, Isadore H.
 Montemurro, Thomas
 Neuman, Harry
 Pelmera, Jerome J.
 Porte, Solomon
 Pucci, Guido
 Rifkin, Isidor
 Rochelson, George
 Rocker, Philip
 Saldinger, Karl
 Schimel, Moses
 Schmilowitz, Samuel Arthur
 Schultz, Joseph
 Schutzbank, Victor
 Schwartz, Max
 Scowcroft, Ronald
 Seng, John Warren
 Shapiro, Harry
 Simon, Harry
 Simon, Isidore Merenholz
 Simone, Catherine Bellina
 Sobel, Joseph
 Spielman, Samuel
 Stauber, Robert August
 Steinberg, Abraham
 Thierer, Lionel L.
 Tiesler, Adolph E.
 Topilow, Jacob
 Tuchband, Louis
 Weisman, Isadore
 Weiss, Harry
 Zabner, Samuel
 Zalowitz, Morris D.

Index

- ACADEMY OF MEDICINE—120 199, 200; 205; 207; 208.
- ADAMSON, CONSTANTINE—21, 39, 96, 101; 102, 105; 106; 107, 108; 109, 110; 153; 187; 192; 194; 195.
- ADELPHI HOTEL—10.
- ADULTERATIONS—Epsom Salts, 192; Morphine Acetate, 192; Colocynth, 192; Opium, 192; 195; Rhubarb, 192, 194; Blue Mass, 194; 201; Vegetable Alkaloids, 194; Sulphuric Ether, 194; Spirits of Nitre, 194; Liquor Ammoniac, 194; Nitrate of Silver, 194; Essential Oils, 194; Scheele's Acid, 194; Jalap Root, 195, 203; Potassium Iodide, 196; 197; 198; 204; 205; Precipitated Chalk, 203; Openc Root, 203.
- ADVISORY COMMITTEE—140; 149.
- AFFILIATION WITH COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—161.
- AGE REQUIREMENT—220.
- ALPERS, WILLIAM C.—161.
- ALUMNI ASSOCIATION—70; 76; 81; 93; 132; 139; 161; 177; 230-234.
- ALUMNI JOURNAL—93; 177.
- ALUMNI OFFICERS—234; 235.
- ALUMNI PUBLICATIONS—235.
- AMBLER, STARR H.—135.
- AMEND, OTTO P.—161.
- AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY—70.
- AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY—192; 196.
- AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION—129; 155; 157; 170; 204; 207; 209; 220.
- AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY—83.
- ANDREWS, JOHN N.—21.
- ANNEX OF SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET BUILDING—177; 179; 180; 181; 182; 183; 184; 185; 186.
- APPLICATION TO CITY—96.
- APPLICATION TO LEGISLATURE—100; 103; 106; 113; 114; 126; 128; 187; 188; 191; 196; 199; 206; 212; 221; 223.
- ARMSTRONG, DAVID B.—21.
- ARNY, HENRY V.—89; 164; 179; 181; 182; 276; 277.
- ASHFIELD, ALFRED—21.
- ASPINWALL, JAMES S.—59; 51; 70; 101; 105; 110; 113; 115; 116; 117; 119.
- ASSOCIATE DEAN—91.
- ASSOCIATE LECTURE COURSE—45.
- ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF PHARMACY—220.
- ATHLETICS—91; 169.
- ATWOOD, COL. HERMAN W.—81; 85; 136; 143; 152; 153.
- BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHARMACY—227.
- BAILEY & CO.—194.
- BAILEY, DR. MONTGOMERY J.—201; 203; 204.
- BAILEY, M. D.—113.
- BALLARD, CHARLES W.—282; 283.
- BALLARD, JOHN—69.
- BALLUFFE, PAUL—61; 71; 125; 126; 151; 215; 216; 217; 219; 221; 223.
- BALSER, GUSTAVUS—136.
- BARBER, FORDYCE, DR.—220.
- BASTEDO, WALTER A.—161.
- BAUER, ARTHUR J.—254; 255.
- BEI-FORD, PETER WENDEVOER—50; 53; 60; 61; 62; 68; 70; 71; 81; 82; 83; 125; 132; 134; 137; 142; 209.
- BENDAU, DR.—70.
- BENDINER, S. J.—136; 138.
- BENEDICT, BUICI & BENEDICT—117, 119.
- BENNETT, JAMES GORDON—96.
- BELE HOUSE—51.
- BIGELOW, CLARENCE O.—76; 85; 135; 156; 161; 167; 168; 177; 179; 250; 251.
- BLEEKER, EDWARD—21.
- BLIZZARD CLASS—79; 91.
- BOARD OF PHARMACY—87; 89; 135; 159; 160; 169; 170; 210; 211; 212; 214; 215; 216; 219.
- BOARD OF REGENTS—87, 128; 149.
- BOGERT, MARSTON TAYLOR—163; 164; 248; 249.
- MOOK CLUB—17.
- BOSTON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—114, 120; 201.
- BOHRNE, FRANK—140; 142.
- BRACKETT, WARREN—20.
- BRADHURST, JOHN M.—14.
- BRADSHAW, WILLIAM—21.
- GRANDA, LOUIS G.—211.
- BREAD AND CHEESE CLUB—17.
- BREITENBACH, JULIUS—177.
- BREITENBACH, MAX J.—88, 93; 167; 169; 177.
- BREMONT, PAUL—21.
- BROADWAY, No. 285—46.
- BROADWAY, No. 411—47.
- BROOKLYN PHARMACISTS—192.
- BROOKS, HON. ERASTUS—114.
- BROWN, ARTHUR T.—81.
- BROWN, LEWIS N.—284; 285.
- BROWN, STEPHEN—23; 28; 30.
- BUDGET SYSTEM—130; 156.
- BUILDING COMMITTEE—140; 143; 144; 149; 153; 158; 179.
- BUREAU OF STANDARDS—221.
- BURKAN, ROBERT—21.
- BURKE, L. A. & CO.—110.
- BUTLER, NICHOLAS MURRAY—85; 87, 91; 161; 238; 239.
- BY-LAWS—23; 114; 138; 201.
- CALVARY CHAPEL, GRACE CHURCH PARISH—71.
- CANAVAN, B.—50.
- CARLE, JOHN, JR.—20; 21; 100; 102; 118; 134.
- CARNES, F. AND N. G.—97; 98.
- CARNES & HASKELL—196; 197; 198.
- CARPENTER, F. W.—85.
- CARPENTER, WILLIAM H.—91; 163; 164.
- CARSWELL, JOHN R.—85.
- CARTER, HORACE N.—284; 285.
- CASSEBEER, HENRY A., JR.—170; 177; 212.
- CASSEBEER, HENRY A., SR.—125; 132; 136; 139; 152.
- CENTRAL PARK PERMIT FOR COLLECTION OF BOTANY SPECIMENS—70.
- CHANDLER, CHARLES F.—61; 62; 69; 70; 71; 77; 81; 82; 83; 87; 89; 125; 126; 127; 128; 132; 134; 137; 143; 159; 161; 164; 165; 166; 167; 168; 177; 216; 223.
- CHARTER—31; 77; 100; 101; 102; 114; 115; 126; 132; 134; 136; 149; 191; 192; 201.
- CHASE, SALMON P.—208.
- CHICAGO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—70.
- CHILTON, GEORGE—21.
- CHILTON, JAMES R.—23; 41.
- CHURCH OF DISCIPLINE—71.
- CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—204.
- CITY HALL—11; 12; 41; 47.
- CITY HALL PARK—89; 137.
- CITY HOTEL—10.
- CLARK, EDWIN—21.
- CLARK ESTATE—142.
- CLARK, WM. N.—21.
- CLINTON, DE WITT—11; 12; 18.
- CLINTON'S DITCH—12.
- CLOSE, GEORGE C.—28, 35; 120; 124; 156; 153; 155.
- COBLENTZ, VIRGIL—82; 85; 89; 92; 181; 183; 271; 275.
- CODDINGTON, ISAAC—130.
- CODE OF ETHICS—204; 219; 220.
- COFFIN, JAMES A.—21.
- COGGESHALL, GEORGE D.—18, 19, 20; 21; 39; 101; 113; 115; 118; 119; 131; 153; 168; 189; 199; 201; 204.
- COIT, LIEBER—73.
- COLAHAN, S. J.—209.
- COLLEGE COLORS—113.
- COLLEGE MEETINGS—136.
- COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—105.

INDEX

- COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS—93; 113; 235.
 COLLEGE, TO MANUFACTURE—96.
 COLLETT, JOHN—21.
 COLUMBIA COLLEGE—13; 38; 39; 61; 80; 87.
 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—85; 87; 88; 91; 93; 139; 140; 143; 161; 162; 164; 227.
 COMMENCEMENT, PUBLIC—53; Program, 56; 61; 70; 76; 79; 81; 83; 88; 123; 126; 128; 134; 136.
 COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER—45.
 COMMERCIAL PHARMACY—85; 91; 93.
 COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE—209.
 COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS—130.
 COMMITTEE ON COLLEGE ACCOMMODATIONS—51; 71; 96; 98; 99.
 COMMITTEE ON INSPECTION—187; 188; 189; 190; 192; 194; 195; 196; 197; 198; 201; 203; 205.
 COMMITTEE ON LAW SUITS—117.
 COMMITTEE ON LECTURES—23; 24; 25; 26; 30; 31; 38; 39; 45; 47; 50; 51; 71; 89; 125; 126; 136.
 COMMITTEE ON LOTS—97; 99.
 COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS—113.
 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH—215; 216; 221.
 COMMITTEE ON SUBSCRIPTIONS—99.
 CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS—209.
 CONLEY, W. W.—262; 263.
 CONSTITUTION FOR COLLEGE—20; 23.
 CONTOIT'S GARDEN—17.
 CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS—99; 138.
 CONVERSATIONAL MEETINGS—126; 134; 149.
 COOK, DR.—216.
 COOK, GEORGE—21; 22.
 COOK, THOMAS PRENTICE—177.
 COOPER, FENIMORE—17.
 COOPER INSTITUTE—51.
 COSTELO, DAVID—258; 259.
 COUNCIL OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—164.
 CULTURAL SUBJECTS—227.
 CURRIE, JOHN H.—21; 134; 194.
 CURTIS, CARLTON C.—87; 164; 280; 281.
 DAGGETT, V. CHAPIN—93; 179; 246; 247.
 DAY, WALTER DE FOREST—62; 69; 70; 71; 81; 126; 134.
 DAYTON, DR.—16.
 DEAN—85; 87; 160.
 DE FOREST—117; 119.
 DELMONICO DINNER—149.
 DE LUCE, FRANCIS—21.
 DEPEW, CHAUNCEY—137.
 DEPUYSTER, F. ESQ.—189.
 DE WITT, SIMEON—12.
 DIALYSATES—134.
 DICK, DUNDY—70.
 DICKIE, PATRICK—20; 21; 189.
 DIEKMAN, GEORGE C.—82; 91; 95; 177; 272; 273.
 DIPLOMAS—41; 60; 82; 87; 96; 115; 123; 220.
 DISPENSARIES—210.
 DISPOSSESS—44.
 DOCTOR OF PHARMACY—82; 91; 149; 227.
 DODD, JOHN B.—21.
 DOHME, LOUIS—170.
 DOREMUS, OGDEN—47; 50; 51; 113; 139; 211; 214; 215; 216.
 DORFMAN, JACOB S.—288; 289.
 DRAFT OF ANTI-IRVING BILL PROPOSED—212; 213; 214.
 DRAKE, BENJAMIN—199.
 DRUG BUSINESS IN 1857—120; 121; 122; 123.
 DRUG EXAMINERS—203; 208; 209.
 DRUG EXCHANGE—210.
 DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES ASSOCIATION—187.
 DRUGGISTS' UNION—212.
 DRUG MILL—14.
 DUFF, C.—89; 90.
 DUPUY, EUGENE—205.
 DURYEA, JOSEPH W.—21.
 EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT—221.
 EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS, PRELIMINARY—77; 82; 88; 89; 91; 220.
 EDWARDS, ARTHUR MEADE—61.
 EDWARDS, BENJAMIN B.—21.
 ELLETT, WILLIAM H.—23; 38; 39; 193.
 ELLIOTT, ARTHUR H.—79; 81; 82; 83; 156; 159.
 EMBREE, JOHN L.—18; 20; 21; 23; 26.
 ENGLEHARDT, FRANCIS E.—62.
 ERB, CHARLES S.—85; 159; 161.
 ERIE CANAL—12; 18.
 EUTERPIAN SOCIETY—18.
 EVENING COURSES—91; 186.
 EVERETT, ALEXANDER H.—60.
 EXAMINATION COMMITTEE—158.
 EXAMINATION, METHOD OF—35; 51; 60; 69; 70; 71; 73; 83; 85; 96; 115; 138; 220.
 EXPERIENCE REQUIREMENTS—191; 192; 220.
 FACULTIES (1829-1929)—307; 308.
 FACULTY—95.
 FACULTY IN 1886—78.
 FACULTY IN 1895—84.
 FACULTY IN 1915—178.
 FAILE, E. G.—117.
 FAIRCHILD, BENJAMIN F.—79.
 FAIRCHILD, SAMUEL W.—85; 140; 141; 142; 143; 149; 168.
 FEDERAL ACT—192.
 FEDERAL TAX LAW—209.
 FENNEL, MR.—43.
 FERGUSON, GEORGE A.—82; 89; 92.
 FEUCHTWANGER, MR.—189.
 FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF COLLEGE—134.
 FOOD AND DRUG ANALYSIS—89.
 FORD, FRED H.—115.
 FORUM, THE—17.
 FOURTEENTH WARD HOTEL—102; 123.
 FOUR YEAR COURSE—229.
 FRANCIS, DR. W. AND DR. JOHN W.—16.
 FRANKLIN, MORRIS—111; 192.
 FRASER, HORATIO N.—139; 140; 142; 143; 147; 149; 156; 168.
 FRATERNITY—53; 76; 88.
 FRIEDGGEN, CHARLES—260; 261.
 FRISBIE, SAMUEL W.—21.
 FROEBEL, CHARLES—70; 76; 139.
 FROHWEIN, THEOBALD—70; 135; 210; 211; 212; 219.
 FULTON, ROBERT—11.
 GALE, L. D.—39; 41.
 GERMAN APOTHECARIY UNION—62.
 GERMAN APOTHECARY'S SOCIETY—71; 93; 132; 168; 212; 223; 225.
 GIES, WILLIAM J.—87; 164.
 GILLENDER, JAMES, JR.—21.
 GOETZ, JOHN—85.
 GOLDMANN, MR.—161.
 GORDON, WILLIAM S.—256; 257.
 GRADUATE, FIRST WOMAN—123.
 GRADUATE IN PHARMACY—77; 136.
 GRADUATES, ROSTER OF—313-341.
 GRADUATION-FEE—35; 49; 89.
 GRAHAM, NATHAN B.—21; 39.
 GRAHAM, WILLIAM—211.
 GRAND CARNIVAL—140.
 GRAND STREET PROPERTY—99; 106; 110; 115; 117; 123.
 GRAPH OF GRADUATES—312.
 GREAT BRITAIN, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF—83.
 GREENE, J. W.—21.
 GREEN, THOMAS F.—117.
 GRIFFIN, O. J.—76; 161.
 GRIMAUD, MONSIEUR—190.
 GRISCOM, DR.—23; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 70.
 GRISWOLD, DR.—113.
 GUION, GEORGE L.—189.
 GUTHRIE, MR.—204.
 HALL, A. O. (MAYOR)—211.
 HALLOCK, LEWIS—21.
 HARDENBROOK, JOHN K.—21.
 HARRISON, PRESIDENT, FUNERAL—105; 107; 108; 109.
 HART, FANCHON—183; 184; 282; 283.
 HART, JAMES H.—21; 23; 26; 39; 44; 96; 101; 106; 110.
 HAVILAND, JAMES C.—21; 29; 39; 124; 187; 189.
 HAYDOCK, HENRY—21.
 HAYS, B. FRANK—73; 79; 81; 136; 137.
 HAYS, DAVID B.—135; 136; 152.
 HAZZARD HOUSE—17.
 HEEBNER, CHARLES—79; 81.
 HEGEMAN, J. NIVEN—136.

INDEX

- HEGEMAN, WILLIAM—70; 121; 126; 128; 130; 151; 210; 212; 216.
 HENNING, ADOLPH—161; 170; 262; 263.
 HERALD, THE—12.
 HERBARIUM—76; Cunby, 143; 147; 156.
 HIRSEMAN, FELIX—159; 161.
 HOBURG, WILLIAM A.—85.
 HOFFMAN (GOVERNOR)—217.
 HOFFMANN, FREDERICK—152; 211; 215.
 HOLTON, CHARLES W.—252; 253.
 HOLTON, J. F.—17; 19; 130.
 HOLT'S HOTEL—17.
 HOLZHAUER, CHARLES—76; 135; 170.
 HOOKER, SAMUEL—181.
 HOPKINS EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY—132.
 HORSE CAR, FIRST—12.
 HOSPITAL STEWARDS—223.
 HOSTMANN, JEANNOT—92; 93; 95; 186.
 HULL, OLIVER—11; 20; 21; 23; 26; 29; 35; 39; 45; 97; 99; 100; 106; 113; 187; 192.
 HULL, WILLIAM—21.
 HURD, MARCUS—21; 45; 102.
 ILLUMINATING GAS—12.
 INFORMATION BUREAU—181.
 INGENHUTT, ARTHUR H.—292; 293.
 INMAN, JOHN—18.
 INNESS, GEORGE—223.
 INNIS, ANNE—21.
 INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS—221.
 INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS CLERKS—115.
 INSTRUCTION HOURS—81; 82; 83; 89; 93; 160.
 INSTRUCTORS—296.
 IODINE—19.
 IRVING BILL—210; 211; 215; 218.
 ITALIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION—93.
 IVES, ANSEL W.—30.
 JACKSON, PRESIDENT, FUNERAL—110.
 JAY, PETER AUGUSTUS—12.
 JELIFFE, SMITH ELY—82; 87; 89.
 JOHNSON, ROBERT W.—89.
 JOURNAL OF COMMERCE—12.
 JUNIOR AND SENIOR CLASSES—71.
 JURY DUTY EXEMPTION—223; 224; 225.
 KASSNER, HERBERT C.—286; 287.
 KEESE, JOHN D.—18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 26; 105; 113.
 KEESE, LAWRENCE & CO.—11.
 KEESE, THEODORE—18; 20; 21.
 KEMP, EDWARD—83; 85; 149; 152; 153.
 KEMP, GEORGE—15.
 KENT, EDWARD N.—194.
 KERKER, ELEANOR—294; 295.
 KIERSTED, HENRY T.—20; 21; 131; 135; 209; 216.
 KINGS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—208.
 KINGS COUNTY PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 225.
 KIRBY, WILLIAM—21.
 KLINE, MAHLON N.—137.
 KNAPP, MR.—161.
 KOEHLER, A.—73; 130.
 KRAEMER, HENRY—82.
 KROUT CL'B—18.
 LAKE, WILLIAM WALTON, JR.—35.
 LALOUETTE, PAUL H.—21.
 LANMAN, D. P.—101.
 LANMAN & KEMP—152.
 LAUGHRAN, DR.—216.
 LAWRENCE, EDWARD N.—20; 21.
 LAWRENCE, GEORGE N.—21; 105; 115; 125; 131.
 LAWRENCE, JOHN B.—18.
 LAWRENCE, KEESE & CO.—18; 19.
 LAWRENCE & SCHEFFELIN—18.
 LAW SUITS—117; 119; 203; 204.
 LASCOFF, FREDERICK D.—93; 292; 293.
 LASCOFF, J. LEON—91; 157; 262; 263.
 LATIN CLASS—70; 82.
 LEAFLETS—(1839-1860) 52; (1861-1862) 53; (1870-1871) 69.
 LEGGETT, SAMUEL—12.
 LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES—187.
 LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE HEARINGS—215.
 LEHLBACH, F.—76.
 LEHN & PINK—93; 147; 169.
 LEHN, LOUIS—51.
 LEITERMAN, LILLIAN—91.
 LEROY, B. F.—76.
 LEVA, URIAD H.—21.
 LEYDEN, UNIVERSITY OF—87.
 LIBRARY—11; 19; 61; 71; 73; 76; 82; 85; 87; 89; 91; 93; 106; 118; 117; 176; 179; 180; 181.
 LIBRARY COMMITTEE—2; 158; 192.
 LICENSING OF DRUGGISTS—209.
 LIEB, CHARLES C.—161; 280; 281.
 LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, PRESIDENT—208.
 LITTLE, CHARLES S.—260; 261.
 LITTLE & O'CONNOR—113.
 LIVERWORT—16.
 LOAN FUND—93.
 LOCKWOOD'S BOOKSTORE—41; 47.
 LOHMANN, DR.—159.
 LOUIS, THEODORE—136; 140; 143; 149.
 LOVIS, HENRY C.—91; 167; 177; 179; 242; 243.
 LOW, SETH—113.
 LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY—39; 40.
 MACMAHAN, THOMAS—76; 125; 156.
 MACSATA, WILLIAM—290; 291.
 MAHNKEN, MR.—123; 132.
 MAIN, THOMAS F.—70; 85; 136; 143; 161; 169; 177.
 MAISCH, JOHN M.—51; 51; 60; 134.
 MANHATTAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION—88.
 MAXSFELD, WILLIAM—80; 90; 91; 177.
 MARTIN, ANTHONY B.—21.
 MARYLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—208; 220.
 MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—70; 137.
 MASSEY, GEORGE W.—80.
 MASSEY, WILLIAM M.—136; 149.
 MASTER OF PHARMACY—136.
 MAUNDER, JOHN—21.
 MAYER, FERDINAND F.—51; 53; 57; 60; 61; 62; 125.
 MAYO, CASWELL A.—93; 159; 177.
 MAXWELL, MR.—50.
 MCCARTHY, JOSEPH F.—164.
 McCLELLAN, DR.—44.
 McCLOSKEY, CHARLES J.—260; 261.
 McCOMB, JOHN R.—21.
 McCREADY, DR. BENJAMIN W.—45; 47; 50; 113.
 McINTYRE, BYRON F.—131; 136.
 McINTYRE, EWEN—47; 81; 82; 132; 134; 135; 136; 137; 140; 142; 159; 161; 166; 168; 216; 223.
 McJIMSEY, GEORGE D.—292; 293.
 MCKESSON, DONALD C.—125.
 MCKESSON, IRVING—256; 257.
 MCKESSON & ROBBINS—139.
 MCKIM, MEAD & WHITE—179.
 MEAKIM, JOHN—9; 53; 114; 115; 118; 119; 120; 202; 205.
 MECHANICS HALL—17.
 MECHANICS INSTITUTE—41; 47.
 MEDICAL CONVENTION—201.
 MEDICAL RECORD—220; 221.
 MEDICAL SOCIETY—23.
 MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE, HONORARY—131.
 MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATES—102; 101.
 MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEES—96.
 MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATIONS—111.
 MEMBERS, HONORARY—128; 138.
 MEMBERS OF COLLEGE, 1848—111; 113.
 MEMBERS OF COLLEGE, 1929—309-312.
 MENNINGER, H. J.—81; 136; 137.
 MERCANTILE LIBRARY—51.
 MERRICK, G.—111; 201.
 MESSENGER, THE—93; 179.
 MILBANK, R. W.—21.
 MILHAU, JOHN—39; 42; 43; 44; 62; 70; 99; 101; 106; 110; 112; 117; 118; 120; 130; 196; 202; 205; 210; 223.
 MILNOR, WM. HENRY—11; 101; 120.
 MIRROR, NEW YORK—43.
 MITCHELL, DR. SAMUEL—18.
 MORRIS, GOVERNEUR—12.
 MORRISON, JOHN C.—11.
 MORTGAGE—115; 117; 168.
 MURRAY, LINDLEY—20; 21; 23; 26; 29; 35; 41; 97; 99; 100; 110; 187.
 NACHTMAN, ASSEMBLYMAN—210.
 NATIONAL FORMULARY—157.
 NATIONAL HOTEL—16.

INDEX

- NAVAL APPRENTICES—94; 168.
 NEERGAARD, JOHN W.—134; 135.
 NEER GAARD, WILLIAM—63; 70; 219.
 NEUSTADTER, ISIDORE—292; 293.
 NEW YORK CITY—13.
 NEW YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY
 208; 223.
 NEW YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY
 —208.
 NEW YORK DISPENSARY—29; 41; 43; 188;
 210.
 NEW YORK DRUGGISTS ASSOCIATION—
 19.
 NEW YORK GARDEN—17.
 NEW YORK JOURNAL OF PHARMACY—
 113; 114; 194.
 NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE—28; 29;
 47; 49; 50; 51.
 NEW YORK POST GRADUATE MEDICAL
 COLLEGE—76; 79.
 NEW YORK PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
 OF DRUG CLERKS—79.
 NEW YORK RETAIL DRUGGISTS ASSO-
 CIATION—89.
 NEW YORK STATE—96.
 NEW YORK STATE PHARMACEUTICAL
 ASSOCIATION—167; 223; 225.
 NEW YORK UNIVERSITY—13; 41; 51; 53;
 54; 62; 70; 71; 132; 133; 157.
 NEW YORK VETERINARY COLLEGE—77.
 NIBLO'S GARDEN—17.
 NICOLAI, NATHANIEL—258; 259.
 NOSTRUMS—190; 191; Committee on, 191.
 ODDIE, H. H., INC.—179.
 OEHLER, JOHN—76; 79; 81; 82; 85; 90;
 169.
 OFFICERS—21; 110; 146.
 OLCOTT & McKESSON—139.
 OLDBERG, PROF.—134.
 O'LEARY, CORNELIUS M.—211; 215; 216.
 OLLIFFE, WM. T.—21; 106; 136; 138.
 OLSHANSKY, JACOB—93.
 ONDERDONK, DR. JOHN—16.
 OPIUM—202.
 ORGANIZATION OF FACULTY—164.
 OSWALD, MR.—209.
 PAINTER, EMLÉN—136.
 PAMPHLET ADVERTISING LECTURES—
 60.
 PARKIN, JOHN S.—23; 30.
 PARRISH, PROF.—70.
 PARSONS, CHARLES—76; 79; 81; 136.
 PATENT MEDICINES—16.
 PEIXOTTO, MOSES LEVI MADURO—76;
 125; 134; 136; 155; 215.
 PENFOLD, JOHN—21.
 PENNELL, MR.—23.
 PERAZA, DOMINGO—136.
 PERRINE, HENRY, DR.—106.
 PETITION OF BROOKLYN PHARMA-
 CISTS—188.
 PHARMACISTS, 1829, BY WARDS—27; 28.
 PHARMACOPOEIA—U. S. 1820, 19; New
 York, 19; Lond, 19; Edinburgh, 19;
 Coxes' American, 19; U. S., 130; 155;
 156; 157; 189; 205; 206.
 PHARMACY LAW—126; 137; 159; of 1832,
 187; of 1839, 188; of 1848, 196; 197; of
 1860, 207; Irving Drug Law, 210; 211; of
 1872, 217; 218; 210; Jury Exemption Law,
 224, 225.
 PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMA-
 CY—19; 35; 36; 37; 60; 91; 126; 137; 158;
 168; 191; 204; 208.
 PHYSICIANS DISPENSING OF MEDI-
 CINES OPOSED—205.
 PINTARD, JOHN—12.
 PLACE, FREDERICK—21.
 PLAUT, ALBERT—89; 91; 169; 170.
 PLAUT, EDWARD—179; 244; 245.
 PLAUT, ISAAC—91; 169; 170.
 PLYMPTON BUILDING—70.
 POISON CONTROL—205; 207; 208.
 POISONING REPORTS—Oil of Wintergreen,
 189-190; Powdered Magnesia with Arse-
 nic, 190.
 POISON LAW OF 1801—19.
 POISONS—223.
 POST, JOHN AND NOEL—14.
 POST, WALDRON B.—21.
 PRALL, EDWARD M.—21.
 PRESCRIPTION BLANKS—114.
 PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES—203.
 PRESIDENTS—297.
 PRESENTS, HONORARY—297.
 PRIESTLEY MEMORIAL SERVICES—129.
 PRIZES—51; 69; 70; 76; 80; 83; 88; 89; 91;
 93; 167; 169; 170.
 PROCTOR, WILLIAM JR.—130.
 PROVOST—91.
 PUBLIC SCHOOL—11.
 PUTNAM, MARY C.—53; Life, 57; 58; 59;
 123.
 QUACKENBUSH, BENJAMIN—21.
 QUININE SUBSTITUTION—220; 221.
 QUIZ MASTERS—73; 76.
 RAMSPERGER, GUSTAVUS—125; 134; 136;
 151; 168.
 RAY, JAMES H.—21.
 RED HOUSE—17.
 REGISTER—53.
 REGISTRAR—87.
 REGISTRATION BOOK—60.
 REID, LAWRENCE—45; 47; 130; 194; 196.
 REMINGTON, JOSEPH P.—159.
 RESEARCH WORK—229.
 RETAILERS EXAMINATIONS—114.
 RETAIL GROCERS UNION—79.
 RICE, CHARLES—61; 70; 71; 73; 76; 77; 79;
 82; 85; 125; 126; 128; 132; 136; 138; 143;
 156; 157; 158; 159; 219; 223.
 RIKER, WILLIAM B.—45; 47.
 ROBBINS, DANIEL C.—139; 210; 214; 215;
 216; 223.
 ROBBINS, HERBERT D.—161.
 ROGERS, DR. SMITH—30; 35; 38; 39; 43;
 44; 45.
 ROOSA, DR.—149.
 ROTHE, WILLIAM G.—62.
 RUBIO, MR.—41.
 RUDOLPH, ADELAIDE—82.
 RUSBY, HENRY HURD—81; 82; 83; 85; 88;
 91; 149; 156; 160; 161; 164; 177; 181;
 266-271.
 RUSHTON & ASPINWALL—192.
 RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—119.
 RUSHTON, WILLIAM L.—20; 21; 39; 101;
 105; 117; 119; 192; 194; 195.
 RUTHERFORD, JOHN—12.
 SANDS, ROBERT C.—18.
 SANFORD, C. & H. J.—14.
 SANS SOUCI—17.
 SAVINGS BANK—12.
 SCHARFER, HUGO H.—95; 181; 183; 286;
 287.
 SCHIEFFELIN, HENRY H.—14; 18; 20; 21;
 23; 32; 33; 34; 35; 38; 105.
 SCIEFFELIN, WILLIAM JAY—83; 85; 140;
 161; 177; 240; 241.
 SCHLEUSSNER, CHARLES F.—140.
 SCHREINCK, JOSEPH—76; 77; 79; 81; 136;
 137.
 SCHUYLER, WASHINGTON—85.
 SEABURY, GEORGE J.—91; 135; 138; 167;
 170.
 SEABURY & JOHNSON—167.
 SEAMAN, RICH—106; 110.
 SECRETARIES—299.
 SECRETARY OF TREASURY—203; 204;
 209.
 SEE, ISAAC—21.
 SHAKESPEARE TAVERN—17; 18; 19; 20,
 29.
 SHANGS, JOHN—21.
 SHARP & DOHME—93.
 SHEPPARD, S. A. D.—137.
 SHERMAN, WILLIAM T.—79; 81.
 SICKLES, JOHN, JR.—21.
 SIMPSON, WALTER B.—294; 295.
 SINKING FUND—135.
 SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET BUILDING—82;
 140; 142; 143; 144; 145; 147; 149; 153; 156;
 160; 171; 172; 173; 174; 175; 176; Annex,
 177; 179; 180; 181; 182; 183; 184; 185; 186.
 SLOAN, JOHN B. P.—21.
 SLOCUM, M. E.—39; 44; 101.
 SMITH, JACOB M.—21.
 SMITH, J. L.—209.
 SMITH, WILLIAM MANLIUS—219.
 SOCIAL LIFE—229.
 SOUILLARD, BERNARD—21; 101.
 SPURIOUS COLLEGE—45.
 SQUIBB, E. R.—62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68;
 69; 93; 126; 152; 155; 156; 205; 208; 209;
 215; 216.

INDEX

- STATE CENSORSHIP—191.
 STAUFFEN, ERNEST—93.
 STEINWAY HALL—128.
 STINSON, E. L.—137.
 STOCK ISSUES—98; 99; 105; 110; 115; 116; 117; 119; 123.
 STONE, WILLIAM L.—18.
 STONEALL, MR—29.
 STRATTON, ALBERT E.—258; 259.
 STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS—168.
 SULLIVAN, ALGERNON—137; 138.
 SULLIVAN & CROMWELL—138.
 SUMMER COURSES—45; 47; 70; 71; 76; 82.
 SUN, THE—12; 45.
 SUNDAY CLOSING MOVEMENT—201.
 SUTHERLAND, HON. JUSTICE—117.
 SYLLABUS—79; 220.
 TAUB, ABRAHAM—290; 291.
 TAUB, HARRY—228; 289.
 THESES—39; 70; 71; 79; 138.
 THORP, HENRY C.—21.
 THURBER, GEORGE—50; 51; 60; 61; 62; 126; 153.
 THURMAN, WASHINGTON M.—35; 130.
 TIMES, THE—12.
 TIMMERMAN, RICHARD H.—262; 263.
 TONTINE HOTEL—16.
 TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB—82.
 TORREY, JOHN—23; 28; 30; 31; 38; 70; 76.
 TOWNSEND, JAMES B.—21.
 TOWNSEND, WALTER B.—21.
 TRADE MARK—222; 223.
 TREASURERS—300.
 TRIBUNE, NEW YORK—12; 45; 137; 201; 202.
 TRINIDAD BOTANICAL GARDENS—83.
 TRIPP, JAMES—21.
 TRUSTEES—111; 134; 136; 148; 150; 151; 300-306.
 TWENTY-THIRD STREET BUILDING—71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 80; 82; 98; 132; 133; 135; 139.
 UNITED STATES HOTEL—17.
 UNIVERSITY COURSE—88; 89; 91; 164.
 UNIVERSITY OF STATE OF NEW YORK—223.
 VAN WYCK, DR.—203.
 VERPLANCK, GULIAN C.—18.
 VICE-PRESIDENTS, HONORARY—298; 299.
 VICE-PRESIDENTS, HONORARY—298; 299.
 VON DER EMDE—223.
 VORISEK, ANTON—85; 89; 92; 93; 168; 169.
 WALKER, EDWARD I.—21.
 WALTER, HERMAN—260; 261.
 WALTERS, DR.—106; 110.
 WAR—93; 168.
 WAR CLASS, 1898—86.
 WASHINGTON MONUMENT—113.
 WATSON, DR.—216; 217; 219.
 WEICKER, THEODORE—91; 181; 256; 257.
 WEIGHT AND MEASURE STANDARDS—221; 223.
 WEIL, JACOB—258; 259.
 WEINSTEIN, JOSEPH—80.
 WEINTRAUB, ESTELLE—82; 181.
 WEIG, JAMES—21.
 WEISMAN, FRANCIS H.—219.
 WEISMANN, HON. AUGUSTUS—61; 135; 211; 216; 219; 223.
 WENCK, J. J.—221.
 WESTCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION—79; 93.
 WHALER, MR.—189.
 WHITALL TATUM & CO.—117.
 WHITE, CHARLES L.—21; 39; 101; 102; 105; 123.
 WHOLESALERS' EXAMINATIONS—114.
 WILCOX, REYNOLD WEBB—159.
 WILDER, HANS—76.
 WILLETT, MARINUS—16.
 WIMMER, CURT P.—89; 90; 93; 95; 168; 177; 181; 278; 279.
 WOELLER, FRIEDRICH—191; 129.
 WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE—62.
 WOOD, ALPHONSO—73; 76.
 WOOD, GEORGE B.—135; 265.
 WORLD, THE—12.
 WRAY, GEORGE B.—113.
 WRIGHT, WILLIAM—53; 210; 212; 214.
 WILLING, FRED C.—82.
 YOUNG, REV. ST. GEORGE—159.
 ZION CHURCH—79.





Wimmer

The College of pharmacy
of the city of New York.

RS111.N48

W71

1929

c.2

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES



0064241556

